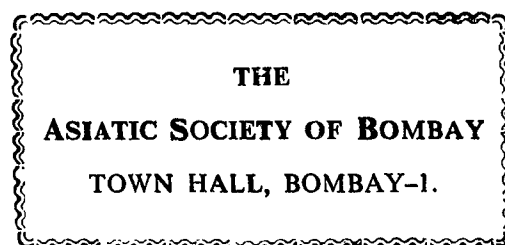


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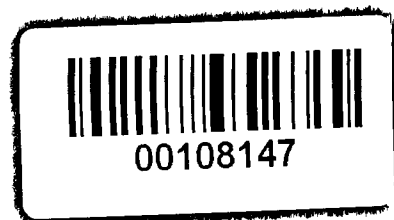
PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH

AT

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TA H I T I.

1825---1843.



*Presented to the House of Commons, by the Queen's Command, in pursuance of
their Address to Her Majesty, of the 18th of May, 1843.*

LONDON:

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

T A H I T I.

No. 1.

Queen Pomare to King George the Fourth.

(Translation.)

O King George the Fourth,

Tahiti, Matavai, October 5, 1825.

PEACE to you from Jehovah, and our Lord Jesus Christ. May your reign be still prosperous, and for ever. May it be agreeable to you, O King, to listen to this petition. We wish you to be our friend, and for you to protect us. Let not our land be molested by British subjects, now or at any future time; and should we be invaded by any others, do you then defend us. Should it be agreeable to you to grant this petition, we then wish to use the English flag. We are afraid on account of what we have heard from Port Jackson. If we hoist the British flag we are in fear, and if we hoist our own flag we are also in fear lest we should be invaded from some other country. Another petition also is, that you will never abandon us, but regard us with kindness for ever.

If agreeable to you, write us a letter that we may know our petition is granted by you, or even if it is otherwise.

Peace be to you, and to all your family.

(Signed) POMARE.

The above is an accurate translation of the original letter.

(Signed) HENRY NOTT.
WM. ELLIS.

No. 2.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Queen Pomare.

Foreign Office, March 3, 1827.

THE Missionary, Mr. Henry Nott, has delivered to me the letter which you addressed to the King my master, on the 5th of October, 1825, soliciting His Majesty's friendship and protection, and also requesting permission to use the British flag.

I have hastened to lay your letter before the King, and have received His Majesty's commands to acquaint you, that while His Majesty feels every disposition to comply with your wishes, as far as His Majesty can do so with propriety, he regrets that, consistently with the usages established among the nations of Europe, it would be improper to grant the permission you solicit to use the British flag.

His Majesty however commands me to say, that although the customs of Europe forbid his acceding to your wishes in this respect, he will

be happy to afford to yourself and to your dominions all such protection as His Majesty can grant to a friendly Power at so remote a distance from his own kingdoms.

His Majesty has derived much pleasure from the various accounts which have reached this country of the beneficial change which has taken place in the moral and social state of the islands under your Government, and of the progressive advancement of your subjects in civilization, through the introduction of the Christian religion by means of the Missionaries sent out from Great Britain. His Majesty trusts that the benefits which have been thus, through the exertions of the Missionaries, derived from that religion, may be long continued to your dominions and people.

I have committed this letter to the charge of Mr. Nott, who is about to return to Tahiti. He will present it to you, and will assure you more fully of the friendly dispositions entertained towards you by the King my master.

In conclusion I recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Your faithful friend,

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 3.

Mr. Consul Pritchard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 16, 1837.)

(Extract.)

Tahiti, November 19, 1836.

I AM requested by Her Majesty Queen Pomare, to address a few lines to your Lordship.

Her Majesty is anxious to know whether the British, or any other Government, can compel Her Majesty to receive any body of foreigners that may be disposed to settle in her dominions. Tahiti (Otaheite) is acknowledged by the British Government as an independent nation, hence she hoists her own flag. If she be considered as an independent nation, has she not power to enact laws for her own government, so long as those do not interfere with, nor are contrary to, the laws of nations? One of the Tahitian laws is as follows:—"That no master or commander of a vessel shall land any passenger without the special permission of the Government." At present there are several Frenchmen, who are determined to land and reside on this island as Roman Catholic missionaries.

No. 4.

Queen Pomare to Viscount Palmerston.

(Translation.)

(Fact.)

Tahiti, November 18, 1836

I WRITE these few lines to you to inquire of you the opinion of the British Government respecting me.

The Roman Catholic missionaries are obstinately bent on coming to reside at Tahiti, saying that they are sanctioned in the step by the British Government. Is this true? Are they really sanctioned by the British Government? Is it suitable that they should come here and disturb the peace of my Government? It is by no means agreeable to us to receive these Roman Catholic missionaries. We have a sufficient quantity of teachers on our land; we agree well with them, they do not trouble us.

These Roman Catholic missionaries belong to France; we conceive they have nothing to do with our island, and hence we are determined not to receive them.

I have nothing more to say. Peace be with you.

(Signed)

POMARE

No. 5.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Consul Pritchard.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, July 19, 1837.

I HAVE to desire that you will acquaint Queen Pomare that I have received Her Majesty's letter, dated the 18th of November last, and that I have directed you to convey to Her Majesty the reply of the British Government to the inquiries contained in her letter.

With respect to the inquiry, whether the British Government have sanctioned the residence of certain French Roman Catholic missionaries at Tahiti, I have to desire that you will inform Queen Pomare that the British Government have no knowledge whatever of the individuals in question, neither would the Government of this country have any right to give or to withhold their sanction to the residence of the subjects of any other nation in territories which do not appertain to Great Britain.

Of course every Government has a right to refuse to any foreigners permission to reside within its dominions, if the presence of such foreigners is considered hurtful to the State; but if no such reason exists for requiring foreigners to depart, it is contrary to the usual rules of international hospitality to force them to leave a country in which they may wish to take up their abode, provided they do not infringe the laws of the land.

No. 6.

Mr. Consul Pritchard to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received July 12, 1839.)

(Extract.)

*British Consulate,
Tahiti, November 9, 1838.*

I TAKE this opportunity of forwarding to your Lordship translations of certain documents relative to the conduct of the French Commodore Dupetit-Thouars, commanding the frigate "Venus."

On the 30th of August last, the "Venus" came to anchor in this harbour.

On the 31st, at 10 A.M., a letter, of which the inclosed is a true copy, was addressed to Her Majesty Queen Pomare. The frigate immediately assumed a very hostile appearance. The natives generally were greatly alarmed. Queen Pomare addressed a letter to the Commodore, begging that more time might be allowed and an explanation heard. I was requested to act as mediator; accordingly I waited upon the Commodore with the Queen's letter.

The only alternative to prevent devastation and death was to comply with the requisitions.

I also inclose a copy of a treaty proposed by the Commodore, and which, through fear, was ratified by the Tahitian Government. Two French corvettes, the "Astrolabe" and "Zélé," called at Tahiti at the same time; we are now daily expecting the frigate "La Héroïne," and another in January next.

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a document from Queen Pomare and her chiefs, &c., to our Most Gracious Queen Victoria, which I am persuaded will receive from the British Government that attention which the subject demands.

I have also inclosed a copy of a law, passed by the Tahitian legislative body, by which your Lordship will perceive that the Protestant faith has now become the religion of the State.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Captain Dupetit-Thouars to Queen Pomare.

To the Queen of Otaheite.

Madame, *On board French Frigate "Venus,"
Papeite, August 30, 10 o'clock in the morning.*

THE King of the French and his Government, justly irritated for the outrages offered to the nation, by the bad and cruel treatment which some of his members who did come to Otaheite have suffered, and especially Messrs. Laval and Carret, apostolic missionaries, who called at this island in 1836, has sent me to reclaim and enforce, if necessary, immediate reparation, due to a great Power and a valiant nation, who was gravely insulted, and without provocation.

The King and his Government demand:—

1st. That the Queen of Otaheite write to the King of the French, to excuse for the violence and other insults offered to Frenchmen, whose honourable conduct did not deserve such a treatment. The letter of the Queen will be written in Tahitian and in the French language, and both will be signed by the Queen; the said letter of reparation will be sent officially to the Commander of the frigate the "Venus," within twenty-four hours after the present notification.

2nd. A sum of 2,000 Spanish dollars will be paid within the twenty-four hours of the present notification unto the cashier of the frigate the "Venus," as an indemnification for Messrs. Laval and Carret, for the loss occasioned to them by the bad treatment they received at Otaheite.

3rd. After having complied with these two first obligations, the French colours will be hoisted the 1st day of September, on the Island Motu-Uta, to be saluted by the Tahitian Government with twenty-one guns.

I declare to your Majesty, that if they do not subscribe to give the reparation asked for, within the limited time, I will see myself in the obligation to declare war, and to commence hostilities immediately, against all the places of your Majesty's dominions, and which will be continued by all the French vessels of war which will successively call here, and will last to the time when France will have obtained satisfaction.

I am, &c.,
The Captain of the French frigate "Venus,"
(Signed) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Proposed Convention between the King of the French and Queen Pomare.

~~CONVENTION~~ ~~entre Sa Majesté Louis-Philippe Ier, Roi des Français,~~
représenté par le Capitaine de Vaisseau Abel Dupetit-Thouars,
Officier de Légion d'Honneur, commandant la frégate "La Vénus,"
et Sa Majesté Pomaré, Reine d'Otaïti.

Il y aura paix perpétuelle et amitié entre les Français et les habitants d'Otaïti.

Les Français, quelle que soit leur profession, pourront aller et venir librement, s'établir et commercer dans toutes les îles qui composent le Gouvernement d'Otaïti; ils y seront reçus et protégés comme les étrangers les plus favorisés.

Les sujets de la Reine d'Otaïti pourront également venir en France; ils y seront reçus et protégés comme les étrangers les plus favorisés.

Fait et arrêté au Palais de la Reine d'Otaïti, à Papéiti, le 4 Septembre, 1838. (5 Septembre, style Otaïtien.)

(Signé) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.
POMARE V.

(Translation.)

CONVENTION between His Majesty Louis-Philippe, King of the French, represented by Captain Abel Dupetit-Thouars, Officer of the Legion of Honour, commanding the frigate "Venus," and Her Majesty Pomare, Queen of Tahiti.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the French and the inhabitants of Tahiti.

Frenchmen of every profession shall be allowed to go and come freely, to establish themselves, and to trade in all the islands composing the Government of Tahiti; they shall be there received and protected as the most favoured foreigners.

In the same manner the subjects of the Queen of Tahiti shall be allowed to go to France, where they shall be received and protected as the most favoured foreigners.

Done at the Palace of the Queen of Tahiti, at Papeiti, the 4th of September, 1838. (5th of September, Tahitian style.)

(Signed)

A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.
POMARE V.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Queen Pomare and Chiefs of Tahiti to Queen Victoria.

(Translation.)

Tahiti, November 8, 1838.

SALUTATIONS, greetings, and friendship to the mighty Queen of England.

That I, Queen Pomare, with Chiefs and Representatives of my people, assembled to-day as one body and soul, to manifest to you, with the greatest delight, our sentiments of obligation your constant and Christian sympathy has laid us under.

That, in doing so, we are not only fulfilling a duty transmitted to us by a generation nearly gone by, but that accustomed from childhood to cherish the English name, we are following the impulse of our own hearts.

That since the first Englishman neared our shores in one of your vessels, we have praised you as the only nation which showed us a Christian heart, and now may you lend us a Christian hand.

That the blessings of your religion which, through your pious exertions, you taught us to follow, opened to us two new entrances to two new worlds, unknown heretofore to our poor people.

That with the assistance of Jesus Christ and the paternal care of the missionaries, we may hope to secure one of these worlds; but that the other in which civilization leads us into, begins to embitter our life, and will ultimately deprive us even of the dominion of the graves of our ancestors, if we are left to our own resources.

That the commerce and industry which civilization attracts to our islands puts us daily into relations with the white people, superior to us in mind and body, and to whom our institutions appear foolish, and our Government feeble.

That we made our exertions with the concurrence of what our poor experience and knowledge taught us, to obviate these difficulties; but that if we have succeeded in enacting the laws, we cannot succeed in giving them the strength and force which they require.

That thus, in our utter impossibility to make ourselves strong and respected, we are threatened in what we have dearest to our hearts, the Protestant faith and our nationality.

That we have nobody to assist us in our helpless situation except you, who implanted in our hearts, through your people, the love of Jehovah, the love of order and industry.

Do not let these good seeds perish; do not leave undone what you began, and what is so happily progressing; lend us your powerful hand; take us under your protection; let your flag cover us, and your lion defend us; determine the form through which we could shelter ourselves lawfully under your wings; cause our children to bless you, and to cherish your Christian feelings as we do.

May the great Jehovah preserve you, and recompence you for all you do in our behalf.

Peace be with you, the Queen of Great Britain, &c., &c.

(Signed) QUEEN POMARE.
TATI.
UTAMI.
PAOFAI.
HITOTI.

P.S.—Should not what is written above be understood by you, we refer you to Captain Elliott, commanding your Majesty's ship "Fly." He is acquainted with our circumstances, and will make them fully known to you.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

Law passed by the Tahitian Legislative Body.

(Translation.)

A LAW concerning the propagation of tenets inconsistent with the true Gospel.

Let Tahiti and all the islands of the Kingdom of Pomare, Vahine the First, stand unique under that Gospel which the missionaries from Britain have propagated ever since the year 1797, that is, these forty years past.

When foreigners come from other countries to this, on their landing let this law be put into their hands, that they may know, if such persons persist in teaching tenets which are inconsistent with that true Gospel which has been of old propagated in Tahiti: if they build houses for worship, if they congregate followers in uncultivated places, that they might teach them all kinds of strange doctrines; if they trouble the usual modes of worship, and propagate strange customs for the sake of amusing, that do not comport with the written word of the God of truth, such person has become guilty of breaking this law, and will be judged and awarded. This shall be his award. He will be sent to his own land, and shall not reside on Tahiti.

If any Tahitian shall propagate doctrines inconsistent with the Gospel of truth, such as are called Mamoia, because they are doctrines inconsistent with those which have been taught by the missionaries from Britain, and with what is found in the written word of God, that person has violated the law; if he be a person of rank or a common man, it is the same, he has broken the law, and will be judged and awarded. This will be his award. He will be sent to his native land to accomplish the sentence of the law in; if it be public road, fifty fathoms; if any other work, such as is found written in the laws.

If he persist in refusing to do it, he will be judged, and new work imposed on him.

Tahiti, 8th November, 1838.

No. 7.

Viscount Palmerston to Mr. Consul Pritchard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 9, 1839.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 9th of November last, detailing the proceedings of the French frigate "Venus," at Tahiti, on the 31st of August preceding, and transmitting a letter which Queen Pomare and her Chiefs had thought proper to address to Her Majesty, soliciting that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to place the islands of Tahiti under the protection of the British flag.

In reply, I have to desire that you will express Her Majesty's deep concern at the difficulties under which Queen Pomare appears to labour; but you will, at the same time, say that, considering the great extent of the present dominions of the British Crown in the Southern Ocean, and the difficulty of adequately providing for the defence of persons living in allegiance to Her Majesty in a quarter of the globe so distant from Great Britain, Her Majesty feels it would be impossible for her to fulfil, with proper punctuality, any defensive obligations which Her Majesty might contract towards the Government and inhabitants of Tahiti, and therefore, however strong the interest may be which Her Majesty takes in the prosperity of the Society Islands, and in the happiness and welfare of Queen Pomare, Her Majesty is bound in good faith to decline to enter into any specific engagement of the kind which has been suggested; but you will assure Queen Pomare that Her Majesty will at all times be ready to attend to any representations that Queen Pomare may wish to make, and will always be glad to give the protection of her good offices to Queen Pomare, in any differences which may arise between Queen Pomare and any other Power.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

No. 8.

Mr. Acting-Consul Wilson to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 11, 1843.)

My Lord,

*British Consulate,
Tahiti, September 26, 1842.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the inclosed documents respecting the change which has taken place in the affairs of the Tahitian Government, attached with an impression of the consular seal, being copies of attested copies, officially transmitted to this Consulate by Rear-Admiral A. Dupetit-Thouars on board of the French frigate "La Reine Blanche."

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, since the above change in the Tahitian Government, under protection of the French, the Tahitian Flag has been altered; it is now the original flag with the French colours in the upper part next to the staff, and was, at noon of the 12th instant, acknowledged and saluted by the French Admiral on board the frigate "Reine Blanche."

I have also the honour to inform your Lordship that the ports of Tahiti are to remain free ports, and subject to the same regulations as before, pending the pleasure of the King of the French.

The provisional Government is composed of three members, nominated by the Admiral, viz., a Commissioner-Royal—who is the French Consul,—a Military Governor, and Captain of the port of Papeite, the latter, two Lieutenants on board of the frigate "Reine Blanche." These members are to form a council, and will regulate all affairs relating to foreigners.

For further information respecting the change of affairs in the Tahitian Government, I beg to refer your Lordship more particularly to what is contained in the documents I herewith transmit.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. B. WILSON,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars to the Queen and Chiefs of Tahiti.

*Station Navale de France
dans l'Océan Pacifique.*

Déclaration du Contre-Amiral A. Dupetit-Thouars, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur et Commandant-en-chef de la Station Navale de France dans l'Océan Pacifique, à Sa Majesté la Reine et au Chefs principaux de l'Île de Taïti.

VENU à Taïti dans l'espérance d'y rencontrer l'accueil que j'étais en droit d'attendre d'une Puissance amie liée par des traités au Gouvernement auquel j'ai l'honneur d'appartenir, Gouvernement qui récemment encore a donné à la Reine Pomaré des preuves de la grande bienveillance dont il est animé envers elle; je m'attendais à n'avoir à offrir à la Reine et aux chefs principaux de Taïti, que des actions de grâce pour les bons traitemens dont je supposais que mes compatriotes étaient incessamment l'objet. C'est avec un vif sentiment de peine que j'ai reconnu qu'il n'en était point ainsi, et qu'au lieu de la simple équité que nous réclamons et qu'on ne peut raisonnablement refuser à personne, il n'existe peut-être pas un seul Français à Taïti, qui n'ait à se plaindre de la conduite inique ou rigoureuse du Gouvernement de la Reine à son égard.

Contrairement à vos propres lois, les domiciles de plusieurs Français ont été violés pendant leur absence, et leurs maisons, ainsi forcées, sont restées ouvertes et exposées au pillage; des spoliations de propriétés ont été violemment et injustement prononcées, et exécutées plus brutalement encore; plusieurs de nos compatriotes ont été frappés par des agens de la police dont le devoir était de les protéger; d'autres ont été jetés en prison sans jugement préalable, traités en criminels, et mis au bloc comme de vils scélérats, sans avoir pu se faire entendre, &c. Est-ce donc là la protection égale à celle de la nation la plus favorisée, à laquelle nous avons droit? Est-ce là le traitement garanti à nos nationaux par les traités? Non, ils ont été violés et mis de côté de la manière la plus outrageante pour la France, et malgré la promesse toute récente de la Reine au commandant de la corvette "l'Aube," l'infâme Moia, assassin d'un Français, contre lequel elle avait rendu une sentence d'exil, est encore ici, et c'est par l'impunité d'un criminel que les témoignages de bienveillance du Roi des Français sont reconnus.

Mal conseillée, subissant une influence funeste à ses véritables intérêts, la Reine apprendra une seconde fois, qu'on ne se joue pas impunément de la bonne foi et de la loyauté d'une Puissance comme la France.

Puisque nous n'avons aucune justice à attendre du Gouvernement de Taïti, je ne demanderai point à la Reine ni aux chefs principaux de nouveaux traités, leur parole, à laquelle ils manquent sans cesse, ne peut plus aujourd'hui nous inspirer de confiance; des garanties matérielles seules peuvent assurer nos droits; de nouveaux traités seraient sans doute mis en oubli, comme les premiers, qui d'ailleurs sont suffisans, car nous ne demandons pas de faveurs particulières ni exceptionnelles pour nos compatriotes, mais seulement les droits naturels dont on ne peut les priver et qui leur sont acquis; tels sont, la liberté de commercer, de résider, d'aller, de venir, de partir, d'acheter, de louer, de vendre ou de revendre, et la liberté de conscience. Ces droits sont imprescriptibles, et ceux de toutes les sociétés civilisées; ceux dont nous revendiquons l'usage

parceque ce sont les nôtres ; ceux enfin, que nous obtiendrons dès que le Gouvernement marchera légalement et que les lois faites pour tous seront également connues de tous.

En attendant que ce résultat si vivement désiré se réalise, la gravité des plaintes qui me sont portées et les justes indemnités réclamées par grand nombre de Français pour dommages et intérêts des torts qu'ils ont soufferts dans leurs personnes ou leurs propriétés, par suite de l'inexécution des traités avec la France et de la conduite abusive des agens du Gouvernement de Taïti, me font un devoir de vous demander et même d'exiger au besoin, pour la sûreté de mes compatriotes et de leurs droits.—

1°. Que vous déposiez, comme garantie des indemnités qui leur sont légitimement dues, et comme caution de la conduite que vous tiendrez à l'avenir à leur égard, une somme de dix mille piastres fortes qui devra être versée par les soins du Gouvernement de la Reine Pomaré dans deux fois vingt-quatre heures à compter d'aujourd'hui, deux heures de l'après midi, entre les mains du commis d'administration de la frégate la “Reine Blanche,” pour être consignée dans la caisse du Gouvernement où elle restera pour être ensuite remise à la Reine Pomaré sur l'ordre du Gouvernement du Roi, lorsque les traités avec la France seront fidèlement exécutés, et que les indemnités dont il appartient au Gouvernement Français seul de déterminer et de prononcer la validité et la quotité, seront acquittées.

2°. Qu'à défaut du versement de la dite somme de dix mille piastres fortes dans le tems prescrit, le fort de la Reine, les établissemens de Moutou Outa et l'Île de Taïti, seront provisoirement remis à ma disposition et occupés par les troupes Françaises comme gage de l'exécution des traités, jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été rendu compte au Gouvernement du Roi, des griefs dont nous nous plaignons, et qu'il ait statué, comme il a été dit, sur la validité et la quotité des indemnités auxquelles nous avons un droit légitime.

3°. Qu'enfin, dans le cas de l'inexécution de l'une ou de l'autre des clauses ci-dessus, je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de vous déclarer que je me verrais, bien contre mon gré, dans la dure nécessité de prendre une détermination plus rigoureuse encore. Cependant, pour prouver à la Reine et aux chefs principaux combien il me serait pénible d'user d'une telle sévérité envers eux, je les autorise à me soumettre, dans les premières vingt-quatre heures du délai fixé plus haut, toute disposition d'accommodement capable d'apaiser le juste ressentiment de ma nation, si vivement excité contre eux, et conduire à une sincère réconciliation entre deux peuples qui ont de grandes sympathies de caractère et que l'on s'efforce malheureusement de diviser.

A bord de la frégate la “Reine Blanche,” le huit Septembre, mil-huit-cent-quarante-deux.

Le Contre-Amiral, Commandant-en-chef la Station Navale de France dans l'Océan Pacifique,

(Signé) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

(Translation.)

*French Naval Station in
the Pacific Ocean.*

Declaration of Rear-Admiral A. Dupetit-Thouars, Commander of the Legion of Honour and Commander-in-chief of the French Naval Station in the Pacific Ocean, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the principal Chiefs of the Island of Tahiti.

HAVING come to Tahiti in the hope to meet with that reception I was entitled to expect from a Power allied by treaty to the Government

in whose service I have the honour to be, and which Government has recently given to Queen Pomare fresh proofs of the good intentions it entertains towards her, I expected only to have to render thanks to the Queen and to the principal chiefs of Tahiti, for the good treatment which I presumed my countrymen had never ceased to enjoy. With regret I found such was not the case, and that instead of that even justice which we claim there is not, perhaps, a single Frenchman in Tahiti who has not to complain of the iniquitous or rigorous conduct of the Queen's Government towards him.

Contrary to your own laws, the domiciles of several Frenchmen have been violated during their absence, and their houses, thus forcibly entered, have remained open and pillaged; seizures of property have likewise been unjustly ordered, and executed in the most brutal manner; several of our countrymen have been beaten by the police-officers, whose duty it was to protect them; others have been thrown into prison without previous trial, treated as criminals, and executed as villains, without being able to obtain a hearing, &c. Is this then the protection granted to the most favoured nation, which we claim of right? Is this the treatment secured to our countrymen by treaty? No, treaties have been violated and put aside in the most outrageous manner for France; and, notwithstanding the promise recently made by the Queen to the commander of the corvette "Aube," the murderer of a Frenchman, the infamous Moia, whom the Queen had sentenced to exile, is still here, and it is by impunity to a criminal that the proofs of benevolence of the King of the French are acknowledged.

Ill-advised, submitting to an influence fatal to her true interests, the Queen will learn a second time that the good faith and loyalty of a Power such as France, is not with impunity to be trifled with.

As we cannot expect justice from the Government of Tahiti, I will not demand new treaties from the Queen and principal chiefs; we can no longer trust their word, which they incessantly break; substantial securities alone can protect our rights; new treaties would, doubtless, soon be forgotten like the former ones, which, however, are sufficient, for we do not ask for particular nor exceptional favours for our countrymen, but simply equal rights, to which they are entitled, and of which they cannot be deprived; liberty to trade, to reside, to go, to come, to quit, to buy, to let, to sell, or to re-sell, and the liberty of conscience, these are imprescriptible rights, and are those of every civilized people; these we claim, because they are our own; these, in fact, we shall obtain as soon as the Government acts in a legal manner, and that the laws, made for all, shall be equally known to all.

Pending the realization of so desirable a result, the serious complaints which have been made to me, and the indemnities justly claimed by a great number of Frenchmen as compensation for the wrongs they have suffered in their person or property, by the non-execution of the treaties with France, and the abusive conduct of the agents of the Government of Tahiti, make it imperative on me, for the security of my countrymen and of their rights, to demand, and if necessary, by force,—

1st. That you deposit, as security for the indemnities to which they are legitimately entitled, and for guarantee of your future conduct towards them, the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars, which, in the space of twice twenty-four hours from this day at two o'clock in the afternoon, must, by order of the Government of Queen Pomare, be paid into the hands of the cashier of the frigate "Reine Blanche," to be deposited in the Government chest, where the money shall remain, until restored to Queen Pomare by order of the Government of the King, whenever the treaties with France shall be faithfully executed, and the indemnities paid, the validity, amount, and proportions of which shall be decided by the French Government alone.

2nd. That in default of the said sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars being deposited within the prescribed time, the Fort of the Queen, the establishments of Moutou Outa, and the Island of Tahiti, shall be provisionally given up to me, and occupied by French troops, as a pledge for the due execution of treaties, until satisfaction shall be given to the

Government of the King, for the wrongs of which we complain, and as before mentioned, the Government shall have determined upon the validity and proportions of the indemnity to which we have a legitimate right.

3rd. Finally, that in case of the non-execution of either of the before-mentioned clauses, I deem it my duty to declare to you that I shall, contrary to my will, find myself under the dire necessity of adopting more rigorous measures. However, in order to prove to the Queen and the principal Chiefs how pained I shall be to adopt such severe measures, I invite them to submit to me, during the first twenty-four hours of the delay before stated, any proposal for a settlement capable of satisfying the just resentment of my country, so sensibly excited against them, and which may lead to a sincere reconciliation between two people in whose characters there is great resemblance, but, unfortunately, efforts are made to disunite them.

On board of the frigate "Reine Blanche," the eighth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

*The Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-chief the French Naval
Station in the Pacific Ocean,*
(Signed) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Queen Pomare and Chiefs of Tahiti to Admiral Dupetit-Thouars.

(Traduction.)

A l'Amiral Dupetit-Thouars,

Taïti, le 9 Septembre, 1842.

PARCEQUE nous ne pouvons continuer à gouverner par nous-mêmes dans le présent état de choses, de manière à conserver la bonne harmonie avec les Gouvernemens étrangers, sans nous exposer à perdre nos îles, notre autorité et notre liberté, nous les soussignés, la Reine et les grands chefs de Taïti, vous écrivons la présente pour solliciter le Roi des Français de nous prendre sous sa protection, aux conditions suivantes :—

1°. La souveraineté de la Reine et son autorité et l'autorité des chefs sur leur peuple sera garantie.

2°. Toutes les lois et les réglemens seront faits au nom de la Reine et signés par elle.

3°. La possession des terres de la Reine et du peuple leur sera garantie, ces terres leur resteront, toutes les disputes relativement au droit de propriété ou vrai propriétaire des terres, seront de la juridiction spéciale des tribunaux du pays.

4°. Chacun sera libre dans l'exercice de son culte ou sa religion.

5°. Les églises existantes en ce moment continueront d'être, et les missionnaires Anglais continueront leurs fonctions sans être molestés ; il en sera de même pour tout autre culte, personne ne pourra être molesté ou contraint dans sa croyance.

A ces conditions, la Reine et les grands chefs demandent la protection du Roi des Français, laissant entre ses mains ou aux soins du Gouvernement Français, ou à la personne nommée par lui et avec l'approbation de la Reine Pomaré, la direction de toutes les affaires avec les Gouvernemens étrangers, de même que tout ce qui concerne les résidens étrangers, les réglemens de port, &c., &c., et de prendre telle autre mesure qu'il pourra juger utile pour la conservation de la bonne harmonie et la paix.

(Signé)

POMARE.
PARAITA, *Régent.*
UTUMI.
HITOTI.
TATI.

(Translation.)

To Admiral Dupetit-Thouars,

Tahiti, September 9, 1842

AS in the present state of affairs we can no longer govern so as to preserve a good understanding with foreign Governments, without exposing ourselves to the loss of our islands, our authority, and our liberty, we, the Undersigned, the Queen and the principal chiefs of Tahiti, address the present letter to you, to solicit the King of the French to take us under his protection, upon the following conditions :—

1. The sovereignty of the Queen and her authority, and the authority of the chiefs over their people, shall be guaranteed to them.

2. All laws and regulations shall be issued in the Queen's name, and signed by her.

3. The possession of lands belonging to the Queen and to the people shall be secured to them, and shall remain in their possession ; all disputes relative to the right to property or lands shall be under the special jurisdiction of the tribunals of the country.

4. Every one shall be free in the exercise of his form of worship or religion.

5. The churches at present established shall continue to exist, and the English missionaries shall continue in their labours without molestation ; the same shall apply to every other form of worship, no one shall be molested or constrained in his belief.

Under these conditions the Queen and the principal chiefs solicit the protection of the King of the French, resigning into his hands, or to the care of the French Government, or to the person appointed by him, and approved by Queen Pomare, the direction of all relations with Foreign Governments, as well as everything relative to foreign residents, port regulations, &c., &c., and to take such further measures as he may judge necessary for the preservation of peace and good understanding.

(Signed)

POMARE.

PARAITA, *Regent*.

UTUMI.

HITOTI.

TATI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars to Queen Pomare and Chiefs of Tahiti.

Rade de Tapéiti, frégate la " Reine Blanche,"

Le 9 Septembre, 1842.

Madame et Messieurs,

J'ACCEPTE au nom du Roi et de la France, et sauf ratification, la proposition que vous me faites de placer les Etats et le Gouvernement de la Reine Pomaré sous la protection de Sa Majesté Louis-Philippe, Roi des Français, aux conditions suivantes, savoir :—

1°. Que la souveraineté de la Reine, son autorité et celle des chefs principaux sur leurs peuples, seront garanties.

2°. Que toutes les lois et les réglemens seront faits au nom de la Reine et signés par elle.

3°. Que la possession des terres de la Reine et du peuple leur sera garantie ; elles ne pourront leur être enlevées sans leur consentement, soit par acquit ou échange ; toutes les contestations relativement au droit de propriété des terres, seront du ressort de la juridiction spéciale des tribunaux du pays.

4°. Chacun sera libre dans l'exercice de son culte ou de sa religion.

5°. Les églises établies en ce moment continueront d'exister, et les missionnaires Anglais continueront leurs fonctions sans être molestés ; il

en sera de même pour tout autre culte ; personne ne pourra être molesté ou contraint dans sa croyance.

Enfin, que c'est à ces conditions que la Reine et les grands chefs demandent la protection du Roi des Français, abandonnant entre ses mains ou aux soins de son Gouvernement ou à la personne nommée par Sa Majesté et agréée par la Reine Pomaré, la direction de toutes les affaires avec les Gouvernemens étrangers, de même que tout de qui concerne les résidens étrangers, les réglemens de port, &c., &c., et de prendre telle autre mesure qu'il pourra juger utile pour la conservation de la bonne harmonie et de la paix.

La démarche honorable pour mon Gouvernement que vous venez de faire auprès de moi, Madame et Messieurs, fait disparaître jusqu'aux dernières traces du juste mécontentement qu'avaient fait naître les mesures peu bienveillantes prises à l'égard de nos compatriotes. Je me félicite, Madame et Messieurs, de vous voir mettre un terme à nos différends, et je suis convaincu qu'une bienveillance réciproque viendra promptement resserrer les liens qui nous unissent.

Je suis, &c.,

*Le Contre-Amiral, Commandant-en-chef la Station Navale de
France dans l'Océan Pacifique,*

(Signé) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

(Translation.)

*Tapeiti Roads, frigate "Reine Blanche,"
September 9, 1842.*

Madam and Gentlemen,

I ACCEPT, in the name of the King and of France, subject to approval, the proposal which you make to me to place the States and Government of Queen Pomare under the protection of His Majesty Louis-Philippe, King of the French, upon the following conditions, viz.:—

1. That the sovereignty of the Queen, her authority and that of the chiefs over the people, shall be guaranteed to them.

2. That all laws and regulations shall be issued in the Queen's name, and signed by her.

3. That the possession of lands belonging to the Queen and to the people shall be secured to them; their lands shall not be taken from them, without their consent, by purchase or exchange; all disputes relative to the proprietary right to lands shall appertain to the special jurisdiction of the tribunals of the country.

4. Every one shall be free in the exercise of his form of worship or religion.

5. The churches at present established shall continue to exist: and the English missionaries shall continue in the prosecution of their labours without molestation; the same shall apply to every other form of worship; no one shall be molested or constrained in his belief.

Finally, that under these conditions, the Queen and principal chiefs solicit the protection of the King of the French, resigning into his hands, or to the care of his Government, or to the person appointed by His Majesty and approved of by Queen Pomare, the direction of all relations with foreign Governments, as well as everything regarding foreign residents, port regulations, &c. &c., and to take such other measures as he may judge necessary for the preservation of peace and good understanding.

Madam and gentlemen, the decision which you have just taken, so honourable to my Government, removes every symptom of dissatisfaction to which the harsh measures towards our countrymen had given rise. I am happy to see an end put to our differences, and am convinced that a mutual good feeling will promptly strengthen the bonds which unite us.

I am, &c.,

*The Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the French
Naval Station in the Pacific Ocean,*

(Signed) A. DUPEIT-THOUARS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Proclamation in the name of Queen Pomare and Admiral Dupetit-Thouars.

PROCLAMATION.

AU NOM DE SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE POMARÉ.

SA Majesté la Reine Pomaré d'une part, et le Contre-Amiral Abel Dupetit-Thouars, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, et Commandant-en-chef la Station Navale de France dans l'Océan Pacifique, de l'autre ;

Prenant en considération les stipulations sur lesquelles est fondée la protection de Sa Majesté Louis-Philippe, provisoirement accordée, sous la réserve de la sanction du Roi ; vu l'impossibilité de prendre immédiatement les ordres de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français ; attendu d'ailleurs l'absence totale de lois et de réglemens qui puissent servir de base à la société, se trouvant dans la nécessité de fonder à Taïti, un Gouvernement provisoire, pour diriger les affaires en ce qui concerne les blancs et les relations extérieures, et garantir la sûreté individuelle, les propriétés, et l'ordre public ;

La Reine Pomaré et le Contre-Amiral Dupetit-Thouars, arrêtent :—

1°. Qu'un Conseil de Gouvernement sera établi à Papéiti, capitale de Taïti.

2°. Ce Conseil est investi, conformément aux conditions du protectorat, du pouvoir administratif et exécutif, et des relations politiques extérieures des Etats de la Reine Pomaré.

Le Consul de France, Commissaire du Roi près le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine Pomaré.

Le Gouverneur militaire de Papéiti.

Le Capitaine de port de Papéiti.

Les arrêtés du Conseil du Gouvernement ne pourront être pris qu'après délibération en conseil, et ne seront exécutifs que lorsqu'ils seront prononcés à l'unanimité.

Hors du Conseil chacun des membres ne conservera que le pouvoir de la spécialité dont il est chargé.

Le Conseil ne pourra s'assembler que lorsqu'il sera convoqué par le Consul de France, Commissaire du Roi, ou par le Gouverneur militaire de Papéiti.

Toute décision qui ne réunira pas l'universalité des suffrages, sera nulle dans son effet et sera renvoyée à la décision du Gouvernement du Roi.

Des procès-verbaux de toutes les délibérations du Conseil, quelle que soit d'ailleurs leur résultat, seront dressés et enregistrés sur des registres timbrés à ce destiné.

Deux exemplaires de copies conformes des procès-verbaux signés par tous les membres du Conseil seront, dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront la séance, déposés en Chancellerie du Consulat de France, l'un pour être envoyé à Monsieur le Ministre de la Marine, l'autre pour faire partie des archives du Consulat, et être communiqué, au besoin, aux ayant-droit, ou aux Consuls étrangers.

En cas d'appel d'un jugement au Conseil du Gouvernement, le Conseil devra s'adjoindre, comme assesseurs, les Consuls des nations intéressées, ou si l'affaire est mixte, c'est-à-dire, entre un blanc et un indigène, le Consul de la nation intéressée d'une part, et le Gouverneur du district de l'autre dans ce cas, le jugement pourra être rendu à la majorité des voix.

Il n'y aura d'appel du jugement du Conseil du Gouvernement au Gouvernement du Roi qu'en matière criminelle ; le Conseil du Gouverne-

ment dans aucun cas, ne pourra prononcer la peine de mort ; les affaires de cette gravité seront renvoyées à la décision du Gouvernement du Roi.

Tout appel d'un jugement rendu sur des affaires entre les indigènes sera rejeté par le Conseil du Gouvernement, à moins qu'il ne lui soit déféré en vertu d'une demande par écrit de la Reine Pomaré, qui, dans tous les cas et selon les conditions du protectorat, s'est réservée l'administration et la juridiction entière sur les naturels.

La justice civile sera exercée à Taïti,—

1°. Par des tribunaux, entièrement composés d'indigènes nommés par la Reine pour les affaires entre les naturels, selon la coutume établie.

2°. Par les mêmes tribunaux auxquels seront adjoints, en nombre égal aux jurés indigènes pour des tribunaux mixtes, des jurés blancs, nommés par le Conseil du Gouvernement, qui les choisira sur des listes triples de candidats présentés en nombre égal par chacun des Consuls étrangers, pour les affaires entre les blancs et les indigènes.

Enfin les blancs déféreront leurs affaires aux tribunaux du pays, mais dans ce cas tous les jurés seront nommés par le Conseil du Gouvernement, comme il a été dit ci-dessus pour les jurés du tribunal mixte.

Les Consuls étrangers conservent, jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Français et leurs Gouvernements soient informés, leur juridiction sur leurs nationaux ; ils pourront procéder eux-mêmes, pour les concilier, soit par voie de persuasion, soit par voie d'arbitrage, ou en appeler au tribunal, à la formation duquel ils concourront, en nommant les candidats de leur nation parmi lesquels les jurés devront être pris en nombre proportionnel à celui des nations représentées à Taïti.

Des jugemens du tribunal ils pourront encore en appeler au jugement du Conseil du Gouvernement, auquel ils seront, de droit, adjoints comme assesseurs ; enfin, ils pourront même en appeler du jugement du tribunal directement au Gouvernement du Roi.

Tous les jugemens seront rendus d'après les lois du pays déjà promulguées.

Les indigènes et les blancs sont égaux devant la loi.

La liberté des cultes est proclamée ; le Gouvernement leur accordera une égale protection. Nul ne pourra être recherché pour ses opinions religieuses, ou contraint dans l'exercice de son culte.

La liberté individuelle est garantie ; il ne pourra y être porté atteinte que sur un ordre écrit et motivé du Conseil, après délibération et sur une décision prise à l'unanimité.

Toutes les propriétés, indistinctement, sont garanties ; les contestations qui pourront s'élever à ce sujet, conformément aux réserves faites par la Reine, seront exclusivement du ressort des tribunaux indigènes ; nul ne pourra être contraint de vendre ou d'échanger sa propriété.

Tout blanc résident à Papéiti devra être pourvu d'un certificat de nationalité, ou reconnu par le Consul de sa nation, ou encore pris sous la protection d'un de ceux qui sont accrédités ; à défaut de cette garantie il pourra être considéré comme vagabond, et comme tel, obligé à quitter le pays ; toutefois, ce jugement ne pourra être rendu qu'après délibération du Conseil du Gouvernement et à l'unanimité des voix.

Toute personne qui voudra faire le commerce en détail sera tenue de prendre une patente ; elles seront, jusqu'à décision du Gouvernement, délivrées gratis, par les soins du Conseil du Gouvernement, et enregistrées sur un contrôle particulier destiné à cet usage ; les patentes devront être signées par les trois membres du Gouvernement.

L'interdiction sur la vente des liqueurs spiritueuses prononcée par les lois de la Reine Pomaré est maintenue.

La vente des vins, bières ou autres boissons alcoolisées, ne pouvant être assimilée à celle des liqueurs spiritueuses, continuera provisoirement à être autorisée.

Le domicile des particuliers est inviolable ; il ne pourra y être porté atteinte qu'autant qu'ils tiendront des maisons publiques, telles qu'hôtels, auberges, cabarets, guinguettes, et billards ; toutefois, on ne pourra visiter ces lieux publics que sur un ordre du Conseil ou seulement du Gouverneur militaire.

Les maisons de jeux sont interdites ; toute infraction à cette dispo-

sition sera sévèrement punie, et en cas de récidive, la personne qui s'en sera rendue coupable sera obligée à quitter le pays.

Tout blanc qui interviendra dans les affaires contre le Gouvernement de la Reine Pomaré et celui du Roi, provisoirement établi, ou que par ses clameurs, ses menées, ses calomnies, ou ses actions, cherchera à troubler l'ordre public et la bonne harmonie qui tend à s'établir, pourra sur un arrêté pris en Conseil et à l'unanimité des voix, être forcé à quitter le pays.

Les capitaines des bâtimens qui entreront au port de Papéiti seront tenus de faire la déclaration du motif de leur relâche, au bureau du capitaine de port et de prévenir du jour de leur départ, en justifiant de l'acquit des droits de pilotage et d'ancrage fixés par la Reine Pomaré. Ces droits resteront les mêmes jusqu'à décision du Roi sur l'acceptation du protectorat.

Toutes les fois que la force publique sera nécessaire pour faire mettre à exécution les arrêtés du Conseil du Gouvernement, le Gouverneur indigène de Papéiti, nommé par la Reine Pomaré, devra, à la demande écrite du Conseil du Gouvernement, prêter main forte, s'il en est requis.

Pour la Reine,
(Signé) PARAITA, Régent.

Le Contre-Amiral, Commandant-en-
chef la Station Navale de l'Océan
Pacifique,
(Signé) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

(Translation.)

In the name of Her Majesty Queen Pomare.

HER Majesty Queen Pomare, on the one part, and Rear-Admiral Abel Dupetit-Thouars, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Commander-in-chief of the French naval station in the Pacific Ocean, on the other part;

Having taken into consideration the stipulations which form the basis of the protection of His Majesty Louis-Philippe, provisionally granted, subject to the King's approval; and also the impossibility of receiving immediately the orders of His Majesty the King of the French; and in consideration of the total absence of laws and regulations which may serve as a basis for society; and the necessity of establishing at Tahiti a provisional Government for the direction of such affairs as have reference to white persons, and to foreign relations, as also for securing the safety of individuals, of property, and of public order;—

Queen Pomare and Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars decree:—

1. That a Council of Government shall be established at Papeiti, the capital of Tahiti.

2. Agreeably to the conditions of the Protectorship, this Council is invested with administrative and executive power, and the management of the foreign political relations of the States of Queen Pomare.

The French Consul, Commissioner of the King to the Government of Her Majesty Queen Pomare.

The Military Governor of Papeiti.

The Captain of the Port of Papeiti.

The decrees of the Council of Government shall not be issued until after discussion in the Council, and shall not be in force unless unanimously agreed to.

Out of the Council, each member shall only retain the specific authority belonging to his office.

The Council shall only assemble when convened by the French Consul, Commissioner of the King, or by the Military Governor of Papeiti.

Every decision which shall not have been unanimously adopted, shall be null, and submitted to the decision of the Government of the King.

Minutes of all the deliberations in the Council, whatever be their result, shall be taken, and registered in stamped registers kept for that purpose.

Duplicate copies of the minutes, signed by all the members of the Council, shall, within twenty-four hours from their sitting, be deposited in the Chancery of the French Consulate, one copy to be forwarded to the Minister of Marine, the other to form part of the Consular archives, to be communicated, as need may be, to those whom it concerns, or to the foreign Consuls.

In case of appeal to the Council of Government, the Council shall add to its number, as assessors, the Consuls of those nations interested in the matter; or if the business be of a mixed nature, that is, between a white person and a native, the Consul of the nation interested on the one part, and the Governor of the district on the other; in such case, judgment shall be pronounced by the majority of votes.

Appeal to the Government of the King against a judgment of the Council of Government, shall only be allowed in criminal matters. In no case shall the Council of Government pronounce sentence of death; matters of such importance shall be submitted for decision to the Government of the King.

Appeal against a judgment in matters between natives shall be rejected by the Council of Government, unless referred to it by request in writing from Queen Pomare, who, in all cases, under the conditions of the Protectorship, has retained the government and entire jurisdiction over the natives.

Civil justice shall be exercised at Tahiti,—

1. By tribunals entirely composed of natives appointed by the Queen, for matters between natives, according to established usage.

2. By the same tribunals, to which shall be added, for the formation of mixed tribunals, in equal numbers with the native jurors, white jurors, named by the Council of Government, who will select them from duplicate lists of candidates given in by each of the foreign Consuls, for matters arising between the white people and the natives.

In fine, the white people shall submit their affairs to the tribunals of the country, in which case the jurors shall be nominated by the Council of Government, as aforesaid for jurors of a mixed tribunal.

The foreign Consuls retain their jurisdiction over their countrymen, pending information to the French Government and to their own; they shall themselves take measures to settle matters between them, either by way of persuasion, by arbitration, or by an appeal to the tribunal, in the formation of which they shall join, by nominating candidates of their own country, from among which shall be selected a number equivalent to that of the other nations represented at Tahiti.

They may appeal against a judgment of the tribunal to the Council of Government, which they are entitled to join as assessors; they may even appeal from the tribunal direct to the Government of the King.

All judgments shall be pronounced according to the laws of the country already promulgated.

The natives and white people shall be equal in law.

The liberty of worship is decreed: Government will afford an equal protection to all. No one shall be persecuted on account of his religious opinions, or impeded in the exercise of his worship.

Personal liberty is secured; it shall not be infringed except upon a written order from the Council, after deliberation and a unanimous decision.

Property of every kind shall be secured to its owner; disputes which may arise about it shall, conformably to the reservations in favour of the Queen, be referred exclusively to the native tribunals; no one shall be forced to sell or exchange his property.

Every white person residing at Papeiti shall be provided with a certificate of nationality, or recognized by the Consul of his country, or otherwise taken under the protection of one of those who are accredited to the

Government; in default of this security, he will be considered a vagrant, and as such, obliged to leave the country; such an order, however, shall only be pronounced after deliberation in the Council of Government, and a unanimous vote.

Any person wishing to engage in the retail trade shall be obliged to procure a license, which, until decision of the Government, shall be delivered gratis by the Council of Government, and registered accordingly; all licenses must bear the signature of the three Members of Government.

The prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, decreed by the laws of Queen Pomare, continues to be in force.

The sale of wine, beer, and other alcoholized drinks, which cannot be assimilated to spirituous liquors, shall, provisionally, continue to be allowed.

Private dwellings are inviolable; they shall not be entered, unless they be public-houses, such as hotels, taverns, pot-houses, dancing places, and billard rooms; nevertheless, these public places shall not be visited except upon order of the Council, or of the Military Governor alone.

Gambling-houses are forbidden: any infringement of such prohibition shall be severely punished; and in case of a repetition of the offence, the guilty party shall be expelled the country.

Any white person who shall be implicated in attempts against the Government of Queen Pomare and of the King, provisionally established, or who, by clamour, intrigue, calumny, or overt acts, shall endeavour to disturb public order and the good harmony which is being established, may be expelled from the country by a unanimous decree of the Council.

Captains of vessels entering the port of Papeiti, shall make a declaration of their motive for so doing at the office of the Captain of the port, and give notice of the day of their departure, upon proving the payment of the pilotage and anchorage dues fixed by Queen Pomare. These dues shall remain the same until the King's decision, upon the acceptance of the protectorate, be known.

Whenever public force shall be requisite in order to put into execution the decrees of the Council of Government, the native Governor of Papeiti appointed by Queen Pomare, shall, if required by a written order from the Council of Government, afford an armed force.

For the Queen,
(Signed) PARAITA, Regent.

The Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-chief the French Naval Station in the Pacific Ocean,
(Signed) A. DUPETIT-THOUARS.

No. 9.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 22.)

(Extract.)

Paris, March 20, 1843.

I HAD some conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, on the subject of the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific, and particularly with relation to Otaheite. M. Guizot told me that the suzerainty of that island had been tendered by the Queen to the King of the French, and had been accepted provisionally by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars.

He said, "We have nothing to conceal with respect to our proceedings in the Pacific. We should gladly avail ourselves of any means of strengthening or improving our possession of the Marquesas, but beyond this, we have no views of conquest or appropriation of any kind. With respect to the Sandwich Islands, for instance, we are quite ready to acknowledge their independence." This he repeated several times. He afterwards observed that there were some grounds for apprehending that the tranquillity of the islands in the Pacific might be disturbed by dissensions on account of the difference of the religious tenets of the Catholic and Protestant missionaries. He did not, however, say that any disturbances had yet taken place.

No. 10.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received March 26.)

(Extract.)

Paris, March 24, 1843.

IN answer to a question put to M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Peers, relative to the missionaries in the South Seas, with reference to the Island of Otaheite having been placed under the protection of France, he replied, that no impediment would be thrown in the way of the dissemination of the Christian religion, and that equal protection would be given to Protestant and to Catholic missionaries.

No. 11.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 28, 1843.

HAVING recently had occasion to call the attention of the French Ambassador at this Court to the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific, I have received with satisfaction your Excellency's despatches of the 20th and 24th instant, in the first of which you report the substance of a conversation which you had held with M. Guizot on the subject of those proceedings, and especially those of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars at Otaheite, as well as of the views and intentions entertained by the French Government respecting that island, and also with regard to the Sandwich Islands.

I have to desire that your Excellency will express to M. Guizot the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the assurance given to you by him, that the French Government entertain no thought of conquest or appropriation in the Pacific; and that with regard to the Sandwich Islands, the French Government will be quite ready to acknowledge their independence.

Her Majesty's Government have also derived much gratification from the declaration publicly made by M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers, that no impediment would be thrown in the way of the dissemination of the Christian religion, and that equal protection would be given in the islands of the South Sea to Protestant and to Roman Catholic missionaries.

That declaration, coupled with the Article of the Convention concluded between the French Admiral and the Authorities of Otaheite, by which freedom of religious worship is equally assured to all persons resident in the dominions of Queen Pomare, and especially to the British missionaries, gives us security that none of those estimable teachers of Christianity will be disturbed in the free exercise of their religious functions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

No. 12.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 3.)

My Lord,

Paris, March 31, 1843.

I THOUGHT it advisable to communicate to M. Guizot the contents of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th instant, relative to what had passed between the two Governments, on the subject of the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific; and I have the satisfaction of stating that he admitted the correctness of my report of our conferences

upon that subject. He also gave me fresh assurances, that every protection should be given to the Protestant missionaries in the islands of the South Seas, and that instructions for that purpose had already been transmitted to the French Admiral commanding in those seas.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

No. 13.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 10.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 7, 1843.

THE increasing excitement on the subject of the Protestant missionaries in the South Seas led me to consider whether some further assurances on the part of the French Government that every possible protection would be afforded to those persons, might not be obtained from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the form of an official note. I therefore took an opportunity of asking M. Guizot, whether, if I addressed a letter to him upon the subject, he would send me such an answer as might tend to allay the apprehensions to which the recent transactions at Otaheite had given rise. He replied, that he had no objection to repeat in a letter the substance of what he had stated in the Chamber of Peers, which, however, he could not but consider as having been quite sufficient to remove any doubts which might have been entertained as to the intentions of the French Government respecting the Protestant missionaries in the Society Islands.

I accordingly addressed a letter to his Excellency, a copy of which is inclosed, together with a copy of his reply, which I trust will be deemed satisfactory by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Lord Cowley to M. Guizot.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Paris, April 5, 1843.

I TAKE the liberty of calling your Excellency's attention to the great alarm which prevails in England lest the new order of things established at Otaheite should have the effect of impeding the efforts of the Protestant missionaries in that and the adjacent islands, which up to this time have been successful in promulgating the Protestant faith, and in instructing the inhabitants of those islands in the principles of that faith.

Numerous petitions are preparing for presentation to Parliament claiming the interference of the Legislature for the protection of the missionaries; and although Her Majesty's Government have received with much satisfaction the assurances of the French Government that those deserving persons would be fully protected in the exercise of the calling to which they have devoted their lives, yet any additional pledge to that effect would tend greatly to remove the apprehensions which are daily gaining ground on a matter deeply interesting to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I avail myself, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

M. Guizot to Lord Cowley.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 6 Avril, 1843.

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier, et où elle me parle des craintes qu'on a conçues en Angleterre par rapport à l'avenir des missions Protestantes établies à Taïti. Le langage tenu dès le premier moment par le Gouvernement de Roi semblait devoir suffire pour dissiper ces inquiétudes. Vous reconnaissez vous-même, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, avec une loyale franchise, que le Gouvernement Britannique en a été pleinement satisfait. J'apprécie, d'ailleurs, comme je le dois, le sentiment qui vous porte à me demander, dans un esprit de confiance amicale et de conciliation, la confirmation de ces assurances, et je n'hésite pas à vous déclarer de nouveau, que le Gouvernement du Roi, dans le système qu'il se propose d'appliquer aux Iles Marquises et aux Iles de la Société, restera fidèle à trois grands principes dont il ne s'est jamais départi,—celui de la liberté des cultes, celui de la protection due aux sujets d'une Puissance amie, enfin, le devoir non moins sacré de favoriser les travaux entrepris pour étendre les bienfaits du Christianisme.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) GUIZOT.

(Translation.)

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, April, 6, 1843.

I HAVE received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in which you speak of the fears that are entertained in England respecting the future welfare of the Protestant missions established at Tahiti. The language held from the first moment by the Government of the King ought to have been sufficient to allay any such apprehensions. M. l'Ambassadeur, you very candidly acknowledge, yourself, that the British Government was entirely satisfied with it. I, however, appreciate, as I ought, the interest which leads you to ask me, in a spirit of amicable confidence and conciliation, the confirmation of these assurances; and I have no hesitation in repeating to you, that the Government of the King, in the system which it proposes to apply to the Marquesas and Society Islands, will remain faithful to three great principles which it has never departed from,—the liberty of religious worship, protection of the subjects of a friendly Power, and, finally, the no less sacred duty of assisting in the labours taken to spread the benefits of Christianity.

Accept, &c.,
(Signed) GUIZOT.

No. 14.

Lord Cowley to the Earl of Aberdeen.—(Received April 27.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 25, 1843.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th instant, I have now the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur" of this date, containing the speech of the Minister of Marine upon presenting a *projet de loi* for an extraordinary credit of 5,987,000 francs, for the expenses of the French establishments in the Pacific.

Your Lordship will observe that in this *exposé* the Minister of Marine

speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct and services of the English missionaries in the Society Islands, declaring that to their efforts is to be attributed the state of civilization to which these islands had arrived; and he renews the assurances already repeatedly afforded, that these deserving persons are entitled to, and will enjoy the protection of the French Government, to its fullest extent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) COWLEY.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Extract from the "Moniteur Universel" of April 25, 1843.

Exposé des motifs et projet de loi tendant à ouvrir à M. le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, un crédit extraordinaire de 5,987,000 francs, pour être affecté aux dépenses des établissemens Français dans l'Océanie, présenté par M. le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies.

MESSIEURS, le Roi nous a chargé de vous soumettre un projet de loi qui a pour objet d'ouvrir un crédit extraordinaire aux dépenses que doivent occasionner en 1844, nos établissemens dans l'Océanie.

Le discours de la Couronne vous a fait connaître la pensée principale qui a présidé à la prise de possession des Iles Marquises. Depuis lors un fait d'une grande importance s'est accompli dans les mêmes parages. Le Protectorat des Iles de la Société a été offert à la France, et accepté, au nom du Roi, par le Contre-Amiral qui commande nos forces navales dans l'Océanie. Cette acceptation a été ratifiée par le Gouvernement, aussitôt qu'elle a été connue.

La France n'avait dans l'Océan Pacifique aucun établissement où ses bâtimens de guerre et ses navires de commerce pussent trouver un asile toujours ouvert et une protection moins mobile que celle d'une station navale. Cependant là où des intérêts Français commencent à se développer, il importe de créer un centre autour duquel ils puissent se grouper et prospérer à l'abri du pavillon national.

La Polynésie est un vaste champ ouvert aux conquêtes du commerce et de la civilisation. Il appartient à la France, qui est au premier rang des nations civilisées et maritimes, de prendre une grande part dans les efforts qui doivent arracher à la barbarie les habitans de cette partie du monde.

Le développement que nos relations avec ces contrées lointaines doivent acquérir est un intérêt qui ne peut manquer de vous frapper. Sur une étendue de plus de quatre mille lieues, nos navires de guerre ne rencontraient aucun point de station appartenant à la France, aucun point où ils pussent se ravitailler ou réparer leurs avaries. Un autre motif tout spécial rendait nécessaire un établissement sur quelquesunes des îles de cette vaste mer. La pêche de la baleine se porte principalement du côté des Archipels de la Polynésie. Ces opérations sont de longue haleine, et tout le temps qu'elles durent, nos bâtimens restent exposés aux violences et aux exactions des populations de ces îles. Nous donnerons à cette branche essentielle de notre marine marchande une protection efficace en la mettant en position d'invoquer sur les lieux mêmes l'autorité et la force de la souveraineté de la France.

Les avantages de nos nouveaux établissemens, incontestables dès à présent, acquerront une bien plus haute importance dans l'avenir. Ils seront considérables si un projet qui, en ce moment, fixe l'attention de toutes les nations maritimes, vient à se réaliser. Il consiste à ouvrir, par l'Isthme de Panama, entre l'Europe et l'Océan Pacifique, un chemin plus court que celui du Cap Horn. Lorsque ce grand résultat, qui intéresse toutes les Puissances Navales, aura été obtenu, les Iles de la Société et les Iles Marquises, en se rapprochant de la France, prendront rang parmi les stations les plus importantes du globe. La facilité de cette communication donnera nécessairement une nouvelle activité à la navigation

dans l'Océan Pacifique, puisque cette voie, pour se rendre dans la mer des Indes et de la Chine, sera, sinon plus courte, au moins plus sûre et d'un intérêt commercial plus considérable. Nos nouvelles possessions, heureusement situées comme lieux d'étape de ces grands voyages, serviront d'escale aux navigateurs de toutes les nations.

Les élémens d'un commerce actif existent déjà dans l'Océanie ; mais il faut leur donner le moyen de se développer sans entraves. Le meilleur régime pour atteindre ce but est la liberté la plus complète des transactions. Excepté pour les armes et les munitions de guerre que le Gouvernement aura la faculté de prohiber, un libre accès sera ouvert à toutes les importations. Ces îles, avec la franchise de leurs ports, deviendront des entrepôts où nos navires déposeront leurs cargaisons pour les écouler, suivant les besoins, sur les côtes du Mexique, du Chili, et du Pérou, où nous trouvons déjà d'importans débouchés, et dans ces archipels qui, sous l'influence combinée des nations maritimes, s'élèvent à la civilisation.

Notre domination, restreinte aux seules Iles Marquises, aurait pu faire craindre l'insuffisance des ressources locales et la difficulté de tirer du dehors une grande partie des objets indispensables. La fertilité des Iles de la Société, situées seulement à trois jours de distance, fait cesser toute crainte à ce sujet. A Taïti toutes les productions des tropiques sont abondantes, et la terre, cultivée par des mains habiles, pourvoira avec largesse à la nourriture des Européens réunis dans nos deux établissemens.

Quels que soient ces avantages présumés, une occupation nouvelle et à si grande distance exige des frais d'organisation et de défense qu'il faut porter d'abord à leur juste valeur, pour que le poids n'en soit pas aggravé plus tard.

Le Contre-Amiral qui a pris possession des Iles Marquises a évalué au nombre de 900 à 1000 hommes les troupes nécessaires pour assurer leur occupation. Le protectorat que nous allons exercer à Taïti a dû faire augmenter cet effectif qui, pour les deux établissemens, s'élèvera à près de 1,200 hommes en infanterie et en artillerie. La répartition de ces troupes sera laissée à l'appréciation du Gouverneur, qui la réglera d'après les besoins de chaque établissement.

Le protectorat et l'occupation devant s'appuyer principalement sur une force militaire, le personnel administratif a été réduit autant que pouvaient le permettre les besoins des services les plus essentiels.

Tous les pouvoirs seront concentrés entre les mains d'un Gouverneur, qui commandera les forces de terre et de mer.

Dans les Iles Marquises les missionnaires ont déjà beaucoup fait par l'influence de la religion ; ils continueront leur pieuse tâche. Huit prêtres appartenant à une congrégation qui a fait preuve dans ces contrées du dévouement le plus évangélique, comme du sentiment patriotique le plus pur, composent le personnel religieux de ces îles.

Depuis longtemps des missionnaires Anglais sont établis dans les Iles de la Société, et c'est surtout à leurs efforts, qui ont précédé ceux de nos propres missionnaires, que doit être attribué l'état de civilisation plus avancé qu'on remarque dans cet archipel, si on le compare aux autres points de la Polynésie.

Le bien qu'ils y ont déjà fait, celui qu'ils peuvent y faire encore leur donne des droits à la protection du Gouvernement Français : ils en jouiront dans toute sa plénitude. De notre côté, nous sommes heureux de penser que l'influence Française trouvera dans ces missionnaires étrangers des auxiliaires dévoués à l'œuvre de civilisation qu'il s'agit d'accomplir.

Parmi les dépenses auxquelles le crédit demandé doit pourvoir, sont comprises celles de deux bâtimens à vapeur en fer qui sont indispensables pour faciliter les rapports de nos établissemens avec les ports de la côte d'Amérique. Nous avons dû y faire figurer aussi la dépense relative à la confection et à l'achat de maisons pour le logement du Gouverneur, et pour l'installation des hôpitaux, ainsi qu'au mobilier destiné aux fonctionnaires publics. Ces dernières dépenses, d'une nature nouvelle, se justifient par la situation de nos établissemens, surtout des Iles Marquises, qui sont trop peu avancées en civilisation, pour qu'il ne soit pas indispensable d'y transporter les objets les plus ordinaires de la vie civilisée.

Le crédit extraordinaire que nous vous demandons s'élève à la somme de 5,987,000 francs ; mais nous devons vous faire remarquer que cette somme se compose en très-grande partie de dépenses de premier établissement, qui ne sont pas de nature à se renouveler. En ne tenant compte que des dépenses permanentes, nous estimons que le budget annuel n'excédera pas 2,800,000 francs.

Nous avons pensé que ces chiffres seraient appréciés d'après l'importance du but que nous cherchons à atteindre, et d'après les difficultés d'exécution qui accompagnent toute entreprise semblable.

L'œuvre pour laquelle nous réclamons votre concours, Messieurs, intéresse à un haut degré l'influence maritime de la France. En vue d'une semblable considération, vous accueillerez le projet de loi que le Roi nous a chargé de vous présenter, et qui répond, nous le croyons, aux sentimens de prévoyance et de patriotisme dont vous êtes animés pour les intérêts de notre pays.

PROJET DE LOI.

ARTICLE 1er. Il est ouvert au Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, au titre de l'exercice 1843, un crédit extraordinaire de 5,987,000 francs spécialement affecté aux dépenses des établissemens Français dans l'Océanie.

Ce crédit est réparti ainsi qu'il suit, dans le budget du département de la Marine, conformément à l'état ci-annexé savoir :

CHAPITRE V. Solde et habillement des équipages et des troupes	487,000
CHAPITRE XXV. bis (spécial). Dépenses générales des établissemens Français dans l'Océanie	5,500,000
Total égal	frs. 5,987,000

ARTICLE 2. Il sera pourvu aux dépenses autorisées par la présente loi, au moyen des ressources accordées par la loi du 11 Juin, 1842, pour les besoins de l'exercice 1843.

(Translation.)

Exposé of the motives and projet de loi for placing at the disposal of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, an extraordinary credit of 5,987,000 francs, towards the expense of the French establishments in the Pacific, presented by the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

GENTLEMEN, the King has directed us to submit to you a *projet de loi*, the object of which is to open an extraordinary credit to defray the expenses of our establishments in the Pacific for the year 1844.

The speech from the Throne has made you acquainted with the principal idea which led to the taking possession of the Marquesas. Since then an important event has taken place in those regions. The protectorship of the Society Islands has been offered to France, and accepted in the King's name, by the Rear-Admiral commanding our naval forces in the Pacific. The Act of Acceptance was ratified by the Government as soon as it became known.

France had no establishment in the Pacific Ocean, where her ships of war and merchant-vessels might at all times find shelter, and more permanent protection than that afforded by a naval station. Nevertheless, in that region where French interests are beginning to develop themselves it is requisite to form a centre around which they may collect and prosper under the protection of the national flag.

Polynesia is an extensive field open to the conquests of commerce and civilization. It belongs to France, which is in the first rank among civilized and maritime nations, to take a great share in the efforts made to redeem the inhabitants of that part of the globe from their present state of barbarism.

The development which our intercourse with these distant countries will acquire is an interest which cannot fail to strike you. Over an extent of more than four thousand leagues our ships of war found no station belonging to France, none where they could obtain supplies or repair their damages. Another special motive rendered necessary an establishment upon some of the islands of this extensive sea. The whale fishery is principally carried on in the Polynesian archipelagos. These operations are of long duration, and while they last our ships remain exposed to the violence and exactions of the natives of those islands. We shall give to that essential branch of our merchant navy an efficient protection, by placing it in a position to appeal on the spot to the authority and power of the sovereignty of France.

The advantages of our new settlements, even now incontestable, will hereafter acquire much higher importance. They will be very great, if a plan which at present fixes the attention of all maritime Powers, should be carried into execution. It consists in opening between Europe and the Pacific Ocean, through the Isthmus of Panama, a track much shorter than that of Cape Horn. Whenever this grand result, in which all naval Powers are interested, shall have been obtained, the Society Islands and the Marquesas, by being nearer to France, will rank among the most important stations of the globe. The facility of this communication will necessarily give a new impetus to navigation in the Pacific Ocean, this track being, as a communication with the Indian and China Seas, if not shorter, at least safer and of more considerable commercial interest. Our new possessions, happily situated as a store-house in these long voyages, will be used as a place of resort for the navigators of all countries.

The elements of an active commerce already exist in Oceania, but every impediment to its development must be removed. In order to attain this end, the best method to adopt, is freedom of trade in its fullest extent. With the exception of arms and munitions of war, which the Government will have the power to prohibit, a free entry will be afforded to all imports. These islands, with their free ports, will become entrepôts, where our vessels will discharge their cargoes, in order to forward them as required to the coasts of Mexico, Chile, and Peru, where we already find a most important field for trade, and to those Archipelagos, which, under the combined influence of the maritime Powers, are rising into civilization.

Our dominion, if confined to the Marquesas alone, might have created a fear of the insufficiency of their local resources, and the difficulty of procuring from abroad a great many indispensable articles. The fertility of the Society Islands, at only three days' distance, removes every apprehension which might be entertained upon this head. At Tahiti, tropical productions of every kind are abundant, and the land, cultivated by proper hands, will provide ample food for all the Europeans settled in our two establishments.

Whatever these presumed advantages may be, a new settlement at so great a distance, demands an outlay for its organization and defence, which must at first be estimated at its real value in order that the amount may not be increased hereafter.

The Rear-Admiral who took possession of the Marquesas Islands estimates the number of troops necessary to secure their occupation at 900 to 1000 men. The protectorship which we are about to exercise at Tahiti requires that number should be increased, which, for the two settlements, will amount to about 1200 men of infantry and artillery. The disposal of these troops will be left to the judgment of the Governor, who will station them according to the wants of each settlement.

The protectorship and occupation resting mainly upon a military force, the administrative department has been reduced as far as the duties of the most essential services would allow.

All power shall be concentrated in the hands of the Governor, who shall have the command of the forces by land and sea.

In the Marquesas, the missionaries have already done much through the influence of religion; they shall continue their pious labours. Eight priests belonging to a congregation, which, in these countries, has given

proof of the most Christian devotedness, as well as the most patriotic sentiments, form the religious establishment of these islands.

For a long time past, English missionaries have settled in the Society Islands; and it is principally owing to their efforts, which preceded those of our own missionaries, that a more advanced state of civilization exists in this archipelago, when compared with the other parts of Polynesia.

The good they have already done, and which they may yet do, entitles them to the protection of the French Government; they shall fully enjoy it. On our part, we are happy to believe that French influence will find in these foreign missionaries devoted auxiliaries in the work of civilization which is to be accomplished.

Among the items which the grant is to provide for are two iron steam-vessels, which are indispensable to facilitate the intercourse between our settlements and the ports on the coasts of America. We have likewise included the expenses for the building and purchase of houses for the Governor, the building of hospitals, and for the furniture for the public offices; this last item, of a novel kind, is called for by the situation of our settlements, particularly the Marquesas, which are too little advanced in civilization, not to render it indispensable to take thither the most common articles of civilized life.

The extraordinary credit which we demand of you amounts to the sum of 5,987,000 francs; but we should remark that this sum consists in great part of the expenses of a first establishment, which are not of a nature to recur. Taking into account the permanent expenses only, we estimate the annual appropriation will not exceed 2,800,000 francs.

We have thought that these expenses will be taken into consideration with reference to the importance of the object we have in view, and to the difficulties which always exist in the execution of an enterprise of this nature.

The object for which we claim your support, Gentlemen, interests in a high degree, the maritime influence of France. Bearing in mind these considerations, you will adopt the *projet de loi* which the King has directed us to lay before you, and which, we have no doubt, corresponds with the feelings of patriotism which you entertain for the interests of our country.

PROJET DE LOI.

ARTICLE 1. There is placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine and Colonies, included in the budget of 1843, an extraordinary credit of 5,987,000 francs, to defray the expenses of the French settlements in Oceania.

This credit is distributed as follows in the budget of the Marine Department, according to the annexed statement, viz.:

CHAPTER V. Pay and clothing of the land and sea forces	487,000
CHAPTER XXV. bis (special). General expenses of the French settlements in Oceania	5,500,000
Total	frs. 5,987,000

ARTICLE 2. The expenses authorized by the present law, shall be provided for by the sums granted by law of 11th June, 1842, for the service of 1843.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RETURN to two ADDRESSES of The Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9th and 10th February, 1843;—*for*,

A COPY of the CLAIM of RIGHTS adopted by the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* in May, 1842, and submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Lord High Commissioner: also, of the Answer of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated January, 1843: also, of the reply thereto by the Special Commission to the General Assembly, in the same Month.

A COPY of an ADDRESS to Her Majesty, agreed to by the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, on the 30th day of May, 1842, accompanying a Certified Copy of the Claim of Rights, and transmitted by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Lord High Commissioner:—

Also, COPY of an ADDRESS to Her Majesty, agreed to by the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, on the 30th day of May, 1842, and transmitted by the Moderator to the Lord High Commissioner, against Patronage.

And also,—COPY of a MEMORIAL from the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, First Lord of the Treasury, and the other Members of Her Majesty's Government, dated the 17th day of November, 1842.

*Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of two Addresses,
dated 9th and 10th February 1843.*

LONDON:
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P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Sir,

Kensington, 17th June, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to place in your hands, in order to be submitted to the Queen, two Addresses to Her Majesty from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. I was requested to present these addresses to Her Majesty, by the Moderator, in the usual form, at the close of the perusal of the Minutes of Assembly on Monday night, 30th ultimo, but I did not receive them until this morning.

The Lord High
Commissioner to
Sir J. Graham.

I enclose copies of the letters which I have received from the Moderator to accompany the Addresses, and also copy of a letter from Principal Lee, Senior Clerk of the Assembly, explanatory of the delay which I have described. The Moderator first requested me to present the Address, referring to a document entitled the Claim, Declaration, and Protest, which is now sent with the Address. He then, without sitting down, requested me to present the Address against Patronage, which, at the time, he described as a Petition against Patronage. This description I have since been officially informed, was a mere clerical mistake on the part of the Moderator. He ought to have described it as an Address; but I am satisfied that he acted entirely from mistake, and not from any want of respect to Her Majesty. Upon the Moderator making this request to me, I answered in common form, "I shall have the honour of transmitting this Address to Her Majesty; likewise the Petition." I then added, "but I desire to be distinctly understood that in so doing I express no approbation." My answer has been duly entered in the Minutes of Assembly, according to an extract with which the Senior Clerk of Assembly has furnished me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BUTE.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

At Edinburgh, the 30th day of May, 1842.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND, taking into consideration the solemn circumstances in which, in the inscrutable providence of God, this Church is now placed; and that, notwithstanding the securities for the government thereof, by General Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk-sessions, and for the liberties, government, jurisdiction, discipline, rights and privileges of the same, provided by the statutes of the realm, by the constitution of this country, as unalterably settled by the Treaty of Union, and by the oath, "inviolably to maintain and preserve the same," required to be taken by each Sovereign at accession, as a condition precedent to the exercise of the royal authority;—which securities might well seem, and had long been thought, to place the said liberties, government, jurisdiction, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church beyond the reach of danger or invasion;—these have been of late assailed by the very Court to which the Church was authorized to look for assistance and protection, to an extent that threatens their entire subversion; with all the grievous calamities to this Church and nation which would inevitably flow therefrom;—did, and hereby do solemnly, and in reliance on the grace and power of the Most High, resolve and agree on the following Claim, Declaration and Protest: That is to say:—

Claim of Rights.

Whereas it is an essential doctrine of this Church, and a fundamental principle in its constitution, as set forth in the Confession of Faith thereof, in accordance with the Word and law of the most holy God, that "there is no other Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ;" and that, while "God, the supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be, under

Chap. 25, § 6.
Chap. 23, § 1.

- Claim of Rights. "him over the people, for his own glory, and the public good, and to this end
"hath armed them with the power of the sword;" and while "it is the duty of
Chap. 23, § 4. "people to pray for magistrates, to honour their persons, to pay them tribute and
"other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority for
"conscience sake," "from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted;" and
while the magistrate hath authority, and it is his duty, in the exercise of that
power which alone is committed to him, namely, "the power of the sword," or
civil rule, as distinct from the "power of the keys," or spiritual authority, expressly
denied to him, to take order for the preservation of purity, peace, and unity in the
Church, yet "The Lord Jesus, as King and Head of his Church, hath therein
Chap. 30, § 1. "appointed a government in the hand of Church officers distinct from the civil
"magistrate;" which government is ministerial, not lordly, and to be exercised
in consonance with the laws of Christ, and with the liberties of his people:
- And whereas, according to the said Confession, and to the other standards of
the Church, and agreeably to the Word of God, this government of the Church,
thus appointed by the Lord Jesus, in the hand of Church officers, distinct from
the civil magistrate or supreme power of the State, and flowing directly from the
Head of the Church to the office-bearers thereof, to the exclusion of the civil
magistrate, comprehends, as the objects of it, the preaching of the Word, adminis-
tration of the sacraments, correction of manners, the admission of the office-bearers
of the Church to their offices, their suspension and deprivation therefrom, the
infliction and removal of Church censures, and, generally, the whole "power of
Chap. 30, § 2. "the keys," which, by the said Confession, is declared, in conformity with Scrip-
ture, to have been "committed" to Church officers, and which, as well as the
Chap. 23, § 3. preaching of the Word and the administration of the sacraments, it is likewise
thereby declared, that "the civil magistrate may not assume to himself:"
- And whereas this jurisdiction and government, since it regards only spiritual
condition, rights, and privileges, doth not interfere with the jurisdiction of secular
tribunals, whose determinations as to all temporalities conferred by the State upon
the Church, as to all civil consequences attached by law to the decisions of
Church courts in matters spiritual, this Church hath ever admitted, and doth
admit, to be exclusive and ultimate, as she hath ever given and inculcated implicit
obedience thereto:
- And whereas the above-mentioned essential doctrine and fundamental principle
in the constitution of the Church, and the government and exclusive jurisdiction
flowing therefrom, founded on God's word, and set forth in the Confession of Faith
and other standards of this Church, have been, by diverse and repeated Acts of
Parliament, recognised, ratified, and confirmed;—inasmuch as,—
- First.—The said Confession itself, containing the doctrine and principles above
set forth, was "ratified and established, and voted and approven as the public and
"avowed Confession of this Church," by the fifth Act of the second session of the
1690, c. 5. first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entituled, "Act ratifying the
"Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church Government:" to which
Act the said Confession is annexed, and with it incorporated in the statute law of
this kingdom.
- 1567, c. 7. Second.—By an Act passed in the first Parliament of King James VI., en-
tituled, "Of Admission of Ministers: of Laic Patronages," it is enacted and
declared, "That the examination and admission of ministers within this realm be
"only in the power of the Kirk, now openly and publicly professed within the
"same;" and, while the "presentation of laic patronages" was thereby "reserved
"to the just and ancient patrons," it was provided, that, if the presentee of a
patron should be refused to be admitted by the inferior ecclesiastical authorities, it
should be lawful for the patron "to appeal to the General Assembly of the whole
"realm, by whom the cause being decided, shall take end as they decern and
"declare."
- 1567, c. 12.
(*Fol. Edit.*)
1579, c. 69. Third.—By an Act passed in the same first Parliament, and renewed in the
sixth Parliament of the said King James VI., entituled, "Anent the jurisdiction
"of the Kirk," the said Kirk is declared to have jurisdiction "in the preaching of
"the true Word of Jesus Christ, correction of manners, and administration of the
"holy sacraments;" and it is further declared, "that there be *no other jurisdic-*
-tion ecclesiastical acknowledged within this realm, other than that *which is and*
"shall be within the same Kirk, or that flows therefrom, concerning the pre-
-mises;" which Act, and that last before-mentioned, were ratified and approven
by another Act passed in the year 1581, entituled, "Ratification of the Liberty of
1581, c. 99.

“the true Kirk of God and religion, with confirmation of the laws and Acts “made to that effect of before;” which other Act, and all the separate Acts therein recited, were again revived, ratified, and confirmed by an Act of the twelfth Parliament of the said King James VI., entituled, “Ratification of the Liberty of “the true Kirk;” &c.; which said Act (having been repealed in 1662) was revived, renewed, and confirmed by the before-mentioned statute of King William and Queen Mary.

Claim of Rights.

1592, c. 116.

1690, c. 5.

Fourth.—The said Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI. ratified and approved the General Assemblies, Provincial Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk-Sessions “appointed by the Kirk,” and “the whole jurisdiction and discipline of “the same Kirk;” cassed and annulled “all and whatsoever acts, laws and statutes, “made at any time before the day and date thereof, against the liberty of the true “Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline thereof, as the same is used and exercised within “this realm;” appointed presentations to benefices to be directed to Presbyteries, “with full power to give collation thereupon, and to put order to all matters and “causes ecclesiastical within their bounds, according to the discipline of the Kirk, “providing the foresaid Presbyteries be bound and astricted to receive and admit “whatsoever qualified minister, presented by his Majesty or laic patrons” (the effect of which proviso and of the reservation in the Act of the first Parliament of King James VI., above mentioned, is hereinafter more fully adverted to); and farther declared that the jurisdiction of the Sovereign and his Courts, as set forth in a previous Act, to extend over all persons his subjects, and “in all matters,” should “noways be prejudicial nor derogate any thing to the privilege that *God has “given to the spiritual office-bearers of the Kirk, concerning heads of religion, “matters of heresy, excommunication, collation, or deprivation of ministers, or “any such like essential censures, grounded and having warrant of the Word of “God;”* by which enactment, declaration and acknowledgment, the State recognized and established as a fundamental principle of the constitution of the kingdom, that the jurisdiction of the Church in these matters, was “given by God” to the office-bearers thereof, and was exclusive, and free from coercion by any tribunals holding power or authority from the state or supreme civil magistrate.

1592, c. 116.

1567, c. 7.

1584, c. 129.

Fifth.—The Parliament holden by King Charles II., immediately on his restoration to the throne, while it repealed the above recited Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James and other relative Acts, at the same time acknowledged the supreme and exclusive nature of the jurisdiction thereby recognized to be in the Church, describing the said Acts, as Acts “by which the *sole and only* power and “jurisdiction within this Church *doth stand in the Church*, and in the general, “provincial, and Presbyterial assemblies, and Kirk-sessions,” and as Acts “which “may be interpreted to have given any Church power, jurisdiction, or government “to the office-bearers of the Church, their respective meetings, other than that which “acknowledgeth a dependence upon, and subordination to, the sovereign power of “the king, as supreme.”

1662, c. 1.

1592, c. 116.

Sixth.—The aforesaid Act of King William and Queen Mary,—on the narrative that their majesties and the estates of Parliament conceived “it to be their “bounden duty, after the great deliverence that God hath lately wrought for this “Church and kingdom, *in the first place*, to settle and secure therein the true Protestant religion, according to the truth of God’s Word, as it hath of a long time “been professed within this land; as also the government of Christ’s Church “within this nation, agreeable to the Word of God, and most conducive to true “piety and godliness, and the establishing of peace and tranquillity within this “realm,”—besides ratifying and establishing as aforesaid the Confession of Faith, did also “establish, ratify, and confirm the Presbyterian Church government and “discipline; that is to say, *the government of the Church by kirk-sessions, “presbyteries, provincial synods, and general assemblies*, ratified and established “by the 116 Act of James VI., parliament 12, anno 1592, entituled, ‘Ratification “of the liberty of the true Kirk,’ &c., and thereafter received by the general consent of this nation, *to be the only government of Christ’s Church within this “kingdom;*” and revived and confirmed the said Act of King James VI.

1690, c. 5.

And whereas, not only was the exclusive and ultimate jurisdiction of the Church courts, in the government of the Church, and especially in the particular matters, spiritual and ecclesiastical, above mentioned, recognized, ratified, and confirmed,—thus necessarily implying the denial of power on the part of any secular tribunal, holding its authority from the Sovereign, to review the sentences of the Church courts in regard to such matters, or coerce them in the exercise of such jurisdiction;

1592, c. 116.

Claim of Rights.

—but all such power, and all claim on the part of the Sovereign to be considered supreme governor over the subjects of this kingdom of Scotland in causes *ecclesiastical and spiritual*, as he is in causes *civil and temporal*, was, after a long continued struggle, finally and *expressly repudiated and cast out of the constitution* of Scotland, *as inconsistent with the Presbyterian Church government* established at the revolution, and thereafter unalterably secured by the Treaty of Union with England; by the constitution of which latter kingdom, differing in this respect from that of Scotland, the Sovereign is recognized to be supreme governor, “*as well in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things and causes as temporal.*” Thus:—

First.—The General Assembly having, in the year 1582, proceeded to inflict the censures of the Church upon Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling for seeking to force himself, under a presentation from the king, into the archbishopric of Glasgow, contrary to an act of the General Assembly discharging the office of prelate bishop in the Church, and for appealing to the secular tribunals against the infliction of Church censures by the Church courts, and seeking to have these suspended and interdicted,—and having deposed and excommunicated him, notwithstanding of an interdict pronounced by the Privy Council of Scotland, the then supreme secular court of the kingdom,—and having at the same time declared it to be part of the subsisting discipline of the Church, that any ministers thereof, who “shall seek any way by the civil power to exempt and withdraw themselves from the jurisdiction of the Kirk, or procure, obtain, or use any letters or charges, &c., to impair, hurt, or stay the said jurisdiction, discipline, &c., or to make any appealation from the General Assembly to stop the discipline or order of the ecclesiastical policy or jurisdiction granted by God’s Word to the office-bearers within the said Kirk,” were liable to the highest censures of the Church;—although their sentence of excommunication was declared by one of the Acts of Parliament of the year 1584, commonly called the “Black Acts,” to be void, yet ultimately the king and privy council abandoned their interference, Montgomery submitted to the Church courts, and the statute of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., already mentioned, passed and annulled, “all and whatsoever acts, laws, and statutes made at any time before the day and date thereof, against the liberty of the true Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline thereof, *as the same is used and exercised within this realm;*” since which enactment, no similar interference with the discipline and censures of the Church was ever attempted till the year 1841.

Second.—It having been declared by another of the “Black Acts” aforesaid, entituled “An Act confirming the King’s Majesty’s royal power over all the estates and subjects within this realm,” that “his Highness, his heirs and successors, by themselves and their councils, are, and in time to come, shall be judges competent to all persons, his Highness’ subjects, of whatsoever estate, degree, function, or condition that ever they be of, spiritual or temporal, *in all matters* wherein they or any of them shall be apprehended, summoned, or charged to answer to such things as shall be inquired of them by our sovereign lord and his council,” it was, by the said before-mentioned Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., declared that the said Act last above-mentioned, “shall noways be prejudicial, nor derogate anything to the privilege that God has given to the spiritual office-bearers of the Kirk, concerning heads of religion, matters of heresy, excommunication, collation or deprivation of ministers, or any such like essential censures, specially grounded and having warrant of the Word of God.”

Third.—It having been enacted, on the establishment of prelacy in 1612, that every minister, at his admission, should swear obedience to the sovereign, as “the only lawful supreme governor of this realm, as well in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical as in things temporal,” the enactment to this effect was repealed on the restoration of Presbyterian Church government.

Fourth.—A like acknowledgment, that the sovereign was “the only supreme governor of this kingdom over all persons *and in all causes,*” having been, on the second establishment of prelacy consequent on the restoration of King Charles II., required as part of the ordinary oath of allegiance, and having been also inserted into the “Test Oath,” so tyrannically attempted to be forced on the subjects of this realm during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and the same doctrine of the king’s supremacy in all causes, spiritual and ecclesiastical as well as temporal and civil, having farther been separately and specially declared by the first Act of the second Parliament of the said King Charles II. (1661), entituled, “Act asserting His Majesty’s supremacy over all persons and in all causes ecclesiastical,” whereby it was “enacted, asserted, and declared, that His

“ Majesty hath the supreme authority and supremacy over all persons, and in all “ causes ecclesiastical, within this kingdom,”—the estates of this kingdom, at the era of the Revolution, did set forth, as the second article of the “ Grievances ” of which they demanded redress under their “ Claim of Right,” “ that the first Act “ of Parliament (1669) is inconsistent with the establishment of Church govern- “ ment now desired, and ought to be abrogated.”

Claim of Rights.

Estates,
1689, c. 18.

Fifth.—In compliance with this Claim, an Act was immediately thereafter passed, of which the tenor follows: “ Our sovereign lord and lady, the King and “ Queen’s Majesties, taking into their consideration, that by the second article of “ the Grievances presented to their Majesties by the estates of this kingdom, it is “ declared, that the first Act of the second Parliament of King Charles the Second, “ entitled ‘ Act, asserting His Majesty’s supremacy over all persons and in all “ ‘ causes ecclesiastical,’ is inconsistent with the establishment of the Church “ government now desired, and ought to be abrogated: Therefore their Majesties, “ with advice and consent of the estates of Parliament, do hereby abrogate, rescind, “ and annul the foresaid Act, and declares the same in the whole heads, articles, “ and clauses thereof, to be of no force or effect in all time coming.” In accord- “ ance also therewith, the oath of allegiance above mentioned, requiring an acknow- “ ledgment of the King’s sovereignty “ in *all* causes,” was done away, and that substituted which is now in use, simply requiring a promise to be “ faithful, and “ bear true allegiance” to the sovereign; and all preceding laws and Acts of Par- “ liament were rescinded, “ in so far as they impose any other oaths of allegiance “ and supremacy, declarations and tests, excepting the oath *de fidei*.” By the which enactments, any claim on the part of the sovereigns of Scotland to be supreme rulers in spiritual and ecclesiastical as well as in temporal and civil causes, or to possess any power, by themselves or their judges holding commission from them, to exercise jurisdiction in matters or causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, was repudiated and excluded from the constitution, as inconsistent with the Presby- “ terian Church government then established, and secured under the statutes then and subsequently passed, “ to continue, without any alteration, to the people of “ land, in all succeeding generations.”

1690, c. 1.

1689, c. 2.

1706, c. 6.

And whereas diverse civil rights and privileges were, by various statutes of the Parliament of Scotland, prior to the union with England, secured to this Church, and certain civil consequences attached to the sentences of the Courts thereof, which were farther directed to be aided and made effectual by all magistrates, judges, and officers of the law; and in particular:—

It was, by an Act of the twelfth Parliament of King James VI., enacted, “ that “ all and whatsoever sentences of deprivation, either pronounced already, or that “ happens to be pronounced hereafter by any Presbytery, Synodal or General “ Assemblies, against any parson or vicar within their jurisdiction, provided since “ His Highness’s coronation, is and shall be repute in all judgments, a just cause “ to seclude the person before provided, and then deprived, from all profits, com- “ modities, rents, and duties of the said parsonage and vicarage, or benefice of cure; “ and that, either by way of action, exception, or reply; and that the said sentence “ of deprivation shall be a sufficient cause to make the said benefice to vaike “ thereby:”

1592, c. 117.

As also, by the fifth Act of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, it was enacted, “ that whatsoever minister, being convened before the said “ general meeting, and representatives of the Presbyterian ministers or elders, o. “ the visitors to be appointed by them, shall either prove contumacious for not ap- “ pearing, or be found guilty, and shall be therefor censured, whether by suspen- “ sion or deposition, they shall, *ipso facto*, be suspended from or deprived of their “ stipends and benefices:”

1690, c. 5.

As also, by an Act passed in the fourth session of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entitled an “ Act for settling the peace and quiet of “ the Church,” it was provided that no minister should be admitted unless he owned the Presbyterian Church government, as settled by the last recited Act, “ to “ be the only government of this Church;” “ and that he will submit thereto, and “ concur therewith, and never endeavour, directly or indirectly, the prejudice or “ subversion thereof;” and it was statute or ordained, “ that the Lords of their “ Majesties’ Privy Council, and all other magistrates, judges, and officers of “ justice, give all due assistance for making the sentences and censures of the “ Church, and judicatories thereof, to be obeyed, or otherwise effectual, as “ accords:”

1693, c. 22.

Claim of Rights.
1695, c. 22.

As also, by an Act passed in the fifth session of the foresaid Parliament, entitled an "Act against intruding into Churches without a legal call and admission thereto," on the narrative, "that ministers and preachers, their intruding themselves into vacant Churches, possessing of manses and benefices, and exercising any part of the ministerial function in parishes, without a legal call and admission to the said Churches, is an high contempt of the law, and of a dangerous consequence, tending to perpetual schism;" such intrusion, without an orderly call from the heritors and elders—the right of presentation by patrons being at this time abolished,—and "legal admission from the Presbytery," was prohibited under certain penalties; and the Lords of the Privy Council were recommended to remove all who had so intruded, and "to take some effectual course for stopping and hindering those ministers who are, or shall be hereafter deposed by the judicatories of the present Established Church, from preaching or exercising any act of their ministerial function, which" (the said statute declares) "they cannot do after they are deposed, without a high contempt of the authority of the Church, and of the laws of the kingdom establishing the same."

1705, c. 4.

And whereas, at the union between the two kingdoms, the Parliament of Scotland, being determined that the "true Protestant religion," as then professed, "with the worship, discipline, and government of this Church, should be effectually and unalterably secured," did, in their Act appointing commissioners to treat with commissioners from the Parliament of England, as to an union of the kingdoms, provide "that the said commissioners shall *not* treat of or concerning any alteration of the worship, discipline, and government of the Church of this kingdom, as now by law established;" and did, by another Act, commonly

1706, c. 6.

called the Act of Security, and entitled "Act for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian Church government," "establish and confirm the said true Protestant religion, and the worship, discipline, and government of this Church, to continue without any alteration to the people of this land in all succeeding generations;" and did "for ever confirm the fifth Act of the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary," entitled, "Act ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling Presbyterian Church government, *and the whole other Acts of Parliament relating thereto*;" and did "expressly provide and declare, that the foresaid true Protestant religion, contained in the above mentioned Confession of Faith, with the form and purity of worship presently in use within this Church, and its Presbyterian Church government and discipline,—that is to say, the government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, all established by the foresaid Acts of Parliament, pursuant to the Claim of Right, shall remain and continue unalterable; and that the said Presbyterian government shall be the only government of the Church within the kingdom of Scotland:" And farther, "for the greater security of the same," did, *inter alia*, enact, "That, after the decease of her present Majesty, the sovereign succeeding to her in the royal government of the kingdom of Great Britain shall, in all time coming, at his or her accession to the crown, swear and subscribe, That they shall inviolably maintain and preserve the foresaid settlement of the true Protestant religion, with the government, worship, discipline, right, and privileges of this Church, as above established by the laws of this kingdom, in prosecution of the Claim of Right;" which said Act of Security, "with the establishment therein contained," it was specially thereby enacted, "should be held and observed in all time coming, as a fundamental and essential condition of any treaty or union to be concluded betwixt the two kingdoms, *without any alteration thereof, or derogation thereto, in any sort, for ever*:"

1690, c. 5.

It being farther thereby provided, that "the said Act and settlement therein contained shall be insert and repeated in any Act of Parliament that shall pass, for agreeing and concluding the foresaid treaty or union betwixt the two kingdoms; and that the same shall be therein expressly declared to be a fundamental and essential condition of the said treaty or union in all time coming." In terms of which enactment, this Act of Security was inserted in the Treaty of Union between the two kingdoms as a fundamental condition thereof, and was also inserted in the Act of the Parliament of Scotland ratifying and approving of the said treaty, and likewise in the corresponding Act of the Parliament of England, entitled, "An Act for a Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland:"

1706, c. 7.

5 Anne, c. 8.

1690, c. 5.

And whereas, at the date of the said Treaty of Union, the right of Patrons to present to churches stood abolished by statute, after the following manner, viz.: By the Act of King William and Queen Mary, hereinbefore mentioned, the Act

of James VI., also hereinbefore mentioned, then standing totally repealed, was only revived, subject to the express exception of "that part of it relating to Patronages," which consequently remained repealed and unrestored, and "which" the Act, 1690, c. 5, farther bore, "is hereafter to be taken into consideration." The part of the said Act thus left repealed and unrevived, was the provision, that Presbyteries "be bound and astricted to receive whatsoever qualified minister presented by His Majesty or laic Patrons,"—a provision which, while it subsisted, was held to leave the Church free to proceed in the collation of ministers "according to the discipline of the Kirk;" and non-compliance with which implied only a forfeiture of the fruits of the particular benefice, which it did by virtue of the immediately succeeding statute 1592, c. 117, whereby it was enacted, that "in case the Presbytery *refuses* to admit any *qualified* minister presented to them by the Patron, it shall be lawful to the Patron to retain the whole fruits of the benefice in his own hands." This subject having accordingly been thereafter taken into consideration in the same Session of Parliament, was definitively settled by an Act, entitled, "Act concerning Patronages," whereby the right of presentation by Patrons was "annulled and made void," and a right was vested in the heritors and elders of the respective parishes "to *name* and *propose* the person to the whole congregation, to be approven or disapproven by them," the disapprovers giving in their reasons "to the effect the affair may be cognosced upon by the Presbytery of the bounds, at whose judgment, and by whose determination" (as is declared by the said Act,) "*the calling and entry* of a particular minister is to be ordered and concluded:"

Claim of Rights.
1592, c. 116.

1592, c. 117

1690, c. 23.

And whereas the said Act last mentioned, formed part of the settlement of the Presbyterian Church government effected at the Revolution, and was one of the "Acts relating thereto," and to the statute 1690, c. 5, specially confirmed and secured by the Act of Security and Treaty of Union; yet, notwithstanding thereof, and of the said Treaty, the Parliament of Great Britain, by an Act passed in the 10th of Queen Anne, repealed the said Act, "in so far as relates to the presentation of ministers by heritors and others therein mentioned," and restored to patrons the right of presentation, and enacted that Presbyteries should be "obliged to receive and admit in the same manner, such qualified person or persons, minister or ministers, as shall be presented by the respective patrons, as the persons or ministers presented, before the making of this Act ought to have been admitted:"

10 Anne, c. 12.

And whereas, while this Church protested against the passing of the above-mentioned Act of Queen Anne, as "contrary to the constitution of the Church, so well secured by the late Treaty of Union, and solemnly ratified by Acts of Parliament in both kingdoms," and for more than seventy years thereafter, uninterruptedly sought for its repeal, she at the same time maintained, and practically exercised, without question or challenge from any quarter, the jurisdiction of her Courts to determine ultimately and exclusively, under what circumstances they would admit candidates into the office of the holy ministry, or constitute the pastoral relationship between minister and people, and, generally, "to order and conclude the entry of particular ministers:"

And whereas, in particular, this Church required, as necessary to the admission of a minister to the charge of souls, that he should have received a call from the people over whom he was to be appointed, and did not authorize or permit any one so to be admitted till such call had been sustained by the Church Courts, and did, before and subsequent to the passing of the said Act of Queen Anne, declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Church, as set forth in her authorized standards, and particularly in the Second Book of Discipline, repeated by Act of Assembly in 1638, that no pastor be intruded upon any congregation contrary to the will of the people:

Chap. 3, § 5.

And whereas, in especial, this fundamental principle was, by the 14th Act of the General Assembly, 1736, re-declared, and directed to be attended to in the settlement of vacant parishes, but having been, after some time, disregarded in the administration of the Church, it was once more re-declared by the General Assembly, 1834, who established certain specific provisions and regulations for carrying it into effect in time to come:

Act of Assembly,
1736, c. 14.

Act of Assembly,
1834, c. 9.

And whereas, by a judgment pronounced by the House of Lords, in 1839, it was, for the first time, declared to be illegal to refuse to take on trial, and to reject the presentee of a patron (although a layman, and merely a candidate for admission to the office of the ministry,) in consideration of this fundamental principle of the Church, and in respect of the dissent of the congregation; to the authority of which judgment, so far as disposing of civil interests, this Church implicitly bowed,

Auchterarder Case,
1839.

Claim of Rights.

by at once abandoning all claim to the *jus devolutum*,—to the benefice, for any pastor to be settled by her,—and to all other civil right or privilege which might otherwise have been competent to the Church or her Courts; and anxiously desirous, at the same time, of avoiding collision with the Civil Courts, she so far suspended the operation of the above-mentioned Act of Assembly, as to direct all cases, in which dissents should be lodged by a majority of the congregation, to be reported to the General Assembly, in the hope that a way might be opened up to her for reconciling with the civil rights declared by the House of Lords, adherence to the above-mentioned fundamental principle, which she could not violate or abandon by admitting to the holy office of the ministry, a party not having, in her conscientious judgment, a legitimate call thereto, or by intruding a pastor on a reclaiming congregation contrary to their will; and farther, addressed herself to the Government and the Legislature for such an alteration of the law, (as for the first time now interpreted) touching the temporalities belonging to the Church (which alone she held the decision of the House of Lords to be capable of affecting or regulating,) as might prevent a separation between the cure of souls and the benefice thereto attached:

And whereas, although during the century which elapsed after the passing of the said Act of Queen Anne, Presbyteries repeatedly rejected the presentees of Patrons on grounds undoubtedly *ultra vires* of the Presbyteries, as having reference to the title of the Patron, or the validity of competing presentations, and which were held by the Court of Session to be contrary to law, and admitted other to the pastoral office in the parishes presented to, who had no presentation or legal title to the benefice, the said Court, even in such cases, never attempted or pretended to direct or coerce the Church Courts, in the exercise of their functions in regard to the collation of ministers or other matters acknowledged by the State to have been conferred on the Church, not by the State, but by God himself. On the contrary, they limited their decrees to the regulation and disposal of the temporalities which were derived from the State, and which, as the proper subjects of “actions civil,” were within the province assigned to the Court of Session by the Constitution, refusing to interfere with the peculiar functions and exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church. Thus,—

Moncreiffe v. Maxton,
Feb. 15, 1735.

In the case of Auchtermuchty, where the Presbytery had wrongfully admitted another than the Patron's Presentee, the Court found, “That the right to a stipend is a civil right; and therefore, that the Court have power to cognosce and determine upon the legality of the admission of ministers, *in hunc effectum*, whether the person admitted shall have right to the stipend or not;” and simply decided that the Patron was entitled to retain the stipend in his own hands.

Cochran v. Stoddart,
June 16, 1751.
Dick v. Carmichael,
March 2, 1753.
To be v. McWilliam
Feb. 1752.

So also, the same course was followed in the cases of Culross, Lanark, and Forbes in reference to one of which (that of Lanark) the Government of the country, on behalf of the Crown, in which the patronage was vested, recognised the retention of stipend by the Patron, as the only competent remedy for a wrongful refusal to admit his Presentee; the Secretary of State having, in a letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland (January 17, 1752), signified the pleasure of his Majesty, “directing and ordering his Lordship to do everything necessary and competent by law, for asserting and taking benefit, in the present case, of the said right and privilege of Patrons by the law of Scotland, to retain the fruits of the benefice in their own hands till their Presentee be admitted.”

Cochran,
Nov. 19, 1748.

So farther, in the before-mentioned case of Culross, the Court refused, “as in competent,” a bill of advocation presented to them by the Patron, for the purpose of staying the admission by the Presbytery of another than his Presentee.

Hay v. Presbytery
of Dunse,
Feb. 26, 1749.

So likewise, in the case of Dunse, the Court would not interfere in regard to a conclusion to prohibit the Presbytery “to moderate in a call at large or settle any other man,” because “that was interfering with the power of ordination or internal policy of the Church, with which the Lords thought they had nothing to do.”

Lord Dundas v.
Presbytery of Shet-
land, May 15, 1795.

And so, in the same manner, in the case of Unst, where the party concluded to have the Presbytery ordained to proceed to the Presentee's settlement, as well as to have the validity of the presentation and the right to the stipend declared, the Court limited their decree to the civil matters of the presentation and stipend.

1537, c. 36.
1532, c. 1.

And whereas, pending the efforts of the Church to accomplish the desired alteration of the law, the Court of Session,—a tribunal instituted by special Act of Parliament for the specific and limited purpose of “doing and administration of justice in all civil actions,” with Judges appointed simply “to sit and decide upon all actions civil,”—not confining themselves to the determination of “civil actions,” to the withholding of civil consequences from sentences of the Church Courts,

which, in their judgment, were not warranted by the statutes recognising the jurisdiction of these Courts,—to the enforcing of the provision of the Act 1592, c. 117, for retention of the fruits of the benefice in case of wrongful refusal to admit a Presentee, or the giving of other civil redress for any civil injury held by them to have been wrongfully sustained in consequence thereof,—have, in numerous and repeated instances, stepped beyond the province allotted to them by the Constitution, and within which alone their decisions can be held to declare the law, or to have the force of law, deciding not only “actions civil,” but “causes spiritual and ecclesiastical,”—and that, too, even where these had no connection with the exercise of the right of patronage,—and have invaded the jurisdiction and encroached upon the spiritual privileges of the Courts of this Church, in violation of the constitution of the country—in defiance of the statutes above mentioned, and in contempt of the laws of this kingdom: as for instance—

Claim of Rights.

By interdicting Presbyteries of the Church from admitting to a pastoral charge, when about to be done irrespective of the civil benefice attached thereto, or even where there was no benefice, no right of patronage, no stipend, no manse or glebe, and no place of worship, or any patrimonial right, connected therewith.

1st Lethendy Case.

By issuing a decree requiring and ordaining a Church Court to take on trial and admit to the office of the holy ministry, in a particular charge, a probationer or unordained candidate for the ministry, and to intrude him also on the congregation, contrary to the will of the people; both in this and in the cases first mentioned, invading the Church's exclusive jurisdiction in the admission of ministers, the preaching of the Word, and administration of sacraments, recognised by statute to have been “given by God” directly to the Church, and to be beyond the limits of the secular jurisdiction.

Stewarton Case.

Marnoch Case.

By prohibiting the communicants of the Church from intimating their dissent from a call proposed to be given to a candidate for the ministry to become their pastor.

Daviot Case.

By granting interdict against the establishment of additional ministers to meet the wants of an increasing population, as uninterruptedly practised from the Reformation to this day; against constituting a new kirk-session in a parish to exercise discipline; and against innovating on its existing state, “as regards pastoral superintendence, its kirk-session, and jurisdiction and discipline thereto belonging.”

Stewarton Case.

By interdicting the preaching of the Gospel and administration of ordinances, throughout a whole district, by any minister of the Church under authority of the Church Courts; thus assuming to themselves the regulation of the “preaching of the Word” and “administration of the sacraments,” and at the same time invading the privilege, common to all the subjects of the realm, of having freedom to worship God according to their consciences, and under the guidance of the ministers of the communion to which they belong.

Strathbogie Cases.

By holding the members of inferior Church judicatories liable in damages for refusing to break their ordination vows and oaths (sworn by them, in compliance with the requirements of the statutes of the realm, and, in particular, of the Act of Security embodied in the Treaty of Union), by disobeying and setting at defiance the sentences, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical, of their superior Church judicatories, to which, by the constitution of the Church and country, they are, in such matters, subordinate and subject, and which, by their said vows and oaths, they stand pledged to obey.

2d Auchterarder Case.

By interdicting the execution of the sentence of a Church judicatory prohibiting a minister from preaching or administering ordinances within a particular parish, pending the discussion of a cause in the Church Courts as to the validity of his settlement therein.

Culsamond Case.

By interdicting the General Assembly and inferior Church judicatories from inflicting Church censures; as in one case, where interdict was granted against the pronouncing of sentence of deposition upon a minister found guilty of theft by a judgment acquiesced in by himself; in another, where a Presbytery was interdicted from proceeding in the trial of a minister accused of fraud and swindling; and in a third, where a Presbytery was interdicted from proceeding with a libel against a licentiate for drunkenness, obscenity, and profane swearing.

Cambusnethan Case.

Stranraer Case.

4th Lethendy Case.

By suspending Church censures, and by directing the exercise of discipline (which, by statute, all “judges and officers of justice” are ordered “to give due assistance” in), and so rendering ministers suspended from their office, to the power of preaching and administering ordinances; thus assuming to themselves the “power of the keys.”

1st and 2d Strathbogie Cases.

Claim of Rights.

3d Strathbogie
Case.

By interdicting the execution of a sentence of deposition from the office of the holy ministry, pronounced by the General Assembly of the Church; thereby also usurping the "power of the keys," and supporting deposed ministers in the exercise of ministerial functions, which is declared by special statute to be a "high contempt" of the authority of the Church and of the laws of the kingdom establishing the "same."

5th Strathbogie
Case.

By assuming to judge of the right of individuals elected members of the General Assembly to sit therein, and interdicting them from taking their seats; thus interfering with the constitution of the Supreme Court of the Church, and violating her freedom in the holding of General Assemblies secured to her by statute.

By, in the greater number of the instances above referred to, requiring the inferior judicatories of the Church to disobey the sentences, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical, of the superior judicatories, to which, by the constitution in Church and State, they are subordinate and subject, and which, in compliance with the provisions of the statutes of the realm, their members have solemnly sworn to obey; thus subverting "the government of the Church by kirk-sessions, presbyteries, "provincial synods, and general assemblies," settled by statute and the Treaty of Union as "the only government of the Church within the kingdom of Scotland."

By all which acts, the said Court of Session, apparently not adverting to the oath taken by the Sovereign from whom they hold their commissions, have exercised powers not conferred upon them by the Constitution, but by it excluded from the province of any secular tribunal, have invaded the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church, have subverted its government, have illegally attempted to coerce Church Courts in the exercise of their purely spiritual functions, have usurped the "power of the keys," have wrongfully acclaimed, as the subjects of their civil jurisdiction, to be regulated by their decrees, ordination of laymen to the office of the holy ministry, admission to the cure of souls, Church censures, the preaching of the Word, and the administration of the sacraments; and have employed the means intrusted to them for enforcing submission to their lawful authority, in compelling submission to that which they have usurped,—in opposition to the doctrines of God's Word set forth in the Confession of Faith, as ratified by statute, in violation of the Constitution, in breach of the Treaty of Union, and in disregard of divers express enactments of the Legislature:

4th Strathbogie
Case.3d Auchterarder
Case.

3d Lethendy Case.

And whereas further encroachments are threatened on the government and discipline of the Church, as by law established, in actions now depending before the said Court, in which it is sought to have sentences of deposition from the office of the holy ministry reduced and set aside, and minorities of inferior judicatories authorized to take on trial and admit to the office of the holy ministry, in disregard of, and in opposition to, the authority of the judicatories of which they are members, and of the superior judicatories to which they are subordinate and subject:

And whereas the government and discipline of Christ's Church cannot be carried on according to His laws and the constitution of His Church, subject to the exercise, by any secular tribunal, of such powers as have been assumed by the said Court of Session:

And whereas this Church, highly valuing, as she has ever done, her connection, on the terms contained in the statutes hereinbefore recited, with the State, and her possession of the temporal benefits thereby secured to her for the advantage of the people, must, nevertheless, even at the risk and hazard of the loss of that connection and of these public benefits, deeply as she would deplore and deprecate such a result for herself and the nation, persevere in maintaining her liberties as a Church of Christ, and in carrying on the government thereof on her own constitutional principles, and must refuse to intrude ministers on her congregations, to obey the unlawful coercion attempted to be enforced against her in the exercise of her spiritual functions and jurisdiction, or to be deprived of their rightful liberties:

Therefore the General Assembly, while the absolute jurisdiction of the Civil Court is a civil nature, and especially in relation to the State upon the Church, and the civil consequences in matters spiritual, of the Church Courts of the Church, and of the nation and people of Scotland, several statutes, and the treaty of Union, that she shall freely possess and enjoy her rights and privileges, according to law, especially

ly recognise whatsoever of d by the cisions, of this of the RIGHT, rights, liberties

of her people, and that she shall be protected therein from the foresaid unconstitutional and illegal encroachments of the said Court of Session, and her people secured in their Christian and constitutional rights and liberties.

Claim of Rights.

And they DECLARE that they cannot, in accordance with the Word of God, the authorized and ratified standards of this Church, and the dictates of their consciences, intrude ministers on reclaiming congregations, or carry on the government of Christ's Church, subject to the coercion attempted by the Court of Session as above set forth; and that, at the risk and hazard of suffering the loss of the secular benefits conferred by the State, and the public advantages of an Establishment, they must, as by God's grace they will, refuse so to do; for, highly as they estimate these, they cannot put them in competition with the inalienable liberties of a Church of Christ, which, alike by their duty and allegiance to their Head and King, and by their ordination vows, they are bound to maintain, "notwithstanding of whatsoever trouble or persecution may arise."

And they PROTEST, that all and whatsoever Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed without the consent of this Church and nation, in alteration of, or derogation to the aforesaid government, discipline, right, and privileges of this Church, (which were not allowed to be treated of by the Commissioners for settling the terms of the Union between the two kingdoms, but were secured by antecedent stipulation, provided to be inserted, and inserted in the treaty of Union, as an unalterable and fundamental condition thereof, and so reserved from the cognizance and power of the federal legislature created by the said treaty,)—as also all and whatsoever sentences of Courts in contravention of the same government, discipline, right, and privileges, are and shall be, in themselves, void and null, and of no legal force or effect; and that, while they will accord full submission to all such acts and sentences, in so far, though in so far only, as these may regard civil rights and privileges, whatever may be their opinion of the justice or legality of the same, their said submission shall not be deemed an acquiescence therein, but that it shall be free to the members of this Church, or their successors, at any time hereafter when there shall be a prospect of obtaining justice, to claim the restitution of all such civil rights and privileges, and temporal benefits and endowments, as for the present they may be compelled to yield up, in order to preserve to their office-bearers the free exercise of their spiritual government and discipline, and to their people the liberties, of which respectively it has been attempted, so contrary to law and justice, to deprive them.

And, FINALLY, the General Assembly call the Christian people of this kingdom, and all the Churches of the Reformation throughout the world, who hold the great doctrine of the sole Headship of the Lord Jesus over his Church, to witness, that it is for their adherence to that doctrine, as set forth in their Confession of Faith, and ratified by the laws of this kingdom, and for the maintenance by them of the jurisdiction of the office-bearers, and the freedom and privileges of the members of the Church from that doctrine flowing, that this Church is subjected to hardship, and that the rights so sacredly pledged and secured to her are put in peril; and they especially invite all the office-bearers and members of this Church, who are willing to suffer for their allegiance to their adorable King and Head, to stand by the Church, and by each other, in defence of the doctrine aforesaid, and of the liberties and privileges, whether of office-bearers or people, which rest upon it; and to unite in supplication to Almighty God, that He would be pleased to turn the hearts of the rulers of this kingdom, to keep unbroken the faith pledged to this Church, in former days, by statutes and solemn treaty, and the obligations, come under to God himself, to preserve and maintain the government and discipline of this Church in accordance with His Word; or otherwise, that He would give strength to this Church, office-bearers and people, to endure resignedly the loss of the temporal benefits of an establishment, and the personal sufferings and sacrifices to which they may be called, and would also inspire them with zeal and energy to promote the advancement of His Son's kingdom, in whatever condition it may be His will to place them; and that, in His own good time, He would restore to them these benefits, the fruits of the struggles and sufferings of their fathers in times past in the same cause; and, thereafter, give them grace to employ them more effectually than hitherto they have done, for the manifestation of His glory.

Extracted from the Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by

JOHN LEE, *Cl. Eccl. Scot.*

The Moderator of
the Church of Scot-
land to the Lord
High Commis-
sioner.

LETTER from the MODERATOR of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND to the MARQUESS of BUTE.

My Lord,

Edinburgh, 8th June, 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Address by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, agreed on the 30th ultimo, to be presented to Her Majesty, together with a certified copy of the Claim, Declaration, and Protest therein referred to. I have respectfully to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to transmit the Address and Claim, &c. to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

DAVID WELCH,
Moderator.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Bute.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Address to the
Queen.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and devoted subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, relying with undoubted confidence on the gracious assurance repeatedly vouchsafed to us of Your Majesty's determination to maintain inviolate the government, worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church, humbly approach Your Majesty, in order to lay before Your Majesty a statement of the invasions which have recently been made on the said government, discipline, rights, and privileges of this Church.

We deeply lament that the invasions of which we complain have proceeded from the Court of Session, to whose determination in their own province we have ever yielded and inculcated implicit obedience.

We most respectfully submit to Your Majesty's favourable consideration the Claim, Declaration, and Protest which we have adopted with reference to this matter, wherein are fully set forth the legal and constitutional securities for the rights and privileges of this Church, and the encroachments thereon from which we desire to be protected. We fully rely on Your Majesty's determination to uphold and maintain the government, discipline, rights and privileges of this Church, and while we cannot, in accordance with the dictates of our conscience and our views of the word of God, submit to the coercion attempted over us in the exercise of our spiritual functions by the said Court, and must refuse to do so, even at the hazard of the loss of the temporal advantages we at present enjoy, we earnestly trust that such measures may be directed by Your Majesty as will preserve to us the peaceable possession of those rights and privileges secured to us by statute and solemn treaty.

Given at Edinburgh this 30th day of May, 1842 years, by Your Majesty's most faithful, obedient, and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

(Signed)

DAVID WELCH,
Moderator.

LETTER from the MODERATOR of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND to the MARQUESS of BUTE.

My Lord,

Edinburgh, 8th June, 1842.

The Moderator of
the Church of Scot-
land to the Lord
High Commis-
sioner.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Address by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, agreed on the 30th ultimo, to be presented to Her Majesty, against patronage, which I have respectfully to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to present to Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

DAVID WELCH,
Moderator.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Bute.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and devoted subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, humbly approach the Throne to lay before Your Majesty the views we entertain upon the subject of Church patronage, and to entreat Your Majesty's gracious interposition for delivering the Church of Scotland from the grievance of patronage, and from the evils with which its exercise has been and is attended.

Anti-Patronage
Address.

Patronage, in the appointment of Ministers, is opposed to the discipline of the Church of Scotland, as set forth in her earliest constitutional standards. It was abolished by the Scottish Parliament in 1649, and in 1690. Its restoration, by an Act passed by the British Legislature in 1712, was unanimously regarded and strenuously opposed as a breach of the Revolution Settlement, and an infringement of the Act of Security and the Treaty of Union.

The exercise of patronage has been attended with great injury to the interests of religion, and has been the chief source of the dissent that exists in Scotland.

It is the main cause of the difficulties in which the Church is at present involved, most of the recent encroachments of the Court of Session upon the constitutional rights and privileges of the Church being founded upon the Act of 1712, restoring patronage, and upon the alleged necessity of maintaining the civil rights of patrons.

Upon all these grounds the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is persuaded that patronage is a grievance, and ought to be abolished. We would earnestly entreat Your Majesty to take this important matter into your gracious consideration, and to adopt such measures as to Your Majesty may seem expedient for delivering the Church and people of Scotland from the grievance of patronage, and for securing the due rights of Christian congregations in the appointment of their ministers.

Given at Edinburgh the 30th day of May, 1842 years, by Your Majesty's most faithful, obedient, and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

(Signed) DAVID WELCH,
Moderator.

LETTER from the REV. PRINCIPAL LEE to the MARQUESS of BUTE.

My Lord,

Edinburgh, June 15, 1842.

I UNDERSTOOD that the paper entitled Claim, Declaration, and Protest of the General Assembly was to have been despatched by the agent of the Church yesterday; but I learned on inquiry to day that it had been detained because the Address by which it was to be accompanied did not till this morning receive the subscription of Dr. Welch, who happened to be out of town.

Principal Lee to
the Lord High
Commissioner.

It has just occurred to me that a copy ought to be put into the possession of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and I therefore enclose a certified copy for Sir James Graham.

I beg leave to add another certified copy for your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LEE.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Bute.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 20th June, 1842.

I HAVE received the two Addresses from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to Her Majesty, which your Lordship undertook to transmit, protesting that in so doing you expressed no approbation.

Sir J. Graham to
the Lord High
Commissioner.

If the presentation of these documents to the Queen implied in the least degree the adoption of their contents, I should not hesitate to declare, that a sense of duty would restrain me from laying them before Her Majesty; but as the language used in the two Addresses is respectful; and as the enclosure purports to be a statement of grievances from the supreme ecclesiastical authority in Scotland, I am unwilling to intercept their transmission to the Throne.

I shall therefore lay before the Queen your Lordship's letter, with all the documents accompanying it, declaring at the same time, that this act is not to be

regarded as any admission whatever of the Claim of Right, or of the grievances, which are alleged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. G. GRAHAM.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Bute.

Unto the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury, and the other Members of Her Majesty's Government.

Memorial of the
General Assembly.

The respectful Memorial of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

SHEWETH,

That the General Assembly of the Church, which met in May last, entrusted to his Grace the Lord High Commissioner an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the Claim, Declaration, and Protest anent the encroachments of the Court of Session on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, adopted by the Assembly, and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as "might preserve to the Church the peaceable possession of the rights and privileges secured to her by statute and solemn treaty."

That the said Assembly at the same time entrusted to his Grace the Lord High Commissioner another Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct measures to be taken towards effecting the abolition of Church patronage in Scotland.

That the Claim, Declaration, and Protest above mentioned, thus sought to be submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government, fully set forth the statutes of the Parliament of Scotland, recognizing the exclusive and ultimate jurisdiction of the Church, and the Courts of the Church, in all matters and causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, and acknowledging the government of the Church to be within the Church, and distinct from the civil government. Further, the above-named document recited the statutes excluding the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in such matters and causes, and especially (as the result of a long struggle issuing in the Revolution settlement) repudiating from the constitution of the kingdom of Scotland the principle then and still maintained in that of England, viz., the principle that the sovereign is the supreme ruler in causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, as well as in causes civil and temporal, and so is to be considered as the source of spiritual and ecclesiastical equally as of temporal and spiritual jurisdiction. And finally, it set forth also the statutes, both of England and Scotland, constituting the Treaty of Union, whereby, in uniting with a kingdom of which the constitution as to this all-essential and fundamental principle differed so materially from that of Scotland, the most solemn sanctions, viz., the mutual guarantee of two independent nations, excluding any alteration therein from the power of the federal legislature created by the said treaty and the oath of each succeeding monarch appointed to be taken before exercising a single act of sovereignty, were provided for preserving inviolate to all succeeding generations the government, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland as settled at the Revolution.

That in the said Claim were further set forth the various encroachments recently made or attempted by the Court of Session on the government and discipline of the Church and the jurisdiction of her Courts, contrary to her Confession of Faith ratified by Act of Parliament, to the statutes of the realm, to the constitution of the country, and to the Treaty of Union between the two kingdoms.

That the General Assembly in the said Claim further represented and solemnly declared their conviction "that the government and discipline of Christ's Church cannot be carried on according to His laws and the constitution of His Church, subject to the exercise by any secular tribunal of such power as have been assumed by the said Court of Session;" and in their Address above mentioned solemnly assured Her Majesty that they could not, in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, and their views of the Word of God, submit to the coercion attempted over them in the exercise of their spiritual functions by the said Court, and must refuse to do so, even at the hazard of the loss of the temporal advantages they at present enjoy.

That since the rising of the said Assembly, the decision of the Court of Session finding members of inferior Church Courts liable to civil damages for (in obedience to the sentence of the superior Courts, which they have sworn, on the requirement of the statute, to obey) refusing to take steps towards the ordination of a layman to the holy office of the ministry, and his settlement in a pastoral charge, in opposition to the laws of the Church and their views of the Word of God, has been affirmed by the House of Lords; and further, and still more oppressive encroachments have been made by the Court of Session on the constitutional rights and liberties of the Church, by their sustaining their jurisdiction to reduce and set aside sentences of deposition from the office of the ministry pronounced by the Courts of the Church, and issuing prohibition against preventing an excommunicated person from partaking of Christian privileges, including of course admission to the table of the Lord.

Memorial of the
General Assembly.

That at the present time divers Presbyteries stand interdicted, by sentence of the Court of Session, from proceeding with processes against ministers and licentiates on the Church, on charges of theft, swindling, drunkenness, and adultery; agents or attorneys stand interdicted from giving their professional services in such processes, and witnesses from appearing and giving evidence; ministers deposed for immorality are maintained in their parishes and benefices; the discipline of the Church is to a great extent paralyzed; and nearly fifty office-bearers of the Church have been called before the Court under applications presented, with the usual concurrence of the Lord Advocate, to have them punished by fine or imprisonment, for giving obedience to those judicatories, which, by the constitution of the country, the statutes of the land, and their own views undertaken on the requirement of statute, they are bound to obey.

That the various encroachments complained of by the Church are attempted to be justified by reference to the powers of the sovereign's Courts in England, by the constitution of which kingdom, in direct opposition to that of Scotland, the sovereign is held to be the supreme ruler, not only in "causes and matters temporal and civil," but in "causes spiritual and ecclesiastical;" and by an assumption that the opposite principle, solemnly recognized and established in Scotland, and guaranteed by the Treaty of Union, is repugnant to certain general theories of public policy in regard to the Government of Kingdoms.

That without entering into any question in regard to the opposite principles of the two kingdoms in this respect, the Church of Scotland is entitled to appeal to the constitution of Scotland as settled at the Revolution, and guaranteed by the Treaty of Union, and to require protection in the peaceable enjoyment of the rights and privileges in accordance therewith so solemnly secured to her.

That it must be obvious to Her Majesty's Government, as it is to the Memorialists, that if redress be not afforded, the inevitable result must be a disruption of the present established Church of Scotland.

That the prospect of such a result, even if not immediate, called for an early and serious consideration of the Claim submitted by the Church, and that the more recent proceedings above referred to have greatly increased the urgency of such consideration being given to it without a day's delay.

That the only answer vouchsafed as yet to the Addresses to Her Majesty has been a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, made through the Lord High Commissioner, to the effect that he would lay them before Her Majesty.

That the claim common to all Her Majesty's subjects, to have an application for redress of grievances considered, and an answer accorded to it, appears to your Memorialists to be at all events not less strong where the body complaining is of such a character and constitutional standing as the Church of Scotland, and where her claims are rested on the fundamental statutes of the Realm, and national treaty and the granting or refusing redress involving such momentous consequences, and that even for the guidance of her conduct, the Church is entitled to know whether the Government of the country are to rest upon the views of the constitution of the Church now acted upon by the courts of law, or are willing to adopt measures for securing her in the possession of those privileges which she considers to belong to her under that constitution.

That while your Memorialists are deeply sensible of the serious personal interests on the part of the ministers of the Church, which are at present put in peril, they deem that far higher interests will be affected by the decision of the Government and Legislature of this country, on the claims presented by the

Memorial of the
General Assembly.

Church to Her Majesty. It seems to them to concern the honour of the United Empire, that faith be not broken with one portion of it which surrendered its independent legislature on conditions that should be deemed inviolable: to concern the stability of all other established institutions that one, supported by more anxious and solemn guarantees than any other in the empire, be not overthrown: to concern the spiritual interests and moral well-being of the community of Scotland, that a Church so well calculated to promote these should be preserved: to concern the confidence of the nation in the courts of justice, that they should not become the instruments of overturning contrary to statute an institution sanctioned by the State for objects not inferior in importance to those for which the courts themselves have been established: and to concern the safety of the State itself, that the constitution of the country should not be broken, and vested rights and privileges secured by statute, and solemn national treaty, violated, on the ground of giving effect to a general theory of government to which the constitution of Scotland and the treaty and statutes referred to are opposed.

The Memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that it may please Her Majesty's Government to take into their early and most serious consideration the above mentioned Addresses and Claim, to submit the same to the Queen, and to advise Her Majesty to direct such steps to be taken as may be necessary for the protection of the Church of Scotland in its constitutional rights and liberties, and for redress of the grievances so justly complained of, and the removal of the great cause out of which the chief part of their grievances have arisen.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by

(Signed)

DAVID WELCH, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 17th November, 1842.

Reverend Sir,

Whitehall, 4th January, 1843.

Sir J. Graham, in
Answer to Memorial and Addresses.

AT the close of the last General Assembly I had the honour of receiving from the Lord High Commissioner two Addresses, which his Grace undertook to transmit to me; that they might be laid before Her Majesty; and I have lately received a Memorial of the Commission of the General Assembly, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, and to the other members of Her Majesty's Government.

The first Address is described in the Memorial of the Commissioners of the Assembly as "An Address bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the Claim, Declaration, and Protest anent the encroachments of the Court of Session, on the Spiritual Jurisdiction of the Church." The second is set forth as "An Address praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct measures to be taken towards effecting the abolition of Church Patronage in Scotland."

When I received these two Addresses from the General Assembly to Her Majesty, I informed the High Commissioner that, if the presentation of these documents to the Queen could be held to imply an adoption of their contents, I did not hesitate to declare that a sense of duty would restrain me from laying them before Her Majesty; but as they purported to be a statement of grievances from the Supreme Ecclesiastical authority in Scotland, I was unwilling to intercept their transmission to the Throne.

I should, therefore, lay both Addresses before the Queen, but I formally declared to the Lord High Commissioner, on the part of Her Majesty's advisers, that this act was not to be regarded as any admission whatever either of the Claim of Right or of the grievance set forth in these two documents.

Having made this declaration, I presented the Addresses to the Queen: I received no commands from Her Majesty: but Her Majesty's servants, although it did not appear to them to be their duty to tender at that time any advice to Her Majesty, carefully and anxiously deliberated on the contents of these Addresses, the importance of which was neither undervalued nor disregarded.

You state in the Memorial of the Commission of the Assembly, that "if redress be not afforded, the inevitable result must be a disruption of the present established Church of Scotland;" and "that the prospect of such a result demanded the immediate and serious consideration of the claims submitted by the Church."

Moreover, you intimate an opinion that the silence of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment is inconsistent with the respect due to the authority of the General Assembly.

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If Her Majesty's servants could have entertained the propositions for which you contend, and could thereby have arrested the calamity which you foreshow, a day would not have passed before they would have seized the opportunity of giving contentment to the Church, and of staying the progress of a schism, from which unhappy consequences may be apprehended. But when we consider the nature and extent of your demands, we find them to be no less than the reversal of the solemn judgments of the supreme courts of law—the repeal of the statute under which for a period of 130 years patronage has been administered in Scotland—and the concession of privileges, not such as are ascertained and defined by constitutional law, or the recorded decisions of competent tribunals; but privileges such as “the Church considers to belong to her.”

We did not misapprehend the scope and object of the Claim and Declaration of Right, when we formed the estimate of your demands, for in the Memorial since presented, you give an accurate summary; and you state “that you are entitled to know whether the Government of the country are to rest upon the views of the constitution of the Church now acted upon by the courts of law; or are willing to adopt measures for securing her in the possession of those privileges which *she considers* to belong to her under that constitution;” and again your prayer is, “that we should advise Her Majesty to direct such steps to be taken as may be necessary for the protection of the Church of Scotland in its constitutional rights and liberties, and for the redress of her grievances so justly complained of, and *the removal of the great cause*, out of which the chief part of their grievances have arisen.”

We understood the two Addresses, which were transmitted at the same time; and the contents of the Claim and Declaration, and of the Address against Patronage, are studiously combined in the Memorial. We could not advise Her Majesty to acquiesce in these demands. We thought them unreasonable, and trusted that they would be reconsidered; in such circumstances, silence on our part appeared to us to be equally consistent with sound discretion, and with respect for the Church of Scotland.

But you now claim an answer to an application for redress of grievances, as the common right of Her Majesty's subjects; and specially on account of the character and constitutional standing of the body which you represent, and also an account of the demands which you make, resting, as you assert, on the fundamental statutes of the realm, and on the faith of a national compact.

The refusal of an answer after such a demand might be considered disrespectful, and inconsistent with the relations which Her Majesty is most anxious to maintain with the Church of Scotland, whose discipline, rights and privileges, as established by law, the Queen is bound to preserve inviolate.

The allegation is now distinct, that “the constitution of the country has been broken, and that vested rights and privileges, secured by statute and solemn national treaty, have been violated.”

The question at once arises, when and by whom?

I look for the date in the Protest and Declaration of Right, and I find no cause of complaint even alleged, prior to the year 1834; except indeed the statute passed in the 10th of Anne, which restored to patrons the right of presentation, which has regulated the exercise of this right for more than a century; and which, until 1834, commanded for many years the tacit assent of the General Assembly itself.

But some “encroachment” has been committed in violation of a national settlement.

Did Parliament interfere?

Did the Civil Courts make some aggression on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church?

Quite otherwise. In the year 1834 the General Assembly passed an Act which gave to the heads of families in each parish, being communicants, a veto on the presentation of the patron, and the House of Lords, by their judgment in the first Auchterarder case, pronounced this Act of Assembly to be illegal, and practically incompatible with the civil right of patrons, as fixed and determined by Act of Parliament.

It would seem, therefore, that this attack on vested rights, secured by statute, is of moderate date, and that the civil authorities were not the aggressors.

It is clear from the Claim, Declaration and Protest, that the pretensions of the Church proceed on the assumption, that the courts of law in deciding on the Act of

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Assembly of 1834, exceeded their jurisdiction ; that they have no power to determine whether matters brought before them are within the scope of their authority, if in the opinion of the Church those matters involve any spiritual considerations, that neither sentence of courts, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor even Acts of Parliament, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the rights and privileges of the Church, of which interference, and of which spiritual consideration the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge.

The charge of encroachment preferred by the ecclesiastical bodies against civil tribunals, is not new in the history of this country. When spiritual and civil powers co-exist, but are vested in separate authorities, the imperfection of all human institutions renders it difficult to ascertain or to define the precise limits of the two jurisdictions. The history of other times, and of other churches, presents to us numerous instances, in which those intrusted with spiritual power have sought to extend their privileges, and have advanced maxims totally incompatible with civil government. They have been disposed in times past to take it for granted, as a point incontestable, that their cause is the cause of God ; that in resisting the civil authorities, they are suffering for conscience sake, and not only that in all causes spiritual they are the sole judges, but that they alone are competent to determine what is spiritual, and what is civil.

Pretensions such as these have heretofore been successfully resisted by the sovereigns and people of this realm ; nor could they be conceded without the surrender of civil liberty, and without the sacrifice of personal rights.

It is difficult to maintain in the same community, the harmonious operation of independent civil and spiritual jurisdictions ; disputed cases will arise on the confines of their respective powers, and collision can only be avoided by moderation on both sides, and by mutual forbearance.

Whether a particular matter in dispute is so entirely spiritual as to fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Church Courts, or whether it involves so much of civil right as to bring it to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, may often be a difficult question ; but it is a question of law ; and questions of law are decided in the Courts of Law ; and questions of jurisdiction are also decided there ; all subject to an appeal to the House of Lords, which includes within itself the highest judicial authorities, and which is able to command the opinions of those who are trusted with the power of deciding on the civil rights, the liberties, and the lives of their fellow subjects.

Disputed questions of jurisdiction must be determined ; and Her Majesty's Government cannot advise any departure from fundamental principles ; any devolution to the General Assembly of an independent irresponsible authority, competent to decide without appeal, what are the boundaries of civil and spiritual jurisdiction, and, therefore, what are the limits of its own power.

But it is contended that the independence of the Church of Scotland has been secured by various statutes ; and, consequently, that its proceedings, whether legislative or judicial, are beyond the cognizance of the Courts of law.

It is not, indeed, expressly affirmed that the General Assembly, by their resolutions, can give to a matter purely civil an ecclesiastical character ; but it is asserted, that a fundamental law of the Church may be established by the resolutions of the Assembly ; and that this being done, the Assembly thence acquires a power to make any and every law necessary for carrying into effect the principle which they may thus have established.

I will not pursue this point further ; the danger is obvious : this train of reasoning leads directly to despotic power ; but the Veto Act was passed on this illegal assumption ; and the attempt on the part of the Church to sustain this encroachment on civil rights by subsequent resolutions, is the main cause of the present difficulties in which the Church is involved.

The Veto Act was upheld after its illegality had been ascertained by deliberate judgments of the Court of Session, and of the House of Lords,—nay more, it is not yet abandoned ; it is upheld in defiance of law, and of the supreme civil authority.

Appeals are solemnly made to the standards of the Church, books of discipline, directories, Acts of Assembly, and all the depositories of ecclesiastical lore ; but one great maxim is overlooked ; it is laid down in the second book of discipline : I quote the words :—"Diligence should be taken chiefly by the Moderator that onlie ecclesiastical things be handlit in the Assemblies, and that there be na medling with onything pertening to the civil jurisdiction."

This is the maxim of a standard of the Church.

The Confession of Faith is no less explicit; that Confession of Faith, which forms part of the Revolution settlement, and which is embodied in the National Treaty of Union, so often the subject of reference; again I quote the words, as recorded in the statute book:—"Synods and councils are to handle and conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary, or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience, if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate."

Can it be justly denied that the Patron's right pertains to the civil jurisdiction; or, that the Assembly, in passing the Veto Act, has intermeddled with civil affairs, otherwise than by way of humble petition and advice?

The Veto Act has been challenged on these grounds; its illegality has been tried, and it has been declared by a solemn judgment to be an usurpation inconsistent with the just exercise of the Patron's right. The law is clear. It has been ascertained in the mode provided by the constitution.

The Assembly submitted the question at issue to the judgment of the Court of Session.

They were dissatisfied with the decision. They had their legal remedy. They used it.

They carried the judgment by appeal to the bar of the House of Lords; and in the last resort, the judgment of the Scotch Court was confirmed, and the Veto Act was pronounced to be illegal.

This solemn decision fixed the principle of law; which rules all the minor cases which have since arisen.

The judgment in the second Auchterarder case, which found the patron and presentee entitled to redress in the form of pecuniary compensation for a civil wrong, was a legal sequence of the former judgment; and here again the Assembly was content to plead before the civil tribunal; and again, the Assembly refuses to submit to the compulsion of an adverse decision.

I am also compelled reluctantly to remark, that the Church, not content with disobeying the decrees of the Civil Courts, has inflicted the severities of her discipline, as in the case of the Strathbogie Presbytery, on ministers whose only crime has been obedience to what has been declared to be the law of the land.

All the other cases complained of in the Memorial and Declaration of Right, which relate to the settlement of ministers, have arisen in the determination of the Church to enforce the Veto Act, in defiance of law.

Some of these cases have been partially heard; others may be brought before the House of Lords on appeal; but in all of them, the Civil Courts declare, that they have only applied the legal principles laid down and established in the two Auchterarder judgments.

There is another class of cases to which reference is made in the Claim and Declaration, and in which the grave question arises, whether the Church Courts have power to create separate parishes *quoad sacra*; and to give to the ministers thereof, in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the power and privileges of parochial clergy. This question is at present under judicial discussion; no judgment of the Court has been pronounced.

I will not anticipate the decision; but its bearing on the proceeding of the General Assembly, since the marked epoch of 1834, is by no means immaterial.

And here it may be urged with truth, that an unseemly conflict between two supreme jurisdictions is the worst of all evils; and that it admits of no remedy, except by the direct interference of the State through the Legislature; and accordingly legislative aid is invoked; the existence of Church patronage is denounced as the great cause, out of which the chief part of the grievances has arisen; and this "removal" is sought; whereby I suppose it is intended to intimate the repeal of the Act of Anne.

I cannot omit the observation that in the Declaration of Right, the censures passed on the courts of law are hardly more severe than on the acts of the Legislature; for not only the House of Lords, but former Parliaments are charged with the violation of the Articles of Union, and with a breach of the settlement of Presbyterian Church government effected at the Revolution.

A Church established by law cannot quarrel with the courts of law, and long retain its respect for the authority of Parliament.

The Statute Law is but the voice of the Legislature; the final declaration of its

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will The Civil Court is the expositor of its intentions; the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the statute of Anne were repealed to-morrow, and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise; and the new statute in its turn, like every other statute, those included on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests, could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of those civil tribunals, which are objects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are resented as encroachments on spiritual power.

And further, with regard to alterations of the existing law to be made by Parliament, Her Majesty's Government must observe, that the demand of the Assembly is not a *declaration* of the law, which might remove doubts or smooth difficulties in the spirit of concord and good-will, but a *subversion* of the existing law, and a total abolition of patronage.

Her Majesty's servants have evinced no disinclination to prevent the collision of doubtful authority even by express enactment, and to secure to the Church, in the matter of collation, all the judicial power which it can reasonably claim.

The wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a Church in connexion with the State openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere. We are convinced that the Church established by law in Scotland has produced the best practical effects on the morals and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled, and it continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment, would be regarded by Her Majesty's servants as a fearful calamity.

But in resisting the abolition of patronage Her Majesty's servants believe that they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself. It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity, which intimately connects the Church of Scotland with the Head of the State; and patronage in the hands of laymen has also its effect in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co-operation and support of powerful interests, when hostility might otherwise be apprehended, and could not fail to be injurious to the Church.

You complain of patronage as the chief grievance, as long as the right shall continue to be enjoyed by its present possessors; but you omit to state in what hands you desire to vest it. In this respect the wishes and intentions of the Church are not clearly avowed.

The proposal of a transfer of the right of patrons to the people is indeed specious and attractive; but whatever might be proposed or intended, there is too much reason to apprehend, that, in no long time, the whole power would fall into the hands of the Church itself, a consummation which, you will probably think with me, would be no less injurious to religion, than dangerous to the State.

The disposal of patronage, however, is a matter of secondary importance, compared with the spiritual welfare of the people, and the free exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the selection of persons duly qualified for the performance of the duties of the sacred ministry.

Doubtless in times past the right of patronage has been abused; but stringent and wholesome corrections have been progressively applied.

The choice of the patron is now limited to licentiates, who derive their right of preaching from the will of the Church; who are subjected to long training under ecclesiastical discipline; and who undergo the most strict examination before the licence to preach is granted.

The powers of rejecting candidates for this licence is absolute in the Church.

But even after this ordeal, the presentation of the patron only opens the way to a second examination.

The licentiate, when presented, is taken on trials by the Presbytery; his qualifications are tested; if he be not fit and suitable to the congregation, objections are stated; reasons are heard, of which the Presbytery alone may judge; and although presentation is a civil right, *examination* belongs exclusively to the Church Court.

It is open to the Presbytery acting as judges, with the sense of their moral responsibility attaching on them, either to give effect to objections on cause shown, or to overrule them; making in both cases a judicial deliverance.

Admission also is an ecclesiastical act.

The Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish; or dissolve it, when it has been created.

The licence, then, which precedes presentation, in the power of the Church—the examination and admission which follow it, and without which presentation is ineffectual, are fully conceded to the Church; and unless it be contended that patronage itself must be either directly or indirectly abolished, the matter in dispute is reduced to narrow limits.

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The refusal to take the presentee on trials, under the operation of the Veto Act, constituted in the Auchterarder case the defeat and violation of the patron's legal rights.

The statute is imperative; the presentee is entitled to be taken on trials; the Veto Act interposes an obstacle; this obstacle can be of no avail, except in defiance of law; and it is no answer to say, that the Presbytery is an ecclesiastical body; for this is neither more nor less than a claim for churchmen of exemption from the duty of obedience to the Statute Law.

If the Veto Act, which is illegal, were rescinded by the Assembly, the respective rights of the patron to present, of the congregation to object, and of the Church Courts to examine, to hear, to judge, and to admit, or to reject, could be clear and well defined.

In the hope of peace, Lord Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's present advisers, sought by legislation to remove doubts, which by some were supposed to exist, respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, by declaring the law, and by defining with precision the respective rights and powers of the different parties interested in the settlement of a minister.

In the same spirit I expressed, on the part of the Government in the course of last Session, willingness to attempt legislation on these same recorded principles, hoping, that both the Church and people of Scotland might be found desirous to terminate this unhappy controversy on terms which are strictly conformable to Presbyterian discipline, and to established rights.

The Acts of the General Assembly, the Claim, Déclaration, and Protest, the Address against Patronage, the demand of the repeal of the statute of Anne, have unhappily diminished, so far at least as the Church is concerned, those reasonable hopes; and Her Majesty's Ministers now understanding, that nothing less than the total abrogation of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare, that they cannot advise Her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

To the Moderator of the General Assembly
of the Church of Scotland.

MINUTE of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S SPECIAL COMMISSION, adopted at a Meeting held of date 12th January, 1843.

THE Special Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, "appointed and authorized to take charge of all transactions with reference to a settlement of the great questions now in dependence touching the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, and the liberties of the Christian people, in regard to the appointment of pastors to congregations," having had communicated to them, by the Moderator of the late General Assembly, a letter of date the 4th instant, addressed to him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department (in compliance with the urgent request contained in a Memorial of the Commission of Assembly, adopted at its stated meeting on the 17th November) as the answer on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the Claim of Right, and the Address to the Queen for the abolition of patronage, which were agreed to by the late General Assembly, and were placed in the hands of the Secretary of State in the month of June last, express to the Moderator their acknowledgments for his prompt attention requesting a meeting of the Special Commission so instantly on the receipt of that letter, in order to lay it before them; and approve of this meeting having been called for the earliest possible day allowed by the Act of Assembly, by which they are appointed, for the purpose of taking it into consideration. Deeply impressed with the conviction of the imminent peril which threatens the Church, and forced to consider a disruption of the establishment as now nearly impending, and, indeed, apparently inevitable, should the Legislature adopt the views which have been taken by Her Majesty's Government, the Special Commission desire to proceed to a

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consideration of the duty incumbent on them in the circumstances in which the Church is placed by the determination of Her Majesty's Government, under a solemn sense of the responsibility that lies on them to the Church and people of Scotland, and with an earnest desire and resolution to adopt every lawful means whereby, with God's blessing, so great an evil may be arrested; but, at the same time, to warn the office-bearers and members of the Church to be duly prepared for an unsuccessful issue, and to encourage them in a firm adherence, under whatever trials and temptations, to the great truth of God's word, which, like their forefathers of old, they have been called upon to contend.

The Special Commission, in the first place, deem it proper, with reference to the statements in the Right Honourable Secretary's letter, to offer some remarks in explanation of the true nature of the Church's claims, and in vindication of her proceedings.

It is to them matter of regret that, in their answer to the Claim of Right and the Anti-Patronage Address, the Government should have combined and treated as so entirely one matter the subjects of these two documents. It is true that, in requesting an answer to them, the Commission mentioned them both in one and the same memorial; because the object of the Commission being to obtain an answer, and that object being equally applicable to both documents, it seemed unnecessary to transmit a special memorial as to each for this common purpose. The documents themselves, however, and the nature of their respective prayers, were separate and distinct, and the footing on which the two applications were placed by the Assembly was altogether different.

The object of the Claim of Right was to seek protection from the encroachments of the Civil Courts on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, particularly with reference to the power of defending her congregations from the intrusion of presentees in opposition to their will; and this, while it was perfectly consistent with the continued co-existence of patronage, was represented as *absolutely essential*, to enable the Church to carry on the government of Christ's house, in accordance with what we believed to be his laws; and it was also clearly indicated that a refusal to give the protection and redress desired would compel the Church to an abandonment of the benefits and privileges of the establishment.

The Anti-Patronage Address, again, while it distinctly asserted that patronage was a grievance, and also, in accordance with the fact, that it had proved the main cause of the difficulties in which the Church was involved, and while it sought to have this right altogether abrogated, in no respect represented its abolition as essential to the continuing to carry on the government of the Church in connection with the State. The Church doubtless sought, and earnestly sought, to have this grievance removed; nor did she apprehend that, by vesting the election of ministers, as well as that of elders, in the people, any danger would be incurred of its being thereby only transferred from the patrons to the Church Courts. But she placed her application for its removal on a totally different footing from her demands under the Claim of Right. The object of one was to be freed from a grievance under the existing law, by a repeal of that law; that of the other, to be secured in the enjoyment of rights already belonging to her by the law and constitution.

The one she deemed eminently desirable, the other she deemed absolutely essential to her existence. Though the one were refused, she might, nevertheless, continue to carry on the government of the Church in connection with the State: the refusal of the other would render this impossible. Distinct claims like these, separately presented, and placed on a footing so entirely different from each other, might, the Special Commission venture to think, have obtained a reply in which they should not have been mixed up the one with the other, and dealt with as if they had been preferred under exactly similar circumstances. At the same time they will not do Her Majesty's Government the injustice to suppose that they have brought prominently forward the application for a total abolition of the patron's right, in order to afford a colourable ground for refusing the demand for a protection against its enforcement in opposition to the dissent of the people, and in disregard of the judgments of the Church Courts, and still less that they could have refused a concession they otherwise might have granted, and which was essential to the continuance of the Church as an establishment, because they were not prepared to concede something else, which, though requisite to give complete contentment, was not of the same essential character.

Indeed, any idea of this kind must, of necessity, be excluded by the tenour of the

Secretary of State's letter, which sets forth the grounds for not complying with the prayer of the Claim of Right, which it is obvious would be equally conclusive were the Anti-Patronage Address left altogether out of view.

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sion.

The Special Commission still more deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government should have characterized the claims of the Church, in regard to her spiritual jurisdiction, as pretensions founded on the assumption that the courts of law "have no power to determine, whether matters brought before them are within the scope of their authority if, *in the opinion of the Church*, these matters involve any spiritual considerations; that neither sentences of courts, nor decrees of the House of Lords, nor even Acts of Parliament, shall be effectual, if they interfere with the rights and privileges of the Church, of which interference, and of which spiritual considerations, *the Church itself is to be the exclusive judge.*"

The Church has been exposed to this erroneous representation of the nature of her claims from quarters whence it is no matter of surprise that such misconstruction should have proceeded. She scarcely could have expected it at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

The Special Commission most confidently assert that the Church has never put forward such pretensions; on the contrary, she has uniformly disclaimed any such power of absolute and exclusive determination so as to bind other Courts, or fetter them in any way in the regulation of their own conduct, according to their own conscientious conviction, in regard to the matters which they may have to decide. She has always maintained, and she has rested much of her case upon the plea, that all the several supreme Courts of the kingdom to which respectively belong the adjudication of matters civil, of matters criminal, of matters fiscal, and of matters ecclesiastical, do each of them possess, as of right, and must of necessity exercise, the powers of determining for themselves respectively, and for the guidance of their own conduct, whether the matters brought before them, and the proceedings to be adopted thereon, be within the scope of their peculiar jurisdiction: but on the other hand, that no one of these Courts can authoritatively impose its opinions on the others; deprive them of the free, unfettered exercise of *their* judicial judgment, for the regulation of *their* conduct in matters coming before *them*; or coerce them in a course of procedure in such matters not in accordance with their own conscientious convictions, but in accordance with the views of that particular Court which seeks authoritatively to impose its interpretation of the law upon the others.

The Church thus acknowledges, in the fullest manner, the right of the Civil Court to decide for itself, and for its own guidance, in all questions brought before it, subject always to the control of the supreme power of the State should it exercise a jurisdiction which, by the constitution, the State has not conferred upon it. But, on the other hand, she claims a like freedom for her Courts, that they shall not be deprived of their unfettered judgment, and be compelled to act in the matters which they have to decide, not according to their own conscientious convictions, but according to the views and opinions of another and separate tribunal: she seeks for them that freedom from coercion by the Civil Courts which is recognized at once as belonging to the Court of Justiciary. That Court might, in regard to matters brought before it, adopt some determination which the Court of Session held to be contrary to law and to its constitutional powers; but the judges of the Criminal Court would be entitled to act according to their own judicial interpretation of the law, and could not be liable to have the opinion of the Civil Court forced upon them, as the rule of their conduct, or be subject to personal and direct coercion at the instance of the Civil Court, in order to compel them to act in opposition to their own convictions.

It is justly remarked by the Secretary of State that "whether a matter in dispute is so entirely spiritual as to fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Church Courts, or whether it involves so much of civil right as to bring it to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, may often be a difficult question." The same subject, too, may legitimately come before both classes of Courts for different ends; the one for determination of civil rights or statutes, and the other for determination of spiritual right or status; and the two Courts may form opposite and contradictory opinions. In such cases, however, the constitutional course is for each to dispose of its own particular question, according to its own views, without attempting to force them upon the other in the disposal of the question proper to its tribunal. And although difficulty *may* occasionally be experienced as to whether a particular question falls within the province of the one or of the other, there is one undoubted rule which cannot be disputed.

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In regard to any act which can only be performed or effected by one Court, or cannot be performed or effected by the other, it is undeniable that that matter is proper to the peculiar cognizance of the former Court, and that the latter cannot interfere with or coerce the former in the performance of it.

The Court which cannot do the act can never prescribe to the separate and independent Court, which alone can do it, the circumstances in which it must be performed and impose its own views in regard to its performance, as the rule of conduct for the Court which must be guided by the free and unfettered judgment of its own members. An act which can only be done by a particular Court must of necessity be within the exclusive jurisdiction of that Court; and in deciding when and how it shall be performed, such Court must be free from the interference of any separate tribunal. This test will in general be found sufficient to decide questions of conflict of jurisdiction between distinct judicatories independent of each other.

Now in regard to the present conflict between the Church Courts of Scotland and the Civil Court, both admitted to be supreme and exclusive in regard to the matters respectively within their jurisdiction, it is acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government in perfect accordance with the principles of the constitution that "admission" as well as "examination" is an ecclesiastical act, and that "*the Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish.*"

It is in reference to the performance of this act, which is *admitted* to belong exclusively to the Church Courts, that the Church claims freedom from coercion by the Civil Courts; she holds the consent of the congregation, express or tacit, to be an element absolutely essential by the fundamental laws of her constitution, coeval with her existence, to the formation of the pastoral relation. She holds their dissent to be an absolute bar to it. She has decided against constituting the relationship where that element does not exist, and in opposition to that bar. This is her deliberate decision in a matter falling within her admitted province, and as to the circumstances in which she will perform an act which she alone can perform. She does not, however, seek to impose her judgment as to this matter on the Civil Courts, and compel them in opposition to their own opinions to hold this a valid ground of refusing to constitute the pastoral relation so as to regulate them in the matter which can be disposed of by them alone, viz., the possession of the benefice. She would undoubtedly desire such a declaration or alteration of the law as would bring the disposal of the benefice into harmony with the decision of the Church Courts, as to the pastoral charge; but with reference to the question of *jurisdiction* she recognizes in the fullest manner the power of the Civil Courts to determine their own cause by their own opinions, and to deal with the benefice on the footing that a presentee rejected on such a ground has been wrongfully rejected. On the other hand, however, she desires to be free, in determining her own cause, the constitution of the pastoral relations, to judge for herself, and not to be coerced into the performance of acts within her own peculiar and exclusive jurisdiction, according, not to her own convictions, but to the opinions of the Civil Courts.

This claim on the part of the Church may or it may not be well founded; but such and such only is her claim, in so far as regards jurisdiction, and not that which has been attributed to her, of an absolute and exclusive right of determination, which shall not simply be the rule of her own conduct, but shall be absolutely conclusive and binding on other Courts.

She indeed appeals to the Statutes and the Treaty of Union, as sanctioning and securing that exclusive jurisdiction of the violation of which she complains. She points out the Acts of Parliament by which it is enacted, that no ecclesiastical jurisdiction in regard to "preaching of the word," administration of "sacraments," and "correction of manners," shall be acknowledged within the realm "other than that which is in the same kirk, or that flows therefrom," and by which it is declared that the statute declaratory of the Sovereign's supreme judicial power should "no ways be prejudicial nor derogate any thing to the privilege that *God has given* to the spiritual office bearers of the Church concerning heads of religion, matters of heresy, excommunication, *collation and deprivation of ministers*, or any such like essential censures grounded and having warrant of the Word of God."

She further points out the statutory ratification of the Confession of Faith, which sets forth as a doctrine of religion the principle that the Divine Head of the Church "hath therein appointed a government distinct from the civil magistrate,"

and "of the government" of the Church by general assemblies, synods, &c., as "the only government of Christ's Church within this kingdom."

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She in like manner founds on the casting out from the constitution of Scotland the principle which obtains in that of England that the Sovereign is supreme ruler in causes spiritual and ecclesiastical, as well as in causes temporal and civil; and to the repeal of the statutes declaratory of this principle, because "inconsistent with the establishment of the Church government," then restored and settled, as absolutely cutting off the very source of all jurisdiction in the Courts of law in Scotland, in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical; and, finally, she appeals to the Treaty of Union between the two nations, whereby the settlement of Church government effected at the Revolution "with the government, discipline, worship, right and privileges" of the Church as then established, was declared a "fundamental and essential condition" of the Treaty, to be observed "without any alteration thereof or derogation thereto in any sort for ever."

On the other hand, she points to the statute establishing the Court of Session, which was instituted for the special and limited purpose of "sitting and deciding upon all actions civil," and she sets forth the various recent actings of that Court, which she contends to be in excess of its own constitutional rights and powers, and in encroachment upon her; such as the authoritative prescribing to her of rules for the regulation of her conduct in the admission of ministers and the constitution of the pastoral relation, superseding her Courts in regulating the preaching the gospel and the administration of the sacraments, and prohibiting those authorized by her from exercising their functions in these respects throughout whole districts, suspending spiritual censures and pronouncing sentences purporting to restore ministers suspended or deposed by her to the exercise of their functions, or to the sacred character of which they have been deprived; and interdicting her Courts from proceeding with discipline against her ministers and licentiates accused of the grossest immoralities, and from denying to private members excommunicated by her admission to the table of the Lord.

She points to these things; she brings them under the notice of the Government; she respectfully but most firmly represents that the power assumed by the Civil Court is a power not conferred on it by the state, but its actings complained of are unconstitutional and an invasion of the constitutional privileges and jurisdiction of the Church. She undoubtedly states that she considers this to be the case; but she does not ask the Government to interfere simply because she so considers it. She calls on them to judge for themselves; she quotes the constitutional statutes and the national treaty, which she deems to have been violated. She craves that the Government would look to these and examine them, in connexion with the actings of the Court complained of, and determine whether grounds have not been stated for holding that these are unconstitutional and in excess of the powers intrusted by the state to the Civil Court, and for calling in legislative interference to check an unconstitutional assumption of authority. She complains to the State of a Court of the State, and entreats the State to consider and judge whether that Court has not usurped a power which the State never gave, and has not encroached on a separate jurisdiction which the State has ratified and sanctioned. Her Majesty's Government have not complied with the request of the Church, they appear to deem it sufficient and conclusive that the Civil Court has *itself declared* that it possesses the jurisdiction which the Church alleges it has unconstitutionally assumed. They say that "questions of law are decided in Courts of law, and questions of jurisdiction are also decided there; that disputed questions of jurisdiction must be determined; and Her Majesty's Government cannot advise any departure from fundamental principles;" and they assume, therefore, that the Civil Court's assertion of its jurisdiction, which is challenged as unconstitutional, is sufficient of itself to determine that the asserted jurisdiction has not been usurped, but has been conferred upon it by the constitution. They take the doing of the act complained of, and the exercise of the power challenged as unconstitutional, to be conclusive proof that they are constitutional, and accordingly do not pronounce any judgment on the statutes and treaty appealed to, but rest on the simple fact that the Civil Courts have asserted that they possess the jurisdiction which the Church maintains has been denied them by the constitution. The Special Commission, with the utmost deference and respect, venture to think that by this course Her Majesty's Government abstain from the exercise of a highly important and valuable constitutional function.

Civil Courts are the servants and organs of the State, deriving from it all their

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power, and only entitled to be recognized as Courts when acting within the province and exercising the jurisdiction that have been specially assigned them by the State in the constitution. To hold that they were entitled authoritatively and conclusively to determine what was the extent of the power and what the limits of the province which the State had allotted to them, and that the supreme power of the State should not listen to any allegation that they had assumed a power or entered a province not belonging to them, but should implicitly and without investigation acquiesce in whatever the Courts should assert as to their own power and province, simply because they assert it, would be inconsistent with the principles of government and might give occasion to grievous tyranny ; for, however slight may be thought the risk in present times of judicial usurpation, it ought not to be altogether forgotten that *some* of the most intolerable invasions of liberty which this land has witnessed have been effected through the instrumentality of its Courts of law.

Even if there were in this country one supreme tribunal of universal jurisdiction placed over the several Courts appointed in the first instance, to exercise the different branches of judicial power, a complaint that this tribunal had exceeded the powers conferred on it by the constitution might properly be entertained, and, if sufficient grounds were stated, ought to be entertained by the supreme power of the State.

No such tribunal, however, exists in this kingdom. The four great branches of jurisdiction, the Civil, the Criminal, the Fiscal, and the Ecclesiastical, belong to separate supreme tribunals independent of each other ; the first three branches *conferred*, the fourth *ratified* by the State, and the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords extending only over two, the Civil and the Fiscal.

If all these tribunals were permitted, in the event of collision, without interference by the sovereign power of the State, to contend with each other as to their respective provinces, not satisfied with each judging for itself for its own guidance, but endeavouring to coerce the others into submission to its determination, and bringing the coercive powers intrusted to it for enforcing its decrees within its own province to bear against the individual members of other Courts in order to accomplish this, confusion and anarchy would be the inevitable result.

If, again, one of these tribunals were allowed, without interference, to determine the jurisdictions of all the others, this would be to permit it to raise itself, by its own act and authority, from the sphere in which the State had placed it, to assume the power of one super-eminent tribunal not conferred on it by the constitution, and to do this free from the control of the supreme power, from which alone its own authority proceeded.

The Court, which, in the present instance, Her Majesty's Government seems inclined to allow to assume this power, without inquiring into its own constitutional right to exercise it, is a Court of statutory origin, of comparatively recent date, and with a strictly defined jurisdiction, specially limited to the decision of "actions civil;" the Church, whose Courts possess no coercive power to employ in their own defence, appeals to the supreme power of the State for protection against its encroachments, in excess, it is said, of its own powers, on what she represents as her own peculiar jurisdiction, secured to her by the constitution. She does so on grounds entitled at least to consideration, as, until within these few years, they have been respected by every legal authority in Scotland, and by the Court of Session itself, during the whole preceding term of its existence ; to refuse to consider this appeal on its merits, or to inquire whether the Civil Court has not exceeded its constitutional powers and encroached on those recognized by the constitution to belong to the Church Courts, so as, if that be established, to adopt the necessary means, by legislative enactment, to check the encroachments complained of, is certainly not in accordance with the course in use to be pursued in this country in the case of other conflicts similar to the present. When, in the reign of James I., Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke questioned a jurisdiction claimed by the Court of Chancery to give redress in equity after judgment at law, the King, having first directed a search into precedents, adopted measures for maintaining the jurisdiction of the Court of Equity.

In like manner, when, in the reign of Charles II., the highest civil tribunal in the kingdom, the House of Lords, sitting as a Court, and in its judicial capacity solemnly decided that it possessed an *original* as well as an *appellate* jurisdiction, and gave judgment for payment of a sum of money in a private cause brought before that House in the *first* instance, the House of Commons, as one of the

branches of the supreme power in the State, inquired into this claim of original jurisdiction, although no question affecting its own privileges was involved; and being satisfied that it was not warranted by the constitution, adopted measures for checking it, which ultimately issued in the abandonment of that jurisdiction, which, as a Court, the House of Lords had previously decided to belong to it by law. So also, in our own times, not to mention other instances, when the Court of Queen's Bench determined that by law it had power to decide on certain pleas vested on the privileges of the House of Commons, and overruled those pleas, in contravention, as that House considered, of its privileges, the Legislature passed an Act substantially in subversion of the judgment of the Court of law, and for excluding a similar exercise of power in time to come. The Special Commission cannot imagine that the Church's claim for legislative interference and protection to her privileges should be the less entitled to consideration that she rests these not only on a long-continued and uninterrupted usage, but also on the statutes of the realm and a solemn national treaty; nor should it weaken this claim that the assertion of the jurisdiction by the Civil Court, of which she complains, is confessedly now made for the first time, there being no instance on record of its exercise since the institution of the Court three centuries ago, while, on the contrary, it has been repeatedly disclaimed in former days by the Court itself.

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Still less will they allow themselves to believe that consideration of her complaints and interference will be refused, because the Church Courts have no coercive power with which to retaliate in recriminating commitments, imprisonments, and fines, creating a disturbance of the peace of society, which must of necessity be settled by the supreme power.

But while Her Majesty's Government have refrained from pronouncing any opinion on the statutes on which the Church rests her allegation of unconstitutional encroachments by the Civil Courts as warranting consideration, and, if found sufficient, interference by the supreme power of the State, they, assuming the determination of these Courts to be conclusive of their possessing the power which they assert to belong to them, have judged of the proceedings and determinations of the Courts of the Church, and pronounced a decided opinion as to them.

Her Majesty's Government hold that an encroachment in violation of a national settlement *has* been committed, that an attack *has* been made on "vested rights," which is represented to be of "modern date," and to consist in the passing of the Veto Act, whereby, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the Church has (in opposition even to her own Confession and her own standards) intermeddled with "civil affairs."

The Act so characterized was a re-declaration of a fundamental principle of the Church, "that no pastor be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people," accompanied by provisions for carrying this principle into effect, which certainly limited the exercise of the people's will within the narrowest bounds at all consistent with the principle.

This principle, however, so far from being of "modern date," is coeval with the existence of the Church. It is embodied in the Second Book of Discipline, which Her Majesty's Government recognized as a "standard of the Church." In that book, finally adopted by the Church in 1581, was set forth her discipline as it existed in 1592, in full force and observance, when the Presbyterian Church was established by law, with full power to give collation, and to put order to all matters and causes ecclesiastical "*according to the discipline of the Kirk*," and when all civil laws and statutes were rescinded "*against the liberty of the true Kirk, jurisdiction and discipline thereof, as the same is used and exercised within this realm*."

In 1638 the same principle was reasserted when the Presbyterian Government was restored after a temporary suspension.

After the Revolution, and the subsequent restoration of patronage by the Act of Queen Anne, it was uniformly for many years given effect to, without challenge; the first instance of the General Assembly authorising the settlement of a presentee against the dissent of the congregation, though without reason assigned, having been in the year 1730; that too was done, not on the requirement of Courts of law, but in the exercise of their own unfettered discretion and judgment. Nor was this course adopted in deference to the opinion of lawyers. On the contrary, the very first step towards it (which was taken by the Commission of Assembly of 1726), was met by a solemn protest on the part of one of the most eminent lawyers who ever presided over the Court of Session—Duncan Forbes, of Culloden. In 1736, the same principle was once more declared by the Assembly, and it was asserted to

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have been, "*since the Reformation, the principle of this Church;*" while Presbyteries were directed to have regard to it in the settlement of vacant parishes.

That the principle, too, was then understood in the very sense in which it has been recently enforced by the Church, appears from the fact, that that same Assembly, in the case of the parish of Kinnaird, rejected a Crown presentee, simply in respect of the dissent of the congregation, without reason assigned.

The same principle was subsequently to this period, on more than one occasion, though rarely, enforced; no instance having ever occurred where the Civil Courts interfered to give any redress for a rejection in accordance with it; and down to the passing of the Act, 1834, a minority had never ceased to protest against its violation; its reassertion in that year, and the resolution to enforce it, was unquestionably no novelty in the Church. If it be an encroachment on civil rights, it certainly is not one of "modern date."

It gave rise, however, to a proceeding on the part of the Civil Courts, altogether of modern date, and without a single precedent. During the whole previous period, in which the Church of Scotland had subsisted as an established Church, whenever, as happened in several instances, her Courts rejected a presentee on grounds which the Courts of law held to be illegal, the only interference which the Civil Courts attempted, had reference to the possession of the benefice. When they originally sustained their jurisdiction to judge at all of the legality of the admission of a minister, they did so only in "*curæ effectum*," to determine, "whether the person admitted had a right to the stipend, or not," (*Moncrief v. Maxton*, February 15, 1735); and when called upon to go farther and interdict the settlement as pastor, of another person than the presentee, they expressly refused, on the ground that "that was interfering with the power of ordination, or the internal policy of the Kirk, with which the Lords thought they had nothing to do." (*Hay v. Presbytery of Danse*, February 26, 1749.) The Civil Courts had the decision of the right to the benefice, when they held that the Church Courts had illegally rejected a presentee, and to this they strictly limited themselves.

As to the pastoral office, they never attempted, on the contrary, they repeatedly refused to interfere. In regard to this, as Lord Kames states, it was held that the sentence of the Church Courts was "*ultimate*, even when their proceedings were *illegal*," just as the decree of the Civil Court is ultimate, even when contrary to law. The Civil Courts of Scotland have now, however, for the first time in their history, extended their interference beyond the disposal of the benefice. They have held the Church Courts subject to a civil obligation, to admit to the pastoral office, notwithstanding a barrier which these Courts have decided to be insurmountable; and because the Civil Courts have otherwise decided, and have determined the barrier to be illegal, they hold themselves entitled not merely to dispose of the benefice, but to enforce the alleged civil obligation to admit to the pastoral office, involving ordination to the holy ministry, by direct decree against the members of these Courts, and by subjecting them to damages in the case of non-performance.

They have farther assumed a power, as already mentioned, to regulate the preaching of the gospel, and the administration of sacraments; to suspend spiritual censures, and to interfere with other matters which no one can dispute to be exclusively spiritual in their nature.

For these proceedings there is no precedent, there is not even the *dictum* of a single lawyer. The jurisdiction assumed, is not only new, but it was previously unheard of; and this circumstance might of itself have afforded ground for inquiring into the foundation on which it rests.

It thus appears that it is not the re-declaration and enforcement of the fundamental principles of the Church, coeval with its establishment, which is of modern date, but the assumption by the Court of Session, for the first time since it was instituted, of a jurisdiction never before exercised, but repeatedly repudiated and disclaimed by their predecessors. Whatever "aggression," therefore, may have taken place as to this matter, it has not been on the part of the Church.

Even, however, if the Church were the aggressor, this would afford no ground for refusing to listen to her complaint of extended, and daily extending encroachments, made upon her proper jurisdiction, in consideration of her original transgression.

The supreme Courts of a State cannot be looked upon by it in the light of independent hostile nations, who may wage war and invade each other's territories in retaliation of an aggression upon their own. The encroachment of one Court upon the province of another, cannot confer upon the latter a jurisdiction which has

never been granted to it, and, in return, encroach on the jurisdiction of the Court which committed the original transgression. Neither can that aggression be taken by the State as a ground for refusing to listen to the complaint of the Court which has been guilty of it, so as to restore peace, and maintain an observance of the bounds prescribed by the constitution.

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But it is said that the Church has "intermeddled with civil affairs" by passing the Veto Act. This charge, it appears to the Special Commission, is founded on misconception. Doubtless patronage is a civil right. Its validity, and that of a presentation made in the exercise of it, is the subject of decision to the Civil Courts exclusively, and any attempt to determine authoritatively such matters, would unquestionably be a meddling with civil affairs. When the presentee is once received, however, an exclusively ecclesiastical process is entered upon,—that of "admission" to the office of the ministry, and the creation of the "pastoral relation;" both of which are *expressly admitted by the Secretary of State to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church*. In this process, the first step is to appoint the presentee to preach before the congregation,—a step which, in the Bill introduced by Lord Aberdeen, was described as "part and the commencement of the examination and admission of the person presented."

It is said, however, that notwithstanding that the congregation, after hearing him preach, instead of signing his call, universally express their dissent against his settlement, the Presbytery must proceed to the trial of his personal qualifications. "The statute" observes the Secretary of State, "is imperative, the presentee is entitled to be taken on trials."

The statute no doubt says, that the Church Court shall be bound "to receive and admit" qualified presentees; but it says nothing whatever as to "taking on trials." If it be imperative, the imperative obligation, after the presentee is once "received," must be to "admit" him. It has, however, always been held, and it is not disputed by Her Majesty's Government, that the obligation to "admit" is not *absolute*, but it is only an obligation to admit "according to the discipline of the Kirk."

At all events, the refusal to admit or constitute the pastoral relation, in consequence of the dissent of the congregation, is an Act in the course of the ecclesiastical process towards admission. The Church holds that the consent of the Christian people, tacit or express, is essential to warrant the constitution of the pastoral relation, and that their dissent is an absolute bar. This is rested partly on views of Scripture, and partly on the ground, that the settlement of an unacceptable presentee is not suitable for the edification of the people. Refusal to admit on this ground may not be sanctioned by the municipal law. It has, indeed, been declared illegal. It no doubt *affects* civil rights, as the deposition of a minister for heresy does. The act itself, however, is not a civil act, nor in a civil process. It is an act which the Church Courts alone are competent to, and in a process which can come before them alone. If it be purely ecclesiastical to constitute the pastoral relation, it cannot be civil to refuse to do so on ecclesiastical grounds, as the opposition of the people to the formation of the pastoral tie, undoubtedly is.

The adjection of civil consequences to an ecclesiastical act cannot change the nature of the act, and make it civil, and the civil consequence is always under the control, and at the disposal of the Civil Courts.

The Church assuredly did not "overlook" the prohibition in the Second Book of Discipline,—that acknowledged "standard of the Church,"—against handling civil matters; but it is very obvious, that the rejection of a presentee, on the ground of the dissent of the people, cannot, according to that book, be deemed a civil matter, seeing it was thereby also provided (patronage being then in existence) "that no person be intruded in any of the offices of the Kirk *contrary to the will of the congregation*, to whom they are appointed."

It is furthermore and repeatedly asserted, in the letter of the Secretary of State, that the Church, in maintaining the Veto Act, after the decisions of the Civil Courts, is acting "in defiance of the law."

This is a heavy charge against any parties,—most of all against a Christian church; and it receives additional weight when it proceeds from the Government of the country.

It is, however, as the Special Commission confidently believe, altogether unfounded.

It will not be forgotten, that the Church contends that the Civil Courts, in

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pronouncing the decisions in question, have exceeded the powers conferred on them by the State, and have gone beyond the bounds of the province allotted to them by the constitution, within which alone they can act as Courts, or be recognised as declaring the law; and that they have encroached on the constitutional jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church. It must also be kept in view that the Church is not in the situation of a private party contending for patrimonial rights; but that as established by law, she is one of the great *judicial institutions* of the country, and that her Courts are recognized by the State as the supreme tribunal, in matters ecclesiastical.

Apart, therefore, from her character simply as a Church of Christ, she possesses, under her ratification and establishment by the State, a status and jurisdiction which she has no right of her own accord, contrary to her own convictions of the rights vested in her, to abandon.

She is as much bound to maintain what she believes to be her jurisdiction, and to resist encroachment by any other Court, as the Criminal or Civil Courts would be to maintain their's in conflicts with each other, or, as the two Houses of Parliament, in conflicts with the Courts of law, as to their privileges.

If, indeed, the State had expressly conferred upon the Court of Session the power of determining absolutely the extent and limit of the jurisdiction belonging to itself, and to all the other supreme Courts of the country, it might have been alleged that the Church, in resisting its determination, was acting in defiance of law.

The Church, however, has been altogether unable to discover the warrant given to the Court of Session by the State, for the exercise of any such power. She does not see, that in the original statutory institution of that Court, "to sit and decide on all actions civil," it was constituted the "expositor of the intentions" of the Legislature, as to any matters *except* "actions civil." She has not been able to satisfy herself that the Court of Session has been authorised by the Legislature to be "the expositor of its intentions," in regard to the jurisdiction and provinces of the supreme tribunals placed over the other great branches of judicial power: she can no more recognise its power to declare authoritatively the law in regard to the constituting the pastoral relation, than in regard to the political franchises of the people, or to enforce by personal coercion the admission of a minister by the Church Courts, because an obligation to admit stands inserted in a statute, than by personal coercion to compel the Sovereign "to swear and subscribe" the oath for the maintenance of the Church of Scotland, because the obligation to do so is in like manner inserted in a statute.

In these circumstances the Church, in adhering to her own jurisdiction and refusing to abandon it, without some other declaration or proof of the mind and will of the State than the declaration of a Court, nowhere, so far as it appears, authorised to pronounce and declare its will, *in regard to that matter*, cannot justly be charged with violating "the law." Till the intention of the Legislature be otherwise ascertained, the Church can no more be charged with defying the law in maintaining her privileges and jurisdiction, in opposition to the decision of the Court of Session, than the House of Commons could be so charged when maintaining their privileges, in opposition to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The superinduction of the authority of the House of Lords, *sitting as a Court of Appeal*, cannot, of course, in any degree, alter the case; because in the exercise of its *appellate* jurisdiction, its power cannot extend one hair's breadth beyond that of the Court whose sentence is received.

The circumstance, indeed, is referred to of the Church's having appeared and pleaded before the Civil Courts, and at one period of the conflict this was represented as imposing a separate obligation to submit to their sentence, and as giving occasion to characterize her conduct, as it was characterized from the judicial bench in the Court of Session, as a "thimble-rig trick," which in any other parties would have been designated as "absolute profligacy."

It is true that the Church appeared, or, more strictly speaking, authorized her Presbyteries to appear and plead before the Civil Courts, as the House of Commons authorized the Attorney-General to appear and plead before the Court of Queen's Bench. In making such appearance, however, a protestation was made against the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and against its being held, that the Church submitted her privileges and jurisdiction to their decision, as ample as was made by the Attorney-General in the case above alluded to. The House of Commons have been freed, and justly, from any charge in respect of their having authorized appearance

before the Civil Court, and having yet refused submission to its sentence; and the Special Commission feel assured that the Church will no longer be subjected to a similar charge, especially on the part of those who participated in the actings of that most Honourable House.

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If the Legislature shall now, whether by express declaration or by tacit recognition in withholding redress against the alleged encroachments of the Civil Courts, recognise these Courts as authorized to declare its will as to the conditions of the Establishment, and the jurisdiction which it will acknowledge in its Courts, or substantially adopt their decisions, *the Church will, on her part, doubtless, at once implicitly acknowledge them as authoritatively declaring the law, and expounding the intentions of the Legislature.* She will not, of course, perform her spiritual functions, as the Civil Courts require, because that would be to act contrary to her conscientious convictions as to the doctrines of the Gospel; but she will acknowledge the obligation to do so to be now, though contrary to what has ever heretofore been held, a condition of the benefits and immunities of the Establishment; and being unable to comply with these conditions, she will be no longer at liberty to retain benefits and immunities clogged with conditions which she cannot fulfil.

The Church has, indeed, protested against all sentences of Courts and Acts of the Parliament of Britain, "in alteration of, or derogation to" her rights and privileges, as settled at the Revolution, and secured by the Treaty of Union.

The ground of her protest is plain. When Scotland entered into a legislative Union with England,—a nation whose voice in the United Parliament would be so overwhelming, and among whom a form of Church government was established, in resisting the imposition of which the people of Scotland, for several generations, had endured so much suffering,—she naturally took the utmost possible precaution to avoid the risk of injury to the privileges and government of the Church, the fruits of a struggle so long continued and severe.

This matter, therefore, was not allowed even to be *treated* of by the Commissioners for the Union, but by an antecedent stipulation (embodied in a statute of the Parliament of Scotland, which was *verbatim* inserted in the Acts of the Parliaments of both kingdoms agreeing to the Treaty), it was declared to be an "essential and fundamental condition" thereof, under the most solemn sanctions, that this settlement of the Church, with its government, discipline, right, and privileges, should be maintained inviolate, "without alteration thereof, or derogation thereto, in any sort, for ever."

This matter was therefore excluded from the cognizance of the federal legislature, created by the Treaty of Union, and, of course, from that of all its subordinate authorities; against any acts or sentences in derogation to the privileges and government so secured, the Church must continue to protest. But nevertheless she, as a kingdom not of this world, has no warrant to contend against the supreme power of the State in regard to its own functions in relation to the Establishment of the Church, however wrongfully she may deem them to be exercised; and therefore when the mind and will of the Legislature shall have been ascertained as to the conditions which they hold shall henceforth be deemed those of the Establishment in Scotland, she will doubtless, while protesting, bow to that power, and if she cannot fulfil the conditions, yield up the benefits and immunities therewith clogged.

The Secretary of State observes that he "cannot omit" to notice the charge preferred in the Claim of Right against the Parliament which passed the Act of Queen Anne, of having thereby violated the Treaty of Union; and he observes, in connexion with this subject, "a Church established by law cannot quarrel with the Courts of law, and long retain its respect for the authority of Parliament."

Whatever want of respect to the authority of Parliament may be evinced by this charge in reference to the Act of Queen Anne, it certainly has not at least been the result of the present "quarrel with the Courts of law." The passing of that Act was resisted by the Church at the time, on the very ground that it was in violation of the Union. It has, at all periods since it passed, been protested against on the same ground. Few who have attentively and candidly considered the question can doubt that the charge is correct; and the disclosures since made by the publication of documents relating to the exiled race of Stuart, have demonstrated that the Act was passed for the express purpose of promoting the scheme then in the contemplation of the faction by whose influence it was carried, for overturning the Revolution settlement, not in Scotland merely, but in Britain, and for excluding from the throne of these realms the illustrious family which has given

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their present sovereign to the wishes and affections of the nation. To talk as is done in the Claim of Right of an Act so carried, and for such a purpose, and which, nevertheless, as hitherto interpreted, has been implicitly submitted to, as little evinces a want of respect for the authority of Parliament as to denounce the persecutions of the Stuarts would indicate a want of loyalty to the reigning house.

The Secretary has also felt himself "compelled," though "reluctantly," to remark, "that the Church, not contented with disobeying the decrees of the Civil Courts, has inflicted the severities of her discipline, as in the case of the Strathbogie Presbytery, on ministers whose only crime has been obedience to what has been declared to be the law of the land."

It is some time since that charge has been tacitly abandoned. Its revival could scarcely have been expected where it now appears. A slight inquiry into the causes for which the Strathbogie ministers truly were deposed would have prevented its having been renewed.

The offences for which these individuals were deposed were their ultroneously continuing to exercise their spiritual functions, after they were suspended by the Church, in contumacy of her authority, and in violation of their solemn vows; and their application to the Secular Court to suspend the spiritual censures of the Church and stay her discipline, being a practical denial and repudiation of the doctrine of religious belief contained in the Confession of Faith, that the Lord Jesus is the only Head of the Church, and hath therein appointed a government in the hand of church officers, distinct from the civil magistrate, and being also an open violation of an original and fundamental law of the Church declared in a Special Act of Assembly passed in 1582, and never since that date attempted to be violated.

The law just referred to was in full observance, as part of her discipline, in 1592, when the Church was established with her subsisting discipline, and it had recently been enforced in a way to fix attention on it, in the noted case of Montgomery. This party was deposed chiefly for having applied to the Privy Council, as the then supreme Civil Court, for an interdict against the Church Court's proceeding with discipline against him for seeking to force himself into the archbishopric of Glasgow, in opposition to the laws of the Church. The King took a personal interest in his cause; but before the final establishment of the Church in 1592, the King and the council withdrew their interference. Montgomery submitted; and though restored to the function of the ministry, he was not replaced in his former benefice and charge. It was while he was thus sustaining the consequences of the discipline of the Church under this law that the Act, 1592, ratifying the existing Church Courts, with the subsisting discipline, was passed. This was the first instance in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland of an appeal to the Secular Courts to stay the discipline of the Church; that of the Strathbogie ministers was the second. Both were, of course, visited with the same high censure: but it can scarcely be said of those who have wilfully committed such an offence that their "only crime has been obedience to what has been declared to be the law of the land."

Her Majesty's Government assure the Church that their wish to heal the unhappy divisions which prevail remains "unabated and sincere."

The Special Commission give full credit to this assurance, and appreciate the tribute to the usefulness of the Church with which it is accompanied. They deeply regret, however, that the only measures pointed to for that end are those which have already been proved incapable of accomplishing it, by the declarations of the General Assembly, that these were inadmissible as a settlement of the great question now in issue.

Her Majesty's Government do not concede any *alteration* of the law as determined by the Civil Courts, but point merely to a declaration or explanation of the law, such as the Bill of Lord Aberdeen, "for removing doubts which were by some supposed to exist," and the legislation on the same principles, which the Secretary of State last session expressed his willingness to attempt. The doubts which these measures were calculated to remove were founded on judicial statements of the law by the noble persons who moved the judgment of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case, and who rested that judgment, so moved, expressly and exclusively on the law as thus stated by them. They considered that by the law of Scotland, in reference to a "qualified presentee," *qualification* was a technical term limited to the matters of "life, literature, and doctrine," and that no ground of rejection was legal, except want of qualification *in one or other of these parti-*

cular matters. They consequently held on this construction of the law that the dissent of the people, *not falling within these limits*, was not a valid ground of rejection.

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The Bill referred to, or any measure on the same principles such as that alluded to by the Secretary of State, would, doubtless, have admitted a variety of objections not included under this construction of "qualification," but it would not have admitted the operation of the dissent of the people. It would have disregarded the principle of law, and taken away the foundation on which the Auchterarder judgment was rested; but it would not have interfered with the judgment itself, which is not to be allowed to be subverted. It would not have relieved the Church from the asserted jurisdiction of the Court of Session, nor have restored her to that freedom in the exercise of her spiritual functions which is essential to her carrying on the government of Christ's house according to his laws.

Still less would such a measure secure the Church against the more recent encroachments of the Civil Courts on her spiritual jurisdiction and liberties of which she complains. It is said that these alleged encroachments (excepting the proceedings founded on the presence of *quoad sacra* ministers in Presbyteries) have arisen out of the maintenance of the Veto Act, and have been declared by the Civil Courts to be only in application of the principles of the decisions of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case.

Now, it is true that the greater part of the proceedings of the Court of Session complained of by the Church have been given occasion to by proceedings arising, though sometimes very remotely, out of the disputes which had their origin in the operation of the Veto Act. In only one or two cases, however, has the interference of the Court been for the enforcement of the statutory obligation to "receive and admit" presentees. In general it has extended over the whole sphere of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, embracing the preaching of the gospel, administration of sacraments, suspension of Church censures, whether as regards ministers or licentiates, and the right to sit as members of Assembly; and in one instance, at least, that of suspending the sentence of last Assembly, by which the Culsalmond settlement was rescinded, involving no connection with the Veto law, the sentence of the Assembly expressly excluding, as a ground of judgment, any consideration founded on that law, and having been rested exclusively on the nature of the proceedings of the Presbytery in other respects altogether, the irregularity of which proceedings was acknowledged by both sides of the Assembly. But even as to these cases, which have more or less directly arisen out of disputes having reference to the Veto law, although *occasion* may thereby have been given to that assertion of the Court's jurisdiction which is complained of, the *assertion* of that jurisdiction is altogether distinct from the *occasion* which afforded an opportunity for its exercise. The simple removal now of that occasion would not impair the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in matters purely and unquestionably spiritual which has been asserted, and is daily more and more extended; or restore the constitution of the Church, in its relation with the Courts of law, to its previous state.

The same remark applies to the encroachments of the Court vested on the presence of a Parliamentary Church or other *quoad sacra* minister in a Presbytery; while the attempt to prevent the Church from establishing additional charges, and admitting their ministers to seats in her Courts, without the sanction of the Court of Tiends, is also in itself in violation of a power uninterruptedly exercised without question or challenge, in individual cases, from the year 1592 downwards; which was exercised by a single act, as to a large class of ministers,—those of the Parliamentary Churches; not at the "marked epoch of 1834," but in the *previous* year, when the present majority had not an ascendancy in the Assembly; and on a Report prepared, after three years' deliberation, by a committee, of which Dr. Cook was convener, and which included not only all the leading ministers of the same views in Church polity with him, but also the present heads of the Court of Session,—the Lord Justice General and Lord Justice Clerk, the late Lord President, the present Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General of the day, and several other members of the legal profession: a power, too, which was so little doubted prior to the present collision, that, so lately as 1836, it was recognized by the Court of Session itself, as effectually exercised in regard to the erection of the third charge of Stirling by the Presbytery alone. This power was likewise recognized by Parliament in an Act passed contemporaneously with the Act of Assembly, 1834, assigning *quoad sacra* parishes to the ministers of unendowed churches, for excluding the claim of patrons over the parishes so to be erected by the Church

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Courts : and in another Act, providing schools for the *quoad sacra* parishes allotted to the Parliamentary Church ministers, it is recited that the parishes "have been divided and disunited *quoad sacra*."

The Secretary of State notices the fact that no judgment has yet been pronounced by the Court of Session on the question of the legality of the admission of the ministers of the *quoad sacra* parishes into the Church Courts. It might have been thought, however, that the claim of the Church for inquiry, and for protection from the interference of the Civil Court, in interdicting Presbyteries from proceeding in cases of discipline, and in suspending their sentences on the ground of the presence of such ministers, was not the less worthy of consideration, because the encroachment has been committed *before* the Court had *itself* decided that the alleged ground of it was well founded.

Neither, however, as regards this power, nor the invaded spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, nor the liberties of the Christian people, is any hope of the redress desired, held out by Her Majesty's Government.

If the Legislature shall adopt the same views, the Church will have only this alternative, viz., to fulfil conditions, and to submit to a state of subjection to secular power, in matters spiritual, which she deems inconsistent with the word of God, and at variance with her own laws and standards, or to relinquish the temporal benefits of an establishment clogged with such conditions and implying such subjection.

The Legislature also will have an alternative submitted to them, namely, whether to force on a description of the Established Church of Scotland with all its attendant evils, or to restore the Church to the state in which she was between 1834 and 1838, when the Veto Act had not been declared illegal, the power to admit *quoad sacra* ministers had not been challenged, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, which has since been so largely exercised, had not been claimed.

That the state of the Church during this period was one of usefulness and comparative harmony and peace, none will deny. The practical operation of the Veto Act had removed much of the dread with which it had been viewed, and many of the objections which had been made to it. Those who had opposed its adoption in the Church Courts had come to acquiesce in it, and even to talk of it as likely to prove a "blessing" to the country. The Government had exercised the Crown patronage in accordance with it, with a happy experience of its peaceful and beneficial working. None of the extensive private patrons opposed it, or complained of it, and the resistance to it proceeded from one individual alone. A general and cordial co-operation in the great cause of advancing religion, promoting education, and improving the morals of the people, prevailed among all parties in the Church. Those bodies who had in the preceding century seceded from her communion were returning within her pale. She was extending herself with a rapidity unknown at any former period of her history, and new life and vigour were apparent in every department of her labours.

That the total disruption of the Establishment should be preferred to the restoration of the Church to the state in which she was during that period, the Special Commission would be unwilling to believe, the more especially, as it was the very period while she was in that state, which was selected, after the neglect of a century and a half, by those who now again guide the Councils of the Crown, for advising His late Majesty from the throne to call the attention of His Parliament to the means of her extension.

The views of Her Majesty's advisers have now been received; but whatever indications these may be considered to give of what may be expected from the Legislature, it is obvious that with a view to the future actings of the Church, and in particular to the course that may be adopted by the next General Assembly, her claim of right should be brought under the consideration of Parliament. Since, therefore, it now appears that no measure such as will meet that claim will be submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Government, it is necessary that the claim itself should be laid before it, in the most formal and authoritative way in which that can be done during the interval between one Assembly and another. To the Special Commission, it appears that this will be done most respectfully and effectually in the form of a petition accompanied by the Claim of Right, proceeding from the General Commission of the Assembly.

Considering also that the time fixed for the meeting of Parliament is so near at hand, and that the subject is of such paramount importance, they deem it essential that instead of waiting till the ordinary meeting in March, an extraordinary

meeting of Commission should be summoned for an early day. They are sensible of the great inconvenience to which the Members of Commission will thereby be subjected, but they feel assured that this will cheerfully be submitted to in the present crisis of the Church's affairs. They therefore resolve to present a requisition to the Moderator of the General Assembly, requesting him to call an extraordinary meeting of the Commission of Assembly, to be held on Tuesday the 31st January current, for the purpose of having the letter of the Secretary of State laid before them, and of taking into consideration the propriety of calling, by petitions to both Houses of Parliament, the special attention of the Legislature to the Church's Claim of Right, and to the grievances and application for redress therein set forth.

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sion.

The Special Commission at the same time desire earnestly to urge on the office-bearers and members of the Church, the duty of constant prayer to Almighty God on her behalf; and to exhort them, that while fervently supplicating Him, that he would be pleased to avert the calamity which, to human eyes, seems so near at hand, they exert themselves with the utmost zeal and vigour in making preparations for the state in which the Church will be placed by a disruption of the Establishment, should such be His sovereign will, during the interval in which opportunity will be afforded for planning and completing the necessary arrangements in a deliberate and orderly manner, while undistracted by the excitement and partial confusion which must necessarily attend the act of disruption. It may be, that these preparations shall not, through God's interposing mercy, be required for the contemplated end, but pursued with a single eye to His glory, and from a desire to advance the kingdom of His Son, they will not be thrown away, but will subserve some other purpose of His providence, and bring a blessing with them.

It would have been the willing duty of the Special Commission to have ordered the publication of the Secretary of State's letter; but in this they have been anticipated by its having been already, before they could meet, conveyed to the public newspapers, and so given to the world through a channel having no connexion with those who received it. They now direct this Minute to be published; and they also direct a copy of it to be furnished to the Moderator of the General Assembly, with a request that he would transmit it to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as being calculated, in the opinion of the Special Commission, to remove some apparent misapprehension on their part, particularly in reference to the Anti-Patronage Address, and the true nature of the Church's claims in regard to her spiritual jurisdiction.

(Signed) ROBERT GORDON,
Moderator of the Special Commission.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 14th June, 1843.

I HAD the honour of acquainting you in my letter of the 7th current, that I would take the earliest opportunity of laying your letter of the 4th current, in reply to the Memorial of the General Assembly, before the Special Commission of the Assembly, and I now beg leave to state, that a meeting of the Special Commission was held on Thursday last, when your communication was taken into consideration, and I have been requested to transmit to you the accompanying Minute, adopted at that meeting, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, as being calculated, in the opinion of the Special Commission, to remove some apparent misapprehensions on their part, particularly in reference to the Anti-Patronage Address, and the true nature of the Church's claims in regard to her spiritual jurisdiction.

The Moderator of
the Church of Scot-
land to Sir J.
Graham.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DAVID WELCH, Moderator.
The Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham,
&c. &c. &c.

Reverend Sir,

Whitehall, 17th January, 1843.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving the Minute adopted at a meeting of the Special Commission of the General Assembly, on Thursday last, in consequence of the letter which I addressed to you on the 4th instant.

Sir J. Graham in
Answer.

Sir J. Graham in
Answer.

The Church is in full possession of the views : A intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers on the entire subject to which the Minute refers; and since you announce to me the resolution which has been taken, of bringing the whole matter under the consideration of Parliament, it does not appear to me necessary at the present moment to make any observations on the Minute which you have transmitted to me.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. R. G. GRAHAM.

The Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly.

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

*Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of two
Addresses, dated 9th and 10th February, 1843.*

LONDON : Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Charing Cross,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1843;—for,

A COPY of any MEMORIAL or ADDRESS to HER MAJESTY, or to Her present
Advisers, from the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of *Scotland*, praying
for the Settlement and Endowment of Quoad Sacra Ministers in that Country.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 24 July 1843.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, beg leave humbly to bring under the notice of Your Majesty, the present situation and circumstances of the Ministers of Chapels of Ease connected with the Established Church of Scotland. The Acts by which these Ministers become Members of the Church Courts of the Establishment have been rescinded by us as incompetently passed. We are deeply impressed, however, with the vast benefits which have been obtained for the people of this country by the extension of the blessings of religious instruction, through the services of the *quoad sacra* Ministers, and feel most anxious that these great and useful services should be secured to the country on a proper and permanent basis, by having these unendowed districts erected in legal and proper form into parishes, and that endowments should be granted to their Ministers.

May it therefore please Your Majesty to take this subject into your favourable consideration, and to give such instructions in regard to it as may be most conducive to the interests of religion and the general welfare of the country.

Given at Edinburgh, this 26th day of May 1843 years, by Your Majesty's most faithful, obedient, and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

(L. s.)

(signed)

Duncan Macfarlan, Moderator.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

COPY of any MEMORIAL or ADDRESS to HER
MAJESTY from the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of
the Church of Scotland.

(*Mr. Wallace.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 July 1843.

CHURCH PATRONAGE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 June 1842 ;—for,

A RETURN to show the Number of CAUSES, with the DATE of the Commencement of each, which are at present pending in the COURT OF SESSION, respecting the EXERCISE of PATRONAGE in the Church of Scotland; the said Return to distinguish those Causes which have arisen in consequence of what are commonly called “*Quoad Sacra*” Clergymen having been admitted as Members of the Church Courts; also, to distinguish the Cases under Litigation of Presentations by the Crown from those of other Patrons, and to show the Number of each Kind.

I.—CAUSES respecting the EXERCISE of PATRONAGE in the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

1.—In Parishes where the Crown is *not* Patron.

No.	Nature of Action.	Pursuers.	Defenders.	Parish.	Commencement of Action.	REMARKS.
AUCHTERARDER:						
1	Declarator -	-- Earl of Kinnoul, patron, and the Rev. Robert Young, presentee.	-- the Presbytery of Auchterarder.	-- Auchterarder	5 Oct. 1835	-- this is the great leading cause, and the only question in it now in dependence is as to who has right to the vacant stipend.
	Multiplepoinding	-- the Heritors of Auchterarder.	-- the patron and presentee and collectors of the Widows' Fund.	- ditto -	21 Jan. 1836	-- this action was raised by the Heritors for the purpose of ascertaining to whom they were to pay the stipend.
2	Damages -	-- the Earl of Kinnoul and the Rev. Robert Young.	-- the Presbytery of Auchterarder.	- ditto -	20 Feb. 1840	-- this action of damages was raised against the Presbytery for refusing to receive and admit the presentee; it is under appeal to the House of Lords upon the question of relevancy.
3	Declarator of Implement and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	7 Oct. 1841	-- this action is brought to have it found and declared that the minority of the Presbytery are entitled to admit Mr. Young, if qualified, and to interdict the majority from interfering with them in so doing.
4	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	-- the Presbytery of Auchterarder and the Special Commission of the General Assembly.	- ditto -	5 Nov. 1841	-- this is an interdict against their proceeding to settle a minister in the pastoral charge of Auchterarder, in terms of a sentence of the General Assembly; the record is about to be closed, and parties heard on the merits.
MARNOCH:						
5	Conjoined Processes of Declarator and Interdict.	-- Edwards, presentee to Marnoch.	-- the Presbytery of Strathbogie.	Marnoch -	30 June 1838	-- the object of these conjoined actions was to prevent the Presbytery from giving effect to the presentation in favour of the other presentee to Marnoch, the Rev. Mr. Henry; decree in absence was pronounced in both actions.
6	Multiplepoinding	Heritors of Marnoch -	Edwards, &c. -	- ditto -	8 Nov. 1839	-- raised by the Heritors, to know to whom they were to pay the stipend.
7	Implement and Damages.	Edwards - - -	-- Presbytery of Strathbogie.	- ditto -	5 Nov. 1840	-- raised by Mr. Edwards v. The Presbytery, previous to his induction by the majority, and still proceeded in with the minority of the Presbytery.
8	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	-- the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Moderator of the General Assembly, and others.	- ditto -	14 July 1841	-- suspending sentence of General Assembly, depriving him of his license, and for interdict against its being carried into effect.
9	Reduction -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	4 Nov. 1841	-- for the purpose of reducing said sentence.
10	Ditto -	-- the minority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie.	Edwards - - -	- ditto -	25 Nov. 1841	-- for the purpose of setting aside the decrees of suspension and interdict and declarator Edwards had obtained in absence, to prevent the second presentee being inducted, and for the purpose of having his own rights declared.
11	Declarator -	Edwards - - -	-- the trustees of the Ministers' Widows' Fund.	- ditto	26 May 1842	-- to have been found entitled to be admitted as a contributor.

I.—CAUSES respecting the Exercise of Patronage in the Church of Scotland—continued.

1.—In Parishes where the Crown is *not* Patron—continued.

Note.—The following Causes have arisen in consequence of the induction of Mr. Edwards into MARNOC by the majority of the Presbytery of STRATHBOGIE. The Crown is Patron of one of the Parishes in STRATHBOGIE, viz. MORTLACH.

No.	Nature of Action.	Pursuers.	Defenders.	Parish.	Commencement of Action.	REMARKS.
STRATHBOGIE:						
12	Suspension and Interdict.	-- Cruikshank and others, the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie.	-- Dewar and others, the minority of the Presbytery and General Assembly.	- - -	18 Dec. 1839	-- this was a suspension of the sentence of the Commission of the General Assembly suspending the majority, and an interdict for preventing its being carried into effect.
13	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	8 June 1840	-- this was a suspension of the sentence of the General Assembly, declaring the sentence of suspension by the Commission at an end, and suspending them <i>de novo</i> , and interdict against its being carried into effect.
14	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	28 May 1841	-- this was a suspension of the sentence of the General Assembly, deposing the seven ministers, and interdict to prevent its being carried into effect.
15	Reduction	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	19 June 1841	-- this is raised for the purpose of reducing the said sentence of deposition.
16	Reduction	-- Dewar, &c., the minority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie.	-- Cruikshank and others, the majority.	- - -	11 June 1841	-- this is raised for the purpose of reducing the decreets in the two first suspensions and interdicts pronounced in absence.
17	Suspension and Interdict.	Cruikshank and others	Dewar and others	- - -	4 May 1842	-- this interdict was brought for the purpose of preventing the members sent up by the minority of the Presbytery sitting in the General Assembly.
CULSAMOND:						
18	Suspension and Interdict.	-- the Rev. Wm. Middleton, presentee to Culsamond, &c., and Sir J. Forbes, patron.	-- Anderson and others.	Culsamond	24 Nov. 1841	-- interdict granted in March 1842, and now under appeal to the House of Lords.
19	Suspension and Interdict.	-- Mr. Middleton, with concurrence of patron.	-- Special Commission of General Assembly, &c.	- ditto -	30 June 1842	-- against carrying the sentences of the General Assembly and its Commission, rescinding Mr. Middleton's settlement, and prohibiting him from exercising his ministerial functions, into effect.
GLASS:						
20	Suspension and Interdict.	-- the Rev. William Duguid, minister of Glass.	-- the Rev. Dr. Welsh and others.	Glass -	8 June 1842	-- against carrying the sentence of the General Assembly, depriving him of his license, into effect.

2.—In Parishes where the Crown is Patron.

Note.—The Crown, although Patron of LETHENDY and KINLOCH, has taken no part in the following Causes; Crown Counsel being of opinion that, in the peculiar circumstances, it was inexpedient for the Crown to interfere at present.

LETHENDY AND KINLOCH:						
1	Declarator	-- Clark, presentee to Lethendy and Kinloch.	-- Presbytery of Dunkeld.	-- Lethendy and Kinloch.	11 Mar. 1837	-- these processes were conjoined, and judgment given on the merits in favour of Mr. Clark, but again sent back to the Lord Ordinary, to dispose of minor points.
2	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	7 Aug. 1837	
3	Multiplepoinding.	-- Heritors of Kinloch and Lethendy.	-- the Officers of State, the two presentees, and the collector of the Widows' Fund.	- ditto -	17 Jan. 1840	
4	Declarator of Implement and Interdict.	Clark - - -	-- Presbytery of Dunkeld.	- ditto -	July - 1841	-- this action raised with the view of enabling the minority of the Presbytery to proceed with the induction of the presentee.
MUCKAIRN:						
5	Declarator	-- the Officers of State and presentee.	-- Presbytery of Lorn.	Muckairn -	26 May 1842	-- to have it found and declared that the Presbytery were bound and astricted to take the presentee on trials, and if found qualified, to admit him, &c.; decree in absence to this effect has been obtained in the mean time.

II.—CAUSES which have arisen in consequence of *quoad sacra* CLERGYMEN being admitted as MEMBERS of the CHURCH COURTS.

1.—In Parishes where the Crown is *not* Patron.

No.	Nature of Action.	Pursuers.	Defenders.	Parish.	Commencement of Action.	REMARKS.	
STEWARTON CASE:							
1	Suspension and Interdict.	-- Cunninghame and others, the Patron and Heritors.	-- Presbytery of Irvine.	Stewarton -	28 Mar. 1840	-- as to the status and rights of <i>quoad sacra</i> ministers, and powers of Presbyteries to erect <i>quoad sacra</i> parishes. -- for breach of interdict, and sisted until decision in the above case shall be given.	
2	Petition and Complaint.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	11 Mar. 1841		
BELHAVEN CASE:							
3	Suspension and Interdict.	-- the Earl of Haddington and others.	-- the Presbytery of Dunbar.	- - -	6 July 1841	-- these cases all relate to the rights and status of <i>quoad sacra</i> ministers, and at present lie over, by arrangement, until the decision of the Stewarton case.	
STRATHKINNES CASE:							
4	Suspension and Interdict.	-- the Heritors of St. Andrew's.	-- Presbytery of St. Andrew's.	- - -	30 July 1841		
RHYND CASE:							
5	Suspension and Interdict.	Traquair - - -	-- Presbytery of Perth.	Rhynd -	25 Jan. 1842		
6	Suspension and Interdict.	Laing and Black -	Black and others	Greenock -	14 Sept. 1841		
CAMBUSNETHAN CASE:							
7	Suspension and Interdict.	-- Livingstone, minister of Cambusnethan.	-- the Presbytery of Hamilton.	-- Cambusnethan.	28 May 1841	-- Mr. Livingstone having been libelled for various acts of theft, and found guilty of several, applied for and obtained an Interdict against their proceeding to judgment on the sentence, in respect the Presbytery was partly composed of <i>quoad sacra</i> ministers. -- for the purpose of reducing the sentence of the Presbytery, &c. -- the General Assembly having proceeded to pronounce sentence of deposition, this suspension was brought against carrying that sentence into effect.	
8	Reduction and Declarator.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	23 April 1842		
9	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	-- the Presbytery of Hamilton and General Assembly.	- ditto -	30 May 1842		

2.—In Parishes where the Crown is Patron.

LETHENDY AND KINLOCH:						
1	Suspension and Interdict.	Clark - - -	-- Presbytery of Dunkeld.	Dunkeld -	13 June 1842	-- Mr. Clark, having been libelled for immoral conduct, applied for and obtained an interdict against the Presbytery proceeding with the libel, in respect the Presbytery was partly composed of <i>quoad sacra</i> ministers.
2	Reduction	- - ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto -	28 June 1842	-- to have the sentence of last General Assembly, depriving him of his license, set aside on similar grounds.
STRANRAER CASE:						
3	Suspension and Interdict.	-- Wilson, minister of Stranraer.	-- Presbytery of Stranraer.	Stranraer -	4 May 1842	-- against Presbytery proceeding with libel, in respect it was partly composed of <i>quoad sacra</i> ministers.
4	Suspension and Interdict.	- ditto - - -	-- Presbytery of Stranraer and General Assembly.	- ditto -	2 June 1842	-- against carrying the sentence of the General Assembly, depriving him of his license, into effect.

Edinburgh, }
7 July 1842. }

Warren H. Sands,
Teind Agent.

CHURCH PATRONAGE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN, showing the Number of CAUSES at present pending in the COURT OF SESSION, respecting the Exercise of PATRONAGE in the Church of Scotland, &c.

(Mr. Wallace.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1842.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 July 1842 ;—for,

COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE and COMMUNICATIONS which have passed between the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, respectively, and the University of *London*, through its Chancellor, Senate, and Registrar, relative to the ESTIMATES for the Service of the University for the current Year.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
29 July 1842.

G. CLERK.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 5 August 1842.

MY LORDS,

University of London, 13 November 1841.

I AM desired by the Senate to transmit to your Lordships the enclosed estimate of the expenses of the University of London from the 1st April 1842 to 31st March 1843.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Lubbock.*

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 November 1841.

THE letter which you have addressed to the Board of Treasury enclosing the estimate of the expenses of the University of London from 1st April 1842 to 31st March 1843, has been brought under my consideration.

It proposes a grant to the London University for the year 1842, founded upon an expenditure at the same rate as was incurred in the years 1840 and 1841.

I feel it necessary therefore to call your attention to some circumstances which I think must have escaped the attention of the Senate, when they directed you to forward that estimate to the Treasury.

When the estimate for the London University was last discussed in the House of Commons, viz. in the year 1840,—for in 1841, owing to peculiar circumstances, no debate on it took place,—great objection was taken to its amount, and especially to that part of it which was allotted to the remuneration of the Examiners.

Discussions arose on more than one occasion as to the course which ought to be pursued with respect to it, a reference to which will, I think, satisfy the Senate that the Members of the House of Commons, without distinction of party, were nearly unanimous in opinion that a reduction of the estimate to a considerable extent was possible and necessary.

It was also distinctly stated that the Treasury were responsible to Parliament for the amount proposed.

Under these circumstances I feel it impossible to act in opposition to the opinion so generally expressed and approved, or to incur the responsibility of proposing a grant to the amount of that recommended by the Senate.

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I have, therefore, thought it better to return the estimate to you for their reconsideration, for it appears to me, I may be permitted to add, more for the advantage of the Institution that they should voluntarily conform to the wish expressed by the House of Commons, than impose upon any department of the Government the disagreeable but necessary duty of acting in a matter of pecuniary concern, in opposition to their wishes and opinion.

To Sir John Lubbock,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

Sir, University of London, 29 November 1841.
I HAVE received your letter of the 25th instant, which will be laid before the Senate at their next meeting on the 8th December.

To the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Lubbock.*

Belgrave-square, 8 December 1841.
LORD BURLINGTON presents his compliments to Mr. Goulburn, and has the honour to forward for his consideration three papers, the first containing what passed at a meeting of the London University, held this day; the second, a statement which Lord Burlington has somewhat hastily drawn up, in conformity with a desire expressed yesterday by Sir James Graham; the third contains a few memoranda and facts relating to the Examinerships of the University.

If any of these papers appear to require further explanation, Lord Burlington will be happy to wait upon Mr. Goulburn at any time during to-morrow, but he is very anxious, from other pressing engagements, to be able to leave London to-morrow evening. If Mr. Goulburn should wish to see him, Lord Burlington would be obliged to him to allow Sir John Lubbock, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to accompany him.

Sir, University of London, 8 December 1841.
I TAKE the liberty of submitting for your consideration some remarks on the subject of the London University, and which may be considered as explanatory of the resolution adopted by the Senate this day, by which you will perceive that they have determined to leave the question of a reduction of their expenditure entirely in the hands of the Government.

I am induced to take this course in consequence of some observations made by Sir James Graham, with whom I had yesterday the honour of an interview; but I beg to state, that though this statement appears to me to embody the opinions expressed by many other members of the Senate, yet I have no right to represent it otherwise than as merely containing my own views.

I am not ignorant of the objections raised in Parliament to the expenditure of our University, but I believe that in many instances these objections were raised without full knowledge of the circumstances, the functions and the position of the University. It may be hardly necessary for me to state, that ours is an institution constituted for the sole purpose of conducting examinations, and of granting degrees to candidates educated at the various institutions which the Government may place in connexion with us. It is an institution differing totally in its character from any previously existing in this country, and it is solely by bearing in mind the peculiarity of our position, that it appears to me the expenditure we have hitherto incurred is to be justified.

I will advert in the first instance to the salaries of the examiners. It is natural no doubt to compare their amount with those received by examiners at the ancient universities, but a little consideration will show that nothing can be more fallacious than such a comparison. At Oxford and at Cambridge there is a large body of resident Fellows of Colleges; and of others who, both from attachment to the body to which they belong, and from the credit which belongs to the office, are naturally desirous to be appointed examiners, though their remuneration is

very

very trifling. Our institution, on the contrary, is still in its earliest infancy. We have as yet no large body of graduates of our own from whom we may select our examiners, and though I may venture confidently to assert that our degrees are by no means conferred upon undeserving candidates, yet they are at present but little heard of, and have certainly not acquired a celebrity which would induce competent persons to come forward as examiners merely from the credit attaching to the office. I state this more particularly with reference to the Examiners in Arts, in which branch alone can any comparison be instituted with the ancient universities. It is probable that in the course of a few years, when we shall have a large body of graduates, efficient examiners would be ready to come forward, actuated by the motives I have just alluded to, and the salaries might then be reduced without prejudice to the interests of the University.

In the department of Medicine we have nothing in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to look to even as the semblance of an example to be guided by, as they have no examinations in that branch of knowledge. We, on the contrary, have several very strict and searching examinations in it. We feel very strongly the necessity of obtaining efficient examiners to conduct them. It must be borne in mind that the time of medical men of eminence in London is of great importance to them, and that they cannot, for a trifling consideration, place it at our disposal during the duration of the examinations. We do not consider it consistent with the order and regularity of our examinations that they should be conducted at the hours which the examiners might themselves find most convenient, but at stated hours, during which, at whatever inconvenience, having once accepted the office, they are bound to attend. Their task is however, far from being confined to the actual duration of the examinations; they have of course, in addition, to prepare the papers and carefully examine the answers, in order to class the candidates in the manner required by our charter.

Objection has, I believe, been made, not merely to the amount of the salaries, but also to the number of examinations and of examinerships. If it is supposed that examinations have been multiplied in order to find employment for the examiners, I am confident that the slightest investigation will prove such a supposition to be utterly unfounded. The whole scheme of examinations received the most mature consideration, and in its various parts was discussed at probably not less than 50 meetings of the Senate previous to its final adoption. With reference to the number of examinerships, allusion must be made to the fact that there are two examiners in each of the more important branches of learning; two, for instance, in Classics, in Mathematics, in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Anatomy. In this respect we have merely followed the example of the ancient universities, and upon this ground, that we do not think it would be right to confide to the judgment of one individual only in the conduct of examinations of such importance. Unquestionably during the first year or two, the numbers examined by some of the examiners were very small; but whether small or great, it was equally incumbent on the University to provide for the examinations being conducted in an efficient and creditable manner. This, however, is an objection which from year to year must become of less importance, and the candidates in several departments will probably before long be as numerous as it is possible for the present number of examiners to examine.

Another, and I freely admit a very natural ground of objection is, that the University has selected several examiners from its own body. Of course, neither myself nor the members of the Senate are responsible for the provisions of the charter; it is not my duty, at least upon this occasion, to defend it in all its parts. All that we are concerned with is to act in obedience to it; and most unquestionably, as the charter stands, it is clearly contemplated that the members of the Senate should themselves be examiners; and most persons will, I think, be of opinion that it was intended not merely that they should be occasionally appointed, but that other examiners should be appointed only in case the requisite number was not found among the members of the Senate. In confirmation of this opinion I may refer to the letters written by Lord Monteaule, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the different members of the Senate, inviting them to form part of the contemplated University, in which they are requested to become members of the Board of Examiners. Some of them were also informed that it would be necessary to resign certain situations which they held, as being inconsistent with their new position of examiners in the London University. One gentleman, in consequence, resigned the office of Principal of Bristol College, another

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a lectureship at one of the hospitals. These facts show, I think, that they have a very strong claim to be appointed examiners; so strong a one, in my opinion, that I for one consider myself bound, so long as they conduct the examinations with credit to the University, to vote for their re-appointment at the annual election of examiners. This appears to me to be a totally distinct question from whether the charter was or was not originally faulty in this respect; if such should be the opinion of the Government, I beg to press upon their consideration that any new regulations on this point ought not to extend to the original members of the Senate.

With reference to a plurality of examinerships being held by the same individuals, it is really in name only that such an arrangement can be considered objectionable, and, in my opinion, ought to be viewed as an economical one. The two classical examiners (one of them a member of the Senate) are also examiners in Logic. The salary of the latter examinership is very small; and as logic is a subject in which competent examiners cannot be very readily found, I doubt extremely whether, unless the classical examiners had been competent and willing to undertake the office, it would have been possible to find suitable examiners for the salary we offer. There are two other instances of a similar nature. The examiners in the Botany and Chemistry required at the medical examinations are also the examiners in the small amount of Botany and Chemistry which are required for degrees in Arts. The salaries attached to the latter examinerships are small, and I am unable to perceive that there is anything objectionable in this arrangement.

Another considerable item of our expenditure arises from the various scholarships and medals, which we were permitted by the late Government to hold out as encouragements to proficiency in the various departments of knowledge. It cannot, I think, be expected that we should voluntarily propose a reduction under this head. We must leave it to the Government to determine whether a greater expenditure has been incurred for this object than they think it deserves. I may observe, that the scholarships and medals have always been withheld where no candidate was considered to be sufficiently deserving of them.

The only remaining part of our expenditure to which I have to refer relates to the salaries of the registrar and of the clerk. That of the former is 600*l.*; of the latter, 250*l.* The duty of the registrar is to arrange all the business of the University; to conduct all its correspondence. I readily admit that these duties, though requiring considerable labour, might probably be performed for a less salary, had we not considered it indispensable that he should be always on the spot (with very trifling intervals of absence); we require, therefore, the whole of the registrar's time. He may be considered also as the representative of the University, who may be able to give all necessary information to the various persons who have constantly occasion to apply for it. It is evident, therefore, that he must be a person in whom we can entirely confide. The clerk has also a very considerable amount of business to perform under the directions of the registrar; he has not more than a fortnight at his own disposal during the year. His salary was originally 50*l.* less, but it was raised by the Senate, and the addition sanctioned by the Government, in consequence of the efficient manner in which he performed his duties, and because his salary was considered inadequate to what he was required to perform.

I have now referred as briefly as I have found it possible to the various parts of our expenditure, and have stated the grounds which appear to me to furnish a justification for the scale upon which it is founded. I am unable to state (and probably if I were able, it would be better to omit all reference to such considerations) whether in the event of a reduction being determined upon, what would be the result as to the resignation or otherwise of the present examiners.

I have only to add for myself, and I am sure I might safely add for those who are associated with me in the conduct of the University, that we have no wish to trespass further on the liberality of Parliament than is necessary to enable us to conduct our examinations with credit, and to render the degrees conferred by us worthy objects of ambition, and acknowledged testimonials of proficiency.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(signed) *Burlington.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE total number of examiners is at present 21 ; of these, eight are members of the Senate ; 13 are not members of it : three other members of the Senate have been examiners, but have resigned the office.

One of the classical examiners (not a member of the Senate) states the time he is occupied by the examinations, as follows :—He has 23 papers to prepare in the course of the year, and is actually engaged 23 days in attending the examinations. The time occupied in preparing the papers is at least three weeks before each examination ; making, altogether, 18 weeks. The time necessary to look over the answers at the various examinations is at least 12 days. He will therefore be occupied in personal attendance - - - - - 23 days.

Preparing papers, 18 weeks, or - - - - - 108 „

Examining answers - - - - - 12 „

TOTAL - - - - - 143 days.

He receives 250 *l.* per annum, or something less than 35 *s.* per diem, while actually employed. Similar returns will shortly be obtained from the other examiners.

Sir,

University of London, 8 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that at a meeting of the Senate of the University of London, held this day, your letter of November 25th, addressed to Sir John Lubbock, was taken into consideration, and the following proceedings took place in consequence, which I am requested to communicate to you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Burlington.*

It was first moved, “That the salaries of the examiners in classes be reduced from 200 *l.* to 150 *l.*” On the question being put this motion was negatived by 5 to 2. It was then moved, and agreed to unanimously, “That the examiners be requested to make a return to the Senate of the period during which they are occupied as examiners.”

It was then moved, “That the further consideration of the subject be deferred till this return has been made.” On the question being put, this motion was negatived by 6 to 3.

The following resolution was then proposed : “That the Senate are not prepared to recommend any reduction in the estimate, and fear that a diminution in the inducements which they have it in their power to offer to candidates for the office of examiner, might be attended with injury to the institution ; they wish, however, to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government, feeling confident that they will give the subject mature consideration, with the desire to render the University as efficient as possible for the purposes for which it was founded.”

An amendment was proposed, to omit the words “and fear that,” &c. down to “injury to the institution,” which having been negatived by 7 to 2, the original motion was then put, and carried by 7 to 1.

Downing-street, 9 December 1841.

Mr. Goulburn presents his compliments to Lord Burlington, and in acknowledging the receipt of his letter on the subject of the London University, begs to thank him for his offer of calling upon him in the course of the day. From the hasty perusal which Mr. Goulburn has given to his Lordship's letter, he does not observe anything in it requiring at the present moment further explanation ; and he is therefore unwilling to interfere with his convenience by availing himself of his offer of a personal interview. Should anything occur to Mr. Goulburn on a further consideration of the subject, he will either take the liberty of requesting to see Sir J. Lubbock, or will address himself by letter to Lord Burlington.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 23 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th instant, transmitting to me the resolution come to by the Senate of the University of London :

"That the Senate are not prepared to recommend any reduction in the estimate, and fear that a diminution of the inducements which they have it in their power to offer to candidates for the office of examiners, might be attended with injury to the institution; they wish, however, to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government, feeling confident that they will give the subject mature consideration, with the desire to render the University as efficient as possible for the purposes for which it was founded."

I have further to acknowledge a separate letter which your Lordship has addressed to me under the same date, explanatory of the resolution adopted by the Senate, in which your Lordship informs me, that although it appears to embody the opinion expressed by many other members of the Senate, yet your Lordship has no right to represent it otherwise than as merely containing your own views.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, not suspect me of any intentional disrespect, if I forbear to enter into a discussion of the several matters to which that letter adverts. The resolution of the Senate has precluded the hope of their being willing to look at the estimate with a view to proposing any diminution, and it would therefore be useless to urge arguments, which, however convincing I might hope that they would appear to your Lordship, could not affect the decision of the Senate, and would still leave me, as the organ of the Government, to reduce the estimate on my own responsibility.

I do not conceal from your Lordship that the situation in which this proceeding of the Senate has placed me is one from which, not more for my own sake than for that of the University, I should have been most happy to have been relieved. It would have been far more agreeable to me to have acted in concert with its governing body: to have supported their attempts to reconcile the interests of the institution with the generally expressed desire of reduced expenditure, and not to be compelled to propose reductions, which they decline to recommend or sanction. In the difficulty in which I am placed I have had recourse to the opinion of eminent men conversant with the subjects of examination, and animated by the most friendly feeling to the University. I am happy to say that the view which I am disposed to take of the extent of practicable reduction, under the head of salaries, meets with their concurrence.

In submitting the estimate to the House of Commons, I shall, therefore, propose a sum of 3,370 *l.* in lieu of the 4,170 *l.* which is now allotted to the salaries of examiners and others; and I must leave it to the Senate to distribute that sum among the several candidates in the manner which may appear to them best calculated to promote the welfare of the institution.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Burlington,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

Sir,

Castle Howard, 27 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant, informing me of the decision to which you have come respecting the expenditure of the University of London, and will communicate it without delay to the members of the Senate.

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to one circumstance connected with the subject, which I had previously forgotten. The examiners are all elected annually, and their duties and salaries commence from the 30th of June instead of the 31st March, at which period the government financial year commences. I beg leave, therefore, to submit for your consideration, whether you will enable the University to fulfil its engagements to those who are at present in office, and allow the intended reduction to take effect from the 30th June instead of 31st March.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Burlington.*

To the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

My Lord, Trinity College, Cambridge, 29 December 1841.
Your Lordship's letter of the 27th has just reached me, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of assuring you that in proposing a reduction of the salaries of the several examiners and others connected with the London University, it was very far from my intention to interfere with the fulfilment by the University of the annual engagements entered into with the persons at present in office. Had I been aware that those engagements terminated on the 30th June, I should then have mentioned what I now beg to state, that the reduction which I have proposed in the estimate will date from the 30th June, and not the 31st March.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Goulburn.
The Earl of Burlington.

Sir, University of London, 22 January 1842.
I AM desired to place the enclosed letters in your hands. I do so without renewing the question of the reduction of the salaries of the examiners; indeed the Senate have already agreed to the aggregate reduction of 800*l.*; the manner in which this reduction ought to be apportioned, is, however, a question very perplexing to me and to others.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Lubbock.
The Right Honourable H. Goulburn, M.P. &c. &c. &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

REPLIES to the CIRCULAR of the Registrar requesting the Examiners to make a Return to the Senate of the Time which they have respectively devoted to the Execution of their Duties as Examiners during the present Year.

Sir, West Park, near Bristol, 31 December 1841.
IN reply to your letter of the 10th inst. I beg leave to submit to the Senate the following return, which is as accurate as I can make it, of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as examiner during the past year.

1. Time occupied in the preparation of my Examination Papers :		
M. A. Examination ; Branch 1 :		Weeks.
In the Greek and Latin classic authors, ancient history, and the history of Europe to the end of the 18th century.—Four papers	4	
M.A. Examination ; Branch 3 :		
In logic, and intellectual, moral and political philosophy.—Two papers and <i>vivâ voce</i> - - - - -	2	
B.A. Pass Examination :		
In classics.—One paper - - - - -	1 ½	}
In logic.—One short paper - - - - -		
In Grecian and Roman history.—One short paper - - - - -		
B.A. Examination for Honours :		
In classics.—Three papers - - - - -	2	
Matriculation ; Pass Examination :		
In classics.—One paper - - - - -	1 ½	}
In English history.—One paper - - - - -		
Matriculation ; Examination for Honours :		
In classics.—Three papers - - - - -	2	
M.D. Examination :		
In logic, and intellectual and moral philosophy.—One short paper	½	
Total Number of Weeks occupied in preparing my Examination Papers - - - - -		13 ½

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2. Time occupied in attendance at the examinations at Somerset House, as required by the regulations of the Senate, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

3. Time occupied in looking over the papers of the candidates, and at meetings of the examiners for the purpose of making reports to the Senate of the results of the several examinations :

M. A. and M.D. examinations, and B. A. and matriculation examination for honours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Days.
										5
B.A. pass examination (40 candidates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
* Matriculation ; pass examination (89 candidates) reckoning at the rate of six hours a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total										18

Thus it appears that the whole time which I have this year devoted to the performance of my duties in the seven examinations in which I have been engaged is just about 20 weeks, exclusive of those occasional, but numerous demands upon my time to which, as an examiner during the infancy of the University, I am subject.

To account for the length of time employed in the preparation of my papers, I may observe that, at the outset of the University, the examiners have so to frame their questions as not only to test the proficiency of the candidates that present themselves, but also, as far as is practicable, to direct the course of reading of future candidates ; and, in conformity with the views of the Senate, to regulate the systems of instruction pursued at the numerous colleges which have been placed in connexion with us, and at all the schools where students may be prepared for matriculation at our University. This has thrown upon my colleagues and myself, in the preparing of our papers, a weight of responsibility, anxiety, and labour unknown to examiners at the old Universities, where the character of the examinations is fixed, and well understood by those who are interested in them.

I may also remark, that to the list of subjects which usually fall within the province of an examiner in Classics, the Senate have added the Grammatical Structure of the English language, the History of England, and the History of Europe to the end of the 18th century. These additions have, I have found, very materially increased the burden of my duties.

In confirmation of what I have here stated, I have it in my power to say, that the preparation of my papers for the Classical Tripos at Cambridge this year did not occupy one fourth part of the time which I devoted to preparing my papers in Classics for the M.A. examination at the University of London.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
J. H. Jerrard.

Dear Sir,

I THINK it would be impossible to state with any exactness what time is occupied in the preparation of papers in my department. I need not say that it is not only necessary to keep up one's reading, but also to have constantly in view the especial object for which it is required. I think, therefore, that I should be justified in saying, that if this be taken into the account as well as the time necessary for arranging the papers and questions immediately before the examination, it will be equivalent to at least between two or three months' constant occupation.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.

I am, &c.
T. B. Burcham.

Sir,

West Park, Bristol, 23 December 1841.

IN reply to your circular of the 10th instant, requesting me to make a Return of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner during the present year, I beg to state, for the information of the Senate, that, in consequence of the great variety and progressiveness of the branches of science in which

* On this occasion I had to look over, and mark carefully, nearly 2,000 papers.

which I have to examine, the thought required for adapting the questions to the peculiar circumstances of the candidates and of the University, especially at the matriculation and the M. A. examination, and the care and attention necessary for looking over and assigning the exact degrees of credit to the papers of men trained on so many different systems, I am convinced that in mentioning the period of four months I rather understate than overstate the time which I have actually devoted to the performance of those duties.

I may add, that being resident at Bristol, I have to make three distinct journeys to London, and to reside there five or six weeks in order to attend the examinations. This so much cuts up my time as to put it out of my power, while holding my present office, to accept any regular appointment as a professor.

I remain, &c.

George B. Jerrard,

Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
at the University of London.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Registrar of the University of London.

Sir,

29, East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street.

IN reply to your circular as to the time I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner at the London University during the present year, I beg to state that those are the examinations in the year (namely, for Matriculation, for the degree of B. A., and for that of M. A.; the two first of which are subdivided into two examinations, one for passing, the other for honours); that for each examination I devote previously one month, on the selection of judicious questions for the candidates (which are duly printed); that the number of examination days is that stated in the regulations of the University; that the revision of the written answers of the candidates occupies the whole of the time fixed by the above regulations; and finally, that in consequence of the great increase of candidates for matriculation in the present year, I have, in order to do justice, been obliged to examine these written papers day and night, subsequent to the examination, including one Sunday.

The fitting subjects for questions occupy my mind (though not incessantly) for the whole year, and I have always had, as object, the proposal of questions calculated to induce the study of the sciences; such as they are to be found at the present day in any country in Europe.

If anything superfluous is here stated, it is because I am ignorant of the precise object of the circular with which you have favoured me, and remain,

Your, &c.

Robert Murphy,

Examiner in Arts (Mathematics, &c.) to the
University of London.

12 December 1841.

Sir,

Coventry, 13 December 1841.

IN answer to your inquiry, I have to state, for the information of the Senate, that the time which my duty as Examiner in Divinity has occupied, consisted of the week during which I was in town engaged in superintending the printing of my papers, in the actual examination of the candidates, and the subsequent examination of the answers sent in. As to the time occupied in framing the papers which I gave, it is quite impossible for me to state any fixed period.

I am, &c.

Wm. Drake.

Sir,

14, Great Ormond-street, 14 December 1841.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 10th instant, informing me of the wish of the Senate of the University of London to have a return of the time which has been devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner during the present year; in answer to which I beg leave to say, that the examination which is committed to the superintendence of Mr. Drake and myself, is by the Senate limited to the Hebrew text of the book of Genesis, the Greek text of the Gospel of St. Luke, "Paley's Evidences," "Butler's Analogy," and Scripture History.

This examination has hitherto taken place on the Tuesday and Wednesday in the last week in June, from ten to one and from three to six o'clock each day, being 12 hours in all. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to state the exact time occupied in preparing for the examination, or in reporting the result. My own practice has been to note down points for questions, from time to time, as they occur. I may, however, say, that for some time previous to the examination, the arranging the questions, corresponding with my colleague, correcting the press, &c. &c., occupies the chief of my attention, and no small portion of my time; the time necessary for the examination of the answers depends, of course, upon the number of candidates. We have about 10 days allowed us to make our decision; and though I cannot say that hitherto the consideration of the papers has occupied the whole interval, yet it has been sufficient to hinder, to a great extent, my attention to other literary engagements. On the whole, I should say that, for at least a month, the preparing, conducting, and deciding upon this examination, occupies a great portion of one's thoughts and time. I do not see how it is possible for me to enter farther into particulars, as I never made any memoranda of the time actually employed in this matter.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.

I have, &c.

Thos. Stone.

Sir,

Southampton-buildings, 13 December 1841.

I AM totally unable to make a return of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner in Political Economy during the present year.

The greater part of the time so employed was employed in the preparation of questions, and I have no memorandums relating to it.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.

I have, &c.

N. W. Senior.

Sir,

33, Michael's-place, Brompton, 11 December 1841.

I BEG to acknowledge your communication, dated yesterday, 10th inst., and I have the honour of submitting most respectfully to the Senate of the University of London, the following report of the time I have devoted to the execution of my duties as French Examiner in the University during the present year.

The selection of subjects for my examination paper, and the supervision of proofs received from the printer, have occupied one day - - - - 1 day.

My attendance at Somerset-house, for the purpose of superintending, in my department, the examination of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, took place on Thursday, 3d of June, and occupied one afternoon - 1 afternoon.

Out of 40 candidates who presented themselves at the above examination, 38 having written translations both from French into English, and from English into French, my duty consisted in examining all the compositions written. This investigation, together with the drawing out of a table showing the number of marks awarded to each candidate, according to merit, occupied two days - 2 days.

Finally, my duties concluded with my attendance at the conference of examiners in Somerset-house, on Monday morning, 7th of June. This conference occurred for the purpose of enabling the respective examiners to compare their observations, subdivide the candidates, and prepare the Report for the Senate of the University - - - - 1 morning.

I am, &c.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.
Registrar to the University of London.

C. J. Delille.

Sir,

Cheshunt, 15 December 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in reply to your note of the 10th of December, that I have devoted the following hours to the execution of my duties as Examiner during the present year :

Examination - - - - -	3 hours.
Consultation of examiners concerning the merits of the candidates - - - - -	about 3 hours.
Passing the examination paper through the press -	about 3 hours.
Examining the written translations - - - - -	about 3 hours.

If the preceding return is too circumstantial, or not explicit enough, I beg you will kindly suggest the necessary alterations.

I remain, &c.

Friedrich Bialloblotzky.

Sir,

8, Gray's-inn Square, 13 December 1841.

IN answer to your letter of the 10th instant, informing me that you were directed by the Senate to request me to make a return of the time I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner for the present year, I beg to state that the examinations occupied the greater part of six days, and that the selection and preparation of questions upon a great variety of subjects, and the critical perusal of the answers of candidates, occupied the greater part of 10 other days.

I have, moreover, expended considerable time (several weeks) since my appointment as Examiner, in reading the works specified in the regulations, and other works not so specified, expressly for the purpose of the better qualifying myself for my duties ; but I am unable to give any precise account of the time devoted to such express studies, as distinguished from my ordinary literary pursuits.

I remain, &c.

R. W. Rothman, Esq. M.D.
Registrar, F.R.S.
&c. &c. &c.

John T. Graves,
Examiner in Laws, &c.

To *R. W. Rothman*, Esq., Registrar, University of London.

Sir,

5, Bedford-place, 23 December 1841.

IN replying to your letter to the Examiners, requiring a return to the Senate of the time devoted to their duties this year, I must advert to the University having been originally founded as "a Board of Examiners," "a Central Board with the duty of examining, under the title of the University of London." The Examiners were so selected by Government, as the circular expresses, "that the persons named should be such as to give the public the fullest security for the effectual and impartial discharge of their new and most important duties." Of the members of the Board, or Senate, some were practical Examiners selected from the schools, and thereupon required to relinquish lecturing and teaching, so as thereby to avoid any possible charge of partiality.

The Senate was empowered to elect other Examiners not of the body, in case of there not being a sufficient number of Examiners members of the Senate.

The remuneration to Examiners was fixed at what was considered only reasonable to obtain persons of sufficient qualifications "to insure efficient and impartial discharge of their important duties;" and for a physician or consulting surgeon of sufficient experience to perform a duty in which a want of strict justice and impartiality, or an error in judgment, might be injurious to the institution, the remuneration is not more than is just.

The efficient discharge of the duties of this Board of Examiners has been already tested by the improved style of the written answers of the candidates at the pass examinations, this being only the third year; and as the number of candidates to be examined is increasing, the time of examining must be extended, and the salaries to Examiners will then require to be augmented.

In computing the value of their time, we have to consider that physicians and surgeons receive usually at the rate of two guineas per hour when employed by Insurance Companies, and on other services which do not interfere with professional engagements as the examinations do, and requiring much less mental exertion.

Other Examiners have been fixed at various and lower rates, as well as could at first be calculated, but some of these were under-rated and require to be raised.

I now proceed to make a return of time devoted to my duties in the University as Examiner.

The duration of the examinations this year, independent of any previous preparation of questions, was 37 days, during which there was constant occupation for from three to six hours per diem; besides which there is incidental business throughout the year, such as answering letters and receiving visits of candidates to explain regulations, &c.

Having thus far answered the question respecting the duties of an Examiner, which, it must be clearly understood, I was appointed by the words of the circular, at the same time that I was chosen as a member of the Senate, I beg leave now to allude to my duties as a member of that body; that, previous to the commencement of the examinations, I was occupied for two years and a half in the formation of the University, during which time I attended 141 meetings of the Faculty of Medicine and Senate without any remuneration whatever, these meetings occupying from two to five hours each, and requiring much attentive consideration in the intervals.

I beg also to call attention to the circumstance, that the Examiners, members of the Senate, do not receive more for their services than was awarded to the Examiners elected from without, and whose duties are confined to the business of examination; whereas those who are of the Senate have also the very necessary duties of communicating with the Senate in modifying and regulating the examinations from time to time, as may be seen by reference to the Minutes.

I have, &c.

A. Billing.

Sir,

Montagu-place, 12 January 1842.

In reply to your communication of a resolution of the Senate, that the Examiners in Medicine be requested to make a return of the time which they have devoted to their duties during the present year, I beg to state, that the Examiners were occupied at least six weeks in conducting the examinations, first for the degree of bachelor, and subsequently for that of doctor of medicine.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the additional time during which the examiners in medicine were engaged in composing and arranging the several sets of examination papers, though this necessarily involved much additional time.

I may also advert to the frequent meetings of the medical examiners for various purposes connected with their duties in the University. I am certain, however, that the total amount of time the Examiners in Medicine have devoted to the execution of their duties cannot be estimated at less than two months.

I am, &c.

R. W. Rothman, Esq. M. D.
&c. &c.

A. Tweedie.

Sir,

Cavendish-square, 18 December 1841.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, requiring us to make a return of the time which we have devoted to our duties as Examiners in Surgery during the present year, we beg leave to state that we are required to give five sets of papers for the different examinations, viz. one for the Bachelor of Medicine, two for its honours, and two for honours in the Doctorate, with a case in Surgery to be commented upon. It must be evident to the Senate, that the greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these papers, as the abilities of the candidates are to be judged of principally by their written answers to those questions; and with the most earnest desire to afford the Senate all the information in our power, we

are

are unable to say even at what period we first began to draw up these questions, nor what length of time or degree of trouble it imposed upon us, as they frequently underwent a careful revision before they were printed.

A candidate has three hours to answer in writing each set of papers. This year there were 21 candidates for the degree of bachelor of medicine, five for its honours, each employing six hours, and one candidate for surgical honours in the doctorate, likewise occupying six hours. No gentlemen chose this year to select a case in surgery to comment upon; but the case was, nevertheless, selected and prepared. During the hours these gentlemen were occupied in writing their answers, we, the examiners, were present in the room. On another day each of the 21 candidates had to undergo separately a scrutinising *viva voce* examination, which employed us more than six hours. We had then carefully and critically to go through these ninety-nine hours of written answers, so as to judge of the merits and defects of each respectively. On a subsequent day all the Medical Examiners met, and had to compare their notes on the answers to the various sets of papers as well as to the *viva voce* examination, so as to decide, in the first place, whether any candidate was to be rejected, and afterwards to place those who had passed in the first or second division.

As, however, more than ordinary circumspection is required, not only to determine the propriety of recommending the candidates for the certificate, but also to decide upon the relative degree of proficiency of each, so as to arrange them in the order of their merit, had there been any increase in the number of the candidates, we had determined upon the necessity of applying to the Senate for an extension of time before we made our return.

The Surgical examination began on the 2d November, and the last answers were written on the 30th of the same month.

Preparing the papers requires the same degree of trouble and consideration whether the number of candidates be one or 100; but the scrutinising the answers, the *viva voce* examination, and the final decision as to the relative merits of the respective candidates, as well as the granting honours according to the degree of proficiency of each, must necessarily depend upon the number that present themselves for examination in each successive year.

We have, &c.

John Bacot.

Stephen Love Hammick.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.
Registrar, University of London.

Sir,

Beaumont-street, 23 December 1841.

IN answer to your letter requesting me to make a return of the time I have devoted to my duties as Examiner in Anatomy and Physiology during the present year, I beg to inform you that the time occupied was between four and five weeks.

I am, &c.

F. Kiernan.

Dr. Rothman, Registrar.

Sir,

68, Torrington-square, 27 December 1841.

IN reply to the inquiries of the Senate, I beg to say, that not having kept a note of the time I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner, I am unable to state it with precision. I think, however, that I am pretty near the truth in estimating the time I was occupied this year with the different examinations in which I took part, as amounting altogether to between four and five weeks. This estimation, of course, comprehends the time employed in preparing examination papers, examining the written answers, and attending at the University.

I am, &c.

W. Sharpey, M.D.

The Registrar of
the University of London.

Sir,

Bernard-street, Russell-square, 22 December 1841.

IN answer to the request of the Senate that I would make a return of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner during the present year, I beg respectfully to state that, having kept no account of the days and hours in which I have been occupied in the performance of those duties, I am unable to assign any exact period as the measure of that time; and that, even if I had kept such an account, it would have conveyed no adequate idea of the amount of intellectual labour which has been expended in their execution. All I can say, therefore, is, that during the whole of the current year I have, at various times, devoted my attention to the object of those examinations for which I am individually responsible; that I have taken great pains in preparing different series of questions relating to them, and in selecting such questions as I judged were best adapted to the purposes of each particular examination; and that I have also bestowed very considerable labour in reading over critically the several written answers given by each candidate to the questions I had proposed, in making accurate comparisons between these answers, and in assigning to each the exact degree of merit which, in my opinion, it evinced. The papers I was called upon to prepare, including those for honours, were five in number, and the period occupied in the examinations was about six weeks; a period, however, which does not include several meetings of the Examiners I have had to attend, nor the time occupied in answering letters and arranging various matters relating to the examinations, and to the adjudication of exhibitions and honours, many of which have demanded much care and attention.

I must be allowed to observe, in conclusion, that it is not possible to estimate, by any arithmetical scale of weeks or months, the value of that species of labour which is required of the Examiners, under the peculiar circumstances of this institution; and I need hardly remark, that the responsibility which is attached to our functions, and the anxiety which we feel to render strict and impartial justice to all the candidates, and at the same time to guard the interests of the public, and sustain the character which this University has already acquired, are utterly unappreciable by any computation of time.

I am, &c.

*P. M. Roget.*R. W. Rothman, Esq.
&c. &c.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN compliance with your request I will endeavour to give you a statement, to the best of my power, as to the quantity of time which has been required in the execution of my office as Examiner in Midwifery, &c. to the University of London.

In the first place, I had to select eight appropriate questions on subjects in midwifery for the pass examination on the morning of November 3d, and three more questions in medical jurisprudence for the afternoon of the same day; I had also to select eight more questions for the examination for honours on Nov. 19th; I was required to furnish a case in midwifery which I had to state with questions, for the purpose of a commentary being written upon it for the M.D. examination, November 22d; and, lastly, to select the necessary questions for the two examinations of M.D. for honours on the morning and afternoon of December 2d.

Having prepared these various documents, and corrected the press, I had to be present for six hours at the pass examination on November 3d, viz. from ten till one, and from three till six. Twenty-one candidates presented themselves; and as eight questions were proposed by me in the morning and three in the afternoon, I had consequently 231 written answers to examine afterwards. Many of these are little essays in themselves; and what with diffuseness of language in some, illegible handwriting, indistinct manner of expression and description in others, requiring frequent reconsideration before the value of each could be satisfactorily pronounced, I am fully within the mark in saying that each answer required at least one-third of an hour for perusal and consideration: this gives three answers in the hour. But when I add, that I had to make notes of each separate answer, not only as memoranda to justify my opinion, but to furnish materials for the *viva voce* interrogation, and also to draw up scales of the order of proficiency, I scarcely think that I could average more than two answers in the hour. At the rate,

rate, however, of three answers in the hour, this examination gave me 77 hours of very close application.

On November 8th I had to devote four or five hours to the *vivâ voce* interrogation of these 21 candidates, and to keep account of their respective merits.

On November 10th I had to attend a meeting of all the Examiners, which lasted for some hours, for deciding upon the results of the previous examinations, not only as to those gentlemen who were deemed worthy to pass, but also as to those who were eligible to try for honours.

On November 19th I was engaged for three hours at the examination for honours; four candidates presented themselves, and therefore furnished me with 32 answers for perusal; this, at the former rate of calculation, required at least 10 hours of hard work.

On November 22d I had to attend for three hours whilst the commentary upon and the answers to the case in Midwifery were written. Although only one candidate appeared, yet, from the doubtful merit of his answers, they required more than ordinary investigation, and that I should confer with one of the Examiners, a member of the Senate, for advice in case his *vivâ voce* examination on the 26th proved equally unfavourable.

On November 26th I attended the *vivâ voce* examination above alluded to, and was present about two hours.

On November 27th I attended a meeting of the Examiners to decide as to the merits of the candidates, especially the one above alluded to; this lasted about three hours.

In the meantime I had to wade through a lengthy thesis by a candidate for the M.D. examinations for honours, which took me nearly two whole evenings.

On December 2d I had to attend two examinations, of three hours each, of the above-mentioned candidate; these furnished me six quires of manuscript, which I had to examine and decide upon.

On December 3d I attended a meeting of Examiners to decide which gentleman was eligible to receive the office of assistant-surgeon, and this was adjourned till to-morrow, December 11th, at seven o'clock.

I have, &c.

Edward Rigby, M.D. &c.

Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital, Lecturer on Midwifery, &c.
at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

9 December 1841.

23, New-street, Spring Gardens.

To the Senate of the University of London,
Somerset House.

Sir,

Norwood, Surrey, 31 December 1841.

I SHOULD have returned an earlier answer to your note of the 10th instant, had I not been incapacitated by severe indisposition.

I find it quite impossible to comply satisfactorily with the directions of the Senate to make a return of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as Examiner during the present year. It never occurred to me to consider my employment in the light of journeywork, or to keep an account of the number of hours which it occupied.

I have held during the past year nine examinations, by written papers, experiments, and *vivâ voce*, without assistance.

My actual attendance at the University rooms was for matriculation and arts examinations, 12 hours; for the first and second B.M. examinations, 41 hours; total, 53 hours. To this must be added the attendance upon sundry meetings of the Examiners; but of course this is nothing as compared with the time occupied at home in preparing questions and experiments, examining answers, and estimating the relative merits of the candidates for classification and honours.

The examination for Matriculation, and the first examination for B.M., are by far the most onerous, on account of the great number of the candidates. In the first there were, I think, 89 candidates and 5 questions, and in the second 80 candidates and 10 questions; and when it is remembered that I had, singly, to value 445 answers to the one and 800 answers to the other, it will readily be understood

that, in the interval allowed by the Senate for the returns, it was necessary to devote not only the days, but some portion of the nights to the task. In addition to these 169 candidates, the numbers attending the second examination for B.M. and the examinations for Honours were 30, making a total of 199 candidates and about 1,450 written answers.

With regard to the B.A. examinations, I beg to observe that the examination for Honours, as well as the examination for Honours at Matriculation, have been added since my original appointment to the office of Examiner, without any communication with me and without any additional remuneration.

If the Senate contemplate any alteration in the examinations, I would beg to suggest the propriety of reconsidering the time specified for examination for honours for B.A. degree. The examination for chemical honours in B.M. degree, for which chemistry is essential, is only three hours, while the similar examination for B.A. degree, for which chemistry is only optional, is six hours. I wish also to observe, that the order to publish the questions when no candidates present themselves is impolitic. It is no easy matter to select questions in chemistry appropriate to the numerous grades of examination, and the useless publication of questions greatly limits the choice, as it is not desirable that questions should be too soon repeated which have been thus communicated.

To R. W. Rothman, M.D.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
J. F. Daniell.

My dear Sir,

Hitcham, Bildeston, Suffolk, 13 December 1841.

I AM a little puzzled how to reply to the *quære* of the Senate. I should wish to give them every information in my power, but the form in which they have asked for it, appears to me ill calculated to convey a definite notion of the sort of trouble and inconvenience which attend the duties of an Examiner. As I presume their object is rather to obtain information of this character than to ascertain the exact amount of time which may have been consumed in examining, as though this were altogether a mere mechanical process, I shall endeavour to frame my reply so as to convey a more accurate impression of what that trouble has been to me. In fact I have no memoranda of what time I spent over each examination.

I always consider the preparation of an examination paper as the loss of a morning's work. From the time consumed in collating previous papers, in selecting and arranging the questions, and in endeavouring to vary the mode of putting them, &c.; when I have my questions fairly written out to send to you, I find the morning either wholly gone, or else that I am not inclined to turn my attention to anything else. Six such papers I have prepared during the last year.

Three of the six examinations being for honours, and very few candidates having hitherto applied for honours, I have had very little trouble in looking over the answers which have been returned on those occasions. But the other three examinations are really troublesome, especially the two medical ones, at which, most of the candidates (from 60 to 80) have acquitted themselves respectably, and many of them very satisfactorily. I cannot say what may have been the average time it took me to look over their answers, but any one who was ever engaged in such an occupation knows very well that it is a most wearisome as well as responsible task. At the matriculation examination I had not many answers sent in, as the men have the option of one of three subjects, and many of them preferred either chemistry or zoology to botany. To myself, personally, the chief inconvenience in these examinations has arisen from my being obliged to go up to London, to confer with the other examiners in arranging the classes. On one or two occasions I have been obliged to run up by one mail, and hurry back by the next; on other occasions (since I have held the office) I have staid in London from the day of examination to the day on which the Examiners have met; occasionally you have spared me this delay by setting the paper for me, and attending during the examinations; but I have still come to town afterwards, to meet the Examiners, when I had looked over the answers.

I do not consider this statement as any very accurate guide to the final arrangements which the Senate may wish to make; because they may appoint some one resident in London to the office I have held, to whom it would be much less inconvenient to fulfil its duties, and no way expensive. But if my own opinion may
be

be offered, even in such a case I should have no hesitation in declaring that the office is not overpaid; at least I would not myself undertake its duties at an inferior salary, even though I resided in London.

To the Registrar.

Believe me, &c.

J. S. Henslow.

Sir,

47, Finsbury-square, 30 December 1841.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., requesting me to make a return of the time which I have devoted to the execution of my duties as examiner during the present year.

As I have not kept a record of the days and hours occupied in the discharge of these duties, I am unable to make an accurate and faithful return. The first examination for Bachelor of Medicine in July, occupied a much greater portion of my time than the second examination in November, as the number of candidates at the first were, to those of the second, as about four to one.

The actual time spent at the apartments of the University, in conducting the written and *viva voce* examination of 105 candidates, was 38 hours.

But the most severe and laborious part of my duties has been performed at home. I allude to the preparation of three sets of examination papers, and the perusal and valuation of 575 written answers furnished by the 105 candidates just referred to. In this, it must be remembered, I have had no assistance. The preparation of the examination papers had my occasional attention during several weeks; but I cannot undertake to state the number of hours spent in the execution of this part of my duty. The perusal and valuation of answers fully occupied me during the intervals which the Senate allowed for the preparation of the reports. Although, at the first examination for B.M., the time for making the return of the passed candidates was enlarged, yet it barely sufficed; and I was obliged to labour by night as well as by day in order to comply with the direction of the Senate. I cannot, however, state the actual time occupied in the discharge of these duties, not having kept any record thereof.

I have also spent a considerable number of hours in attendance at various meetings of the medical examiners for the preparation of reports to the Senate, and for other purposes; and in the preparation of a Museum of Materia Medica for the University.

I have, &c.

Jonathan Pereira.

To R. W. Rothman, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Registrar to the University of London.

Sir,

University of London, 25 February 1842.

By order of the Senate of this University, I have the honour to transmit to you the revised Estimate for this University, for the ensuing financial year. In this Estimate a reduction has been made in the salaries at the rate of 800 *l.* per annum, such reduction commencing from the 30th June next.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *R. W. Rothman,*

Registrar.

Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

The Estimate transmitted in this letter is that which has been printed for Parliament.

Whitehall, 2 March 1842.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM presents his compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and begs to forward for his consideration the enclosed resolution of the Senate of the University of London (with the correspondence relating to it), awarding the sum of 30 *l.* to Professor Graves, for conducting the examination for honours in Conveyancing; &c. It appears to Sir James Graham that there is not any sufficient ground for increasing Professor Graves's remuneration.

The Right Hon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

University of London, 26 February 1842.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your consideration the subjoined resolution of the Senate of this University, being one which, as it relates to a pecuniary grant, requires the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :

"Resolved, That 30*l.* be awarded to Mr. Graves for the examination for honours in Conveyancing, the Law of the Courts of Equity, and the Law of the Courts of Common Law, subject to the approbation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

It is perhaps desirable that I should explain, that this resolution was adopted under the following circumstances :

In former years the duty of an Examiner in Laws has been limited to conducting the pass examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the examination for honours in Jurisprudence. On the last occasion, however, namely, in November 1841, a candidate having offered himself for honours in Conveyancing, in the Law of the Courts of Equity, and in the Law of the Courts of Common Law, Mr. Graves was requested by the Senate to undertake these additional examinations, the occurrence of which had not been contemplated when the election to the office of Examiner in Laws (which is an annual one) took place. Though there was only one candidate yet the examinations were extensive, occupying three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon of three successive days. They were conducted by printed papers, of which I now enclose copies, and may refer for other particulars to the letter addressed to the Senate by Mr. Graves through myself, of which, also, I submit a copy.

As the possible occurrence of these additional examinations had not been taken into account by the Senate when they fixed the salary of the Examiner in Laws at 50*l.*, they have decided upon recommending to Her Majesty's Government that the sum of 30*l.* be awarded to Mr. Graves for the extraordinary duties discharged by him on the occasion I have above referred to. These extraordinary duties are in addition to all the duties discharged by former Examiners in this department. In the years 1840 and 1841 no candidate presented himself for examination for honours in Conveyancing, nor any for honours in the Law of the Courts of Equity, nor any for honours in the Law of the Courts of Common Law, and consequently no remuneration has been awarded for any such examinations.

The Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. W. Rothman, Registrar.

LETTER from Professor *Graves* to the Registrar.

Sir,

8, Gray's Inn Square, 6 December 1841.

I REQUEST that you will do me the favour of laying before the Senate the following short statement of circumstances which distinguish the recent examinations for the degree of B.L. from those of former years.

1. On no former occasion has any candidate presented himself for examination in Rutherford's Institutes or Kent's Commentaries.

2. On no former occasion has any candidate presented himself for examination in Conveyancing, Law of the Courts of Equity, and Law of the Courts of Common Law.

Probably the Senate, in appointing a single Examiner, did not anticipate the probability of examination in such a variety of subjects.

In consequence of the great variety of subjects selected by the candidates, the recent examinations necessarily lasted six days. On each former occasion the examinations lasted only three days.

Further, it was necessary for the Examiner to prepare 16 papers of printed questions, whereas on each former occasion only six papers of questions were required.

I hope, Sir, that the Senate will take this statement into consideration, for the purpose of determining whether the circumstances I have mentioned afford reasonable ground for a recommendation of increased remuneration to the Examiner in Laws and Jurisprudence.

The increased number of candidates, ten instead of three, greatly increased the labour of the Examiner, from the necessity imposed upon him of reading critically their

their voluminous answers, but as this circumstance was probably anticipated by the Senate, I do not wish to insist upon it as a ground for increased remuneration.

R. W. Rothman, Esq. Registrar,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John T. Graves.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th February, transmitting a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the University of London, awarding an additional remuneration to Mr. Graves, for examining in Law, founded on a letter addressed to you by Mr. Graves, and stating the grounds on which it was adopted by the Senate.

I regret that it is not in my power to recommend to the Lords of the Treasury to sanction the additional payment which the Senate have recommended. Mr. Graves was, as I understand, engaged to examine in Law in the year 1841, on terms which the Senate deemed on the whole adequate to the average duty to be performed.

The chance of a larger number of candidates, and of some in all the various branches of law which were open for examination, could not have been excluded from consideration. The circumstance therefore of no candidate having in any previous year offered himself for examination in the particular subjects which were given out as the subjects of the last examination, does not appear to me to afford a good ground for increasing the allowance of the Examiner, inasmuch as I should not have considered the absence of candidates for examination in any particular branch a reason for reducing the allowance to which the Examiner would have been entitled.

R. W. Rothman, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

Sir,

University of London, 8 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the remuneration of Mr. Graves, which will be communicated to the Senate at its next meeting.

The Right Hon.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Rothman.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE and COMMUNICATIONS which have passed between the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer respectively, and the University of *London*, relative to the Estimates for the Service of the University for the current Year.

(*Mr. George William Wood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 August 1842.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 June 1843 ;—*for*,

A RETURN, showing the Total Number of MEMBERS sent to the HOUSE OF COMMONS by the several COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHs, in *England, Wales, Ireland* and *Scotland* respectively ; such Returns to be classified so as to exhibit the Total Number of Members sent to Parliament from each County, the Members returned by the several Cities, Towns and Boroughs, in each County, being included in the Total for such County ; and showing, in parallel Columns, the Amount of Population of each such City, Town and Borough, with the Total Population of each County, according to the Census of 1841 ; accompanied by a Summary for each Kingdom respectively.

(*Mr. William S. O'Brien.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 August 1843.

108147

A RETURN, showing the Total Number of MEMBERS sent to the HOUSE OF COMMONS by the several COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHs, in *England, Wales, Ireland* and *Scotland* respectively, classified so as to exhibit the Total Number of Members sent to Parliament from each County, the Members returned by the several Cities, Towns and Boroughs, in each County, being included in the Total for such County ; and showing, in parallel Columns, the Amount of Population of each such City, Town and Borough, with the Total Population of each County, according to the Census of 1841.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City or Borough.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
BEDFORD - -	- - - -	2	- - - -	4	107,936
	Bedford - -	2	8,578		
BERKS - -	- - - -	3	- - - -	9	161,147
	Abingdon - -	1	5,502		
	Reading - -	2	18,499		
	Wallingford - -	1	7,780		
	Windsor - -	2	9,062		
BUCKS - -	- - - -	3	- - - -	11	155,988
	Aylesbury - -	2	56,764		
	Buckingham - -	2	7,978		
	Marlow - -	2	6,237		
	Wycomb - -	2	6,480		
CAMBRIDGE - -	- - - -	3	- - - -	7	164,459
	Cambridge - -	2	24,115		
	University* - -	2	- - - -		
CHESTER (2 Divisions) - -	- - - -	4	- - - -	10	395,600
	Chester (City) - -	2	22,961		
	Macclesfield - -	2	32,523		
	Stockport - -	2	50,154		
CORNWALL (2 Divisions) - -	- - - -	4	- - - -	14	341,279
	Bodmin - -	2	5,901		
	Helleston - -	1	8,169		
	Launceston - -	1	6,070		
	Liskeard - -	1	4,226		
	Penryn & Falmouth - -	2	12,160		
	St. Ives - -	1	8,645		
	Truro - -	2	9,901		
CUMBERLAND (2 Divisions) - -	- - - -	4	- - - -	9	178,038
	Carlisle (City) - -	2	20,815		
	Cockermouth - -	2	6,420		
	Whitehaven - -	1	15,841		
DERBY (2 Divisions) - -	- - - -	4	- - - -	6	272,217
	Derby - -	2	32,407		
DEVON (2 Divisions) - -	- - - -	4	- - - -	22	533,460
	Ashburton - -	1	3,841		
	Barnstaple - -	2	10,259		
	Dartmouth - -	1	4,663		
	Devonport - -	2	40,559		
	Exeter (City) - -	2	37,231		
	Honiton - -	2	3,773		
	Plymouth - -	2	35,040		
	Tavistock - -	2	6,075		
	Tiverton - -	2	9,838		
	Totnes - -	2	4,240		
DORSET - -	- - - -	3	- - - -	14	175,043
	Bridport - -	2	7,166		
	Dorchester - -	2	5,402		
	Lyme Regis - -	1	3,376		
	Poole - -	2	8,449		
	Shaftesbury - -	1	9,462		
	Wareham - -	1	6,646		
	Weymouth & Mel- combe Regis - -	2	8,784		

* The elective franchise of the University of Cambridge is vested in the Doctors and Regent Masters of Arts in Convocation.

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City or Borough.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
ENGLAND—continued.					
DURHAM (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	10	324,284
	Durham (City) -	2	9,577		
	Gateshead -	1	19,843		
	South Shields -	1	22,942		
	Sunderland -	2	52,818		
ESSEX (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	10	344,979
	Colchester -	2	17,532		
	Harwich -	2	3,730		
	Maldon -	2	4,928		
GLOUCESTER (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	13	431,383
	Cheltenham -	1	31,207		
	Cirencester -	2	5,840		
	Gloucester (City) -	2	14,497		
	Stroud -	2	37,668		
	Tewkesbury -	2	5,721		
HANTS (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	19	355,004
	Andover -	2	4,997		
	Christchurch -	1	6,634		
	Lymington -	2	4,926		
	Petersfield -	1	5,201		
	Portsmouth -	2	49,214		
	Southampton -	2	27,490		
	Winchester (City) -	2	9,370		
ISLE OF WIGHT	- - -	1	- - -	2	6,330
	Newport -	2	6,330		
HEREFORD -	- - -	3	- - -	7	113,878
	Hereford (City) -	2	11,367		
	Leominster -	2	4,846		
HERTFORD -	- - -	3	- - -	7	157,207
	Hertford -	2	5,463		
	St. Alban's. -	2	6,246		
HUNTINGDON -	- - -	2	- - -	4	58,549
	Huntingdon -	2	5,500		
KENT (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	18	548,337
	Canterbury (City)	2	15,422		
	Chatham -	1	17,903		
	Dover -	2	17,795		
	Greenwich -	2	72,748		
	Hythe -	1	8,939		
	Maidstone -	2	16,920		
	Rochester (City) -	2	11,949		
	Sandwich and Deal	2	11,194		
LANCASTER (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	26	1,667,054
	Ashton-under-Lyne	1	22,514		
	Blackburn -	2	36,186		
	Bolton -	2	50,163		
	Bury -	1	24,759		
	Clitheroe -	1	11,324		
	Lancaster -	2	14,389		
	Liverpool -	2	282,656		
	Manchester -	2	240,367		
	Oldham -	2	60,109		
	Preston -	2	50,332		
	Rochdale -	1	24,091		
	Salford -	1	66,624		
	Warrington -	1	21,116		
	Wigan -	2	25,167		
LEICESTER (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	6	215,867
	Leicester -	2	50,365		
LINCOLN (2 Divisions)	- - -	4	- - -	13	362,602
	Boston -	2	14,618		
	Grantham -	2	8,786		
	Grimsby -	1	6,698		
	Lincoln (City) -	2	13,411		
	Stamford -	2	7,384		

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City or Borough.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
ENGLAND—continued.					
MIDDLESEX	- - - -	2	- - -	14	1,576,636
	Finsbury - -	2	265,043		
	London (City) -	4	120,702		
	Mary-le-bone -	2	287,465		
	Tower Hamlets -	2	419,730		
	Westminster (City)	2	219,930		
MONMOUTH	- - - -	2	- - -	3	134,355
	Monmouth, with } Newport and Usk }	1	{ 5,822 10,271 1,503 }		
NORFOLK (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	12	412,664
	King's Lynn -	2	15,751		
	Norwich (City) -	2	60,982		
	Thetford - -	2	3,844		
	Yarmouth - -	2	27,550		
NORTHAMPTON (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	8	199,228
	Northampton -	2	20,637		
	Peterborough (City)	2	6,991		
NORTHUMBERLAND (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	10	250,278
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	2	12,578		
	Morpeth - -	1	7,160		
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	69,430		
	Tynemouth and } North Shields }	1	25,165		
NOTTINGHAM (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	10	249,910
	East Retford -	2	44,132		
	Nottingham - -	2	51,441		
	Newark - -	2	10,218		
OXFORD	- - - -	3	- - -	9	161,643
	Banbury - -	1	7,199		
	Oxford (City) -	2	32,556		
	University* - -	2	- - -		
	Woodstock - -	1	7,404		
RUTLAND	- - - -	2	- - -	- - -	21,302
SHROPSHIRE (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	12	239,048
	Bridgenorth -	2	1,931		
	Ludlow - -	2	5,171		
	Shrewsbury - -	2	17,688		
	Wenlock - -	2	19,774		
SOMERSET (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	15	435,982
	Bath (City) - -	2	52,346		
	Bristol - -	2	123,188		
	Bridgewater - -	2	9,668		
	Frome - -	1	9,699		
	Taunton - -	2	12,306		
	Wells (City) -	2	4,607		
STAFFORD (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	17	510,504
	Lichfield (City) -	2	6,587		
	Newcastle-under- Lyme - - }	2	10,038		
	Stafford - -	2	9,149		
	Stoke-upon-Trent -	2	67,798		
	Tamworth - -	2	7,662		
	Walsall - -	1	19,654		
	Wolverhampton -	2	92,943		
SUFFOLK (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	11	315,073
	Bury St. Edmund's	2	12,168		
	Eye - -	1	7,347		
	Ipswich - -	2	24,660		
	Sudbury - -	2	5,728		
SURREY (2 Divisions)	- - - -	4	- - -	11	582,678
	Guildford - -	2	5,925		
	Lambeth - -	2	197,412		
	Reigate - -	1	4,415		
	Southwark - -	2	142,620		

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COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City or Borough.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
ENGLAND—continued.					
SUSSEX (2 Divisions) -	- - - -	4	- - -	18	299,753
	Arundel - - -	1	2,583		
	Brighton - - -	2	48,567		
	Chichester (City) -	2	8,084		
	Hastings - - -	2	11,614		
	Horsham - - -	1	5,574		
	Lewes - - -	2	9,282		
	Midhurst - - -	1	6,578		
	New Shoreham - -	2	27,980		
	Rye - - -	1	7,667		
WARWICK (2 Divisions) -	- - - -	4	- - -	10	401,715
	Birmingham - -	2	181,116		
	Coventry (City) -	2	30,179		
	Warwick - - -	2	9,124		
WESTMORLAND -	- - - -	2	- - -	3	56,454
	Kendal - - -	1	11,519		
WILTS (2 Divisions) -	- - - -	4	- - -	18	258,733
	Calne - - -	1	5,100		
	Chippenham - -	2	6,606		
	Cricklade - - -	2	34,381		
	Devizes - - -	2	6,156		
	Malmesbury - -	1	6,674		
	Marlborough - -	2	4,139		
	Salisbury (City) -	2	11,626		
	Westbury - - -	1	7,454		
	Wilton - - -	1	8,057		
WORCESTER (2 Divisions) -	- - - -	4	- - -	12	233,336
	Bewdley - - -	1	7,458		
	Droitwich - - -	1	6,588		
	Dudley - - -	1	31,157		
	Evesham - - -	2	4,245		
	Kidderminster - -	1	15,427		
	Worcester (City) -	2	26,306		
YORK (East Riding) -	- - - -	2	- - -	8	233,757
	Beverley - - -	2	8,409		
	Hull - - -	2	65,670		
	York (City) - - -	2	30,152		
„ (North Riding) -	- - - -	2	- - -	11	204,122
	Malton - - -	2	6,875		
	Northallerton - -	1	4,861		
	Richmond - - -	2	4,300		
	Scarborough - -	2	9,953		
	Thirsk - - -	1	5,132		
	Whitby - - -	1	9,862		
„ (West Riding) -	- - - -	2	- - -	18	1,154,101
	Bradford - - -	2	66,508		
	Halifax - - -	2	26,694		
	Huddersfield - -	1	24,931		
	Knaresborough - -	2	5,382		
	Leeds - - -	2	151,063		
	Pontefract - - -	2	10,688		
	Ripon - - -	2	5,927		
	Sheffield - - -	2	109,597		
	Wakefield - - -	1	18,486		

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND.

	Number.	Number of Members.	Population.
COUNTIES - - - -	40	144	9,115,611
CITIES and BOROUGHs - -	187	323	5,879,527
UNIVERSITIES - - - -	2	4	—
TOTAL - - -		471	14,995,138*

* Exclusive of the Islands in the British Seas, Army and Navy Abroad, &c., and Persons ascertained to have been travelling by Railways and Canals on the night of 6th June 1841.

WALES.

COUNTY.	CITIES, BOROUGHES, and CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHES.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of Cities, Boroughs, and Contributory Boroughs.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Borough, and Contributory Borough.
ANGLESEY	- - - - Beaumaris District Amlwch - Beaumaris - Holyhead - Llangefni -	1 1 - - -	- - - - - - 3,373 2,680 2,974 1,348 10,375	2	50,900
BRECON	- - - - Brecon -	1 1	- - - 5,317	2	55,603
CARDIGAN	- - - - Cardigan District Aberystwith - Adpar - Cardigan - Lampeter -	1 1 - - -	- - - - - - 4,975 1,619 3,800 902 11,296	2	68,766
CARMARTHEN	- - - - Carmarthen District Carmarthen - Llanelly -	2 1 - -	- - - - - - 9,493 6,818 16,221	3	106,326
CARNARVON	- - - - Carnarvon District Bangor (City) - Carnarvon - Conway - Cricceith - Nevin - Pwllheli -	1 1 - - - - -	- - - - - - 5,058 7,843 1,828 604 1,656 2,601 19,590	2	81,093
DENBIGH	- - - - Denbigh District Denbigh - Holt - Ruthin - Wrexham -	2 1 - - -	- - - - - - 5,228 1,058 3,271 5,831 15,388	3	88,866
FLINT	- - - - Flint District St. Asaph (City) - Caergwyle - Caerwys - Flint - Holywell - Mold - Overton - Rhuddlan -	1 1 - - - - - -	- - - - - - 1,701 755 690 3,265 5,864 3,557 1,662 2,782 20,276	2	66,919
GLAMORGAN	- - - - Cardiff District Cardiff - Cowbridge - Llantrissant - Merthyrtydvil - Swansea District Aberavon - Kenfig - Loughor - Neath - Swansea -	2 1 - - 1 1 - - - - -	- - - - - - 9,714 1,080 855 11,649 42,917 - - - 3,665 462 573 4,967 22,982 32,649	5	171,188

COUNTY.	CITIES, BOROUGH, and CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of Cities, Boroughs, and Contributory Boroughs.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Borough, and Contributory Borough.
WALES—continued.					
MERIONETH	- - - - -	1	- - -	1	39,332
MONTGOMERY	- - - - -	1	- - -	2	69,219
	Montgomery District	1	- - -		
	Llanfyllin -	-	1,106		
	Llanidloes -	-	2,742		
	Machynlleth -	-	1,672		
	Montgomery -	-	1,176		
	Newtown -	-	6,535		
	Welchpool -	-	4,670		
			17,901		
PEMBROKE	- - - - -	1	- - -	3	88,044
	Haverfordwest District	1	- - -		
	Fishguard -	-	1,497		
	Haverfordwest -	-	5,849		
	Narberth -	-	1,236		
			8,582		
	Pembroke District	1	- - -		
	Milford -	-	2,377		
	Pembroke -	-	7,212		
	Tenby -	-	2,512		
	Wiston -	-	775		
			12,876		
RADNOR	- - - - -	1	- - -	2	25,356
	Radnor District	1	- - -		
	Cefn Llys -	-	26		
	Knighton -	-	1,183		
	Knucklas -	-	270		
	Presteign -	-	1,550		
	New Radnor -	-	2,478		
	Raydrgwy -	-	912		
			6,419		

SUMMARY OF WALES.

—	Number.	Number of Members.	Population.
COUNTIES - - - -	12	15	680,147
CITIES, BOROUGHS and CONTRI- BUTORY BOROUGHS - -	56	14	231,456
TOTAL - - -		29	911,603*

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES TOGETHER.

—	Number.	Number of Members.	Population.
COUNTIES - - - -	52	159	9,795,758
CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. - -	243	337	6,110,983
UNIVERSITIES - - -	-	4	—
TOTAL - - -		500	15,906,741

* Exclusive of the Islands in the British Seas, Army and Navy abroad, &c., and Persons ascertained to have been travelling by Railways and Canals on the night of 6th June 1841.

I R E L A N D.

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
ANTRIM - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	6	360,875
	Belfast (Borough)	2	63,625		
	Carrickfergus (Co. Town)	1	9,379		
	Lisburn (Borough)	1	7,524		
ARMAGH - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	232,393
	Armagh (Borough)	1	10,245		
CARLOW - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	86,228
	Carlow (Borough) -	1	10,409		
CAVAN - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	243,158
CLARE - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	286,394
	Ennis (Borough) -	1	9,318		
CORK - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	8	854,118
	Bandon (Borough)	1	8,275		
	Cork (City) -	2	106,055		
	Kinsale (Borough)	1	6,918		
	Mallow (Borough)	1	6,851		
	Youghal (Borough)	1	9,939		
DONEGAL - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	296,448
DOWN - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	361,446
	Downpatrick (Borough)	1	4,866		
	Newry (Borough) -	1	13,227		
DUBLIN - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	372,773
	Dublin (City) -	2	238,531		
FERMANAGH - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	156,481
	Enniskillen (Borough)	1	5,686		
GALWAY - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	440,108
	Galway (Co. Town)	2	32,511		
KERRY - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	293,880
	Tralee (Borough) -	1	11,363		
KILDARE - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	114,488
KILKENNY - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	3	202,420
	Kilkenny (City) -	1	23,625		
KING'S - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	146,857
LEITRIM - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	155,297
LIMERICK - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	330,029
	Limerick (City) -	2	65,296		
LONDONDERRY - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	222,174
	Londonderry (City)	1	15,150		
	Coleraine (Borough)	1	6,255		
LONGFORD - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	115,491
LOUTH - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	4	128,240
	Drogheda (Co. Town)	1	19,260		
	Dundalk (Borough)	1	10,782		
MAYO - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	388,887
MEATH - - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	183,828

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population.	Total Number of Members Returned for the County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
IRELAND—continued.					
MONAGHAN	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	200,442
QUEEN'S	- - - - - Portarlington (Borough)	2 1	- - - 3,106	}	153,930
ROSCOMMON	- - - - -	2	- - -		
SLIGO	- - - - - Sligo (Borough)	2 1	- - - 14,218	}	181,002
TIPPERARY	- - - - - Clonmel (Borough) Cashel (Borough)	2 1 1	- - - 13,505 8,027		
TYRONE	- - - - - Dungannon (Borough)	2 1	- - - 3,801	}	312,956
WATERFORD	- - - - - Dungarvan (Borough) Waterford (City)	2 1 2	- - - 12,382 29,288		
WESTMEATH	- - - - - Athlone (Borough)	2 1	- - - 6,393	}	141,300
WEXFORD	- - - - - New Ross (Borough) Wexford (Borough)	2 1 1	- - - 7,543 11,252		
WICKLOW	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	126,143

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

	Number.	Number of Members.	Population.
COUNTIES - - - - -	32	64	7,370,533
CITIES - - - - -	6	10	477,945
TOWNS - - - - -	3	4	61,150
BOROUGHS - - - - -	24	25	265,610
TOTAL - - -	65	103	8,175,238

Dublin Castle, }
17 July 1843. }

C. Lucas.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY.	City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City, Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.
ABERDEEN -	- - - -	1	- - -	2	192,387
	Aberdeen (City) -	1	61,923		
	In Elgin District:				
	Inverury -	-	1,679		
	Kintore -	-	465		
	Peterhead -	-	5,759		
ARGYLL -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	97,371
	In Ayr District:				
	Campbell Town -	-	6,782		
	Inverary -	-	1,092		
	Oban -	-	1,398		
AYR -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	164,356
	In Ayr District:				
	Ayr, Newtown- upon-Ayr, and Wallace Town	-	15,749		
	Irvine -	-	7,313		
BANFF -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	49,679
	In Elgin District:				
	Banff and Mac- duff.	-	5,309		
	Cullen -	-	1,564		
BERWICK -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	34,438
	Lauder (in Had- dington District.)	-	1,148		
BUTE -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	15,740
CAITHNESS -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	36,343
	Wick (in Wick Dis- trict.)	-	5,522		
CLACKMANNAN and KINROSS, with certain Parishes in Perth and Stirling -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	{ 19,155 } 8,763 } 36,446 8,528 }
DUMBARTON -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	44,296
	In Kilmarnock District:				
	Dumbarton -	-	4,391		
	Kilmarnock -	-	19,398		
DUMFRIES -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	72,830
	In Dumfries District:				
	Annan -	-	3,321		
	Dumfries and Maxwell Town.	-	13,088		
	Lochnaben -	-	931		
	Sanquhar -	-	1,700		
EDINBURGH -	- - - -	1	132,977	4	225,454
	Edinburgh (City) -	2			
	Leith District -	1			
	Leith -	-	25,984		
	Portobello -	-	3,588		
	Musselburgh -	-	6,116		
	TOTAL of District	-	35,688		
ELGIN and } NAIRN - }	- - - -	1	- - -	-	35,012
			- - -	-	9,217
	Elgin (in Elgin District)	-	5,064	1	44,229
	In Inverness District:				
	Forres -	-	3,173		
	Nairn -	-	2,384		

COUNTY.	City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City, Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.
SCOTLAND—continued.					
FIFE - - -	- - -	1	- - -	3	140,140
	Kirkcaldy District	1	- - -		
	Burntisland - -	- -	1,859		
	Dysart - - -	- -	7,057		
	Kinghorn - - -	- -	1,542		
	Kirkcaldy - - -	- -	9,778		
	TOTAL of District -	-	20,236		
	St. Andrew's District :	1	- - -		
	Anstruther Easter -	- -	1,088		
	Anstruther Wester -	- -	339		
	Craik - - -	- -	1,221		
	Cupar - - -	- -	5,137		
	Kilrenny - - -	- -	1,719		
	Pittenweem - - -	- -	1,309		
	St Andrew's - - -	- -	4,449		
	TOTAL of District -	-	15,182		
	In Stirling District :	-	-		
	Dunfermline - - -	- -	13,296		
	Inverkeithing - - -	- -	1,827		
FORFAR - - -	- - -	1	- - -	2	170,520
	Dundee - - -	1	62,373		
	In Montrose District :	-	-		
	Arbroath - - -	- -	14,568		
	Brechin - - -	- -	5,903		
	Forfar - - -	- -	7,981		
	Montrose - - -	- -	14,252		
HADDINGTON - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	35,886
	In Haddington District :	-	-		
	Dunbar - - -	- -	2,978		
	Haddington - - -	- -	3,749		
	North Berwick - - -	- -	1,037		
INVERNESS - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	97,799
	Inverness (in Inverness District.)	- -	11,569		
KINCARDINE - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	33,075
	Inverbervie (in Montrose District.)	- -	864		
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	41,119
	Kirkcudbright (in Dumfries District.)	- -	2,588		
	New Galloway (in Wigtown District.)	- -	430		
LANARK - - -	- - -	1	- - -	3	426,972
	Glasgow (City) - -	2	255,650		
	In Falkirk District :	-	-		
	Airdrie - - -	- -	12,408		
	Hamilton - - -	- -	8,689		
	Lanark - - -	- -	4,467		
	Rutherglen (in Kilmarnock District.)	- -	5,623		
LINLITHGOW - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	26,872
	Linlithgow (in Falkirk District.)	- -	4,009		
	Queensferry (in Stirling District.)	- -	1,233		
ORKNEY and } SHETLAND }	- - -	1	- - -	1	{ 30,507 30,558 61,065
	Kirkwall (in Wick District.)	- -	3,046		
PEEBLES - - -	- - -	1	- - -	1	10,499
PERTH (exclusive of certain Parishes annexed to Kinross and Clackmannan).	- - -	1	- - -	2	{ 19,293 Total of County. Deduct 6,312 { Parishes annexed to Kinross. 12,981
	Perth (City) - -	1	20,167		
	Culross (in Stirling District.)	- -	587		

COUNTY.	City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Number of Members Returned.	Population of City, Burgh, and Combined Burghs.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Burgh, and Combined Burghs.
SCOTLAND—continued.					
RENFREW - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	3	155,072
	Greenock - - -	1	35,645		
	Paisley - - -	1	47,695		
	Renfrew (in Kilmar- noek District.)	- -	2,012		
	Port Glasgow (in Kil- marnock District.)	- -	6,943		
ROXBURGH - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	46,025
	Jedburgh (in Had- dington District.)	- -	3,277		
ROSS and CROMARTY - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	78,685
	Fortrose (in Inver- ness District.)	- -	955		
	In Wick District:				
	Cromarty - - -	- -	1,936		
	Dingwall - - -	- -	1,732		
	Tuin - - -	- -	1,872		
SELKIRK - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	7,990
STIRLING (exclusive of the Parish of Alva, annexed to Kinross).	- - - -	1	- - -	1	82,057 Total of County. Deduct 2,216 { Parish of Alva annexed to Kin- ross. 79,841
	Falkirk (in Falkirk District.)	- -	8,203		
	Stirling (in Stirling District.)	- -	10,701		
SUTHERLAND - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	24,782
	Dornock (in Wick District.)	- -	448		
WIGTOWN - - -	- - - -	1	- - -	1	39,195
	In Wigtown District:				
	Stranraer - - -	- -	4,878		
	Whithorn - - -	- -	1,513		
	Wigtown - - -	- -	1,860		

In the following Districts of BURGHs, some of the BURGHs combined in the Return of a Member are situated in different COUNTIES.

DISTRICTS and BURGHs.	County in which each Burgh is situated.	Number of Members returned.	Total Population of each District.	DISTRICTS and BURGHs.	County in which each Burgh is situated.	Number of Members returned.	Total Population of each District.
Ayr District:				FALKIRK District:			
Ayr, Newtown- upon-Ayr and Wallace Town.	Ayrshire - -	1	32,334	Airdrie - - -	Lanark - -	1	37,776
Irvine - - -	- ditto - -			Falkirk - - -	Stirling - -		
Campbell Town -	Argyll - -			Hamilton - -	Lanark - -		
Inverary - - -	- ditto - -			Lanark - - -	- ditto - -		
Oban - - -	- ditto - -			Linlithgow -	Linlithgow -		
DUMFRIES District:				HADDINGTON District:			
Annan - - -	Dumfries - -	1	21,628	Dunbar - - -	Haddington -	1	12,189
Dumfries and -	- ditto - -			Haddington -	- ditto - -		
Maxwell Town -	Lanark - -			Jedburgh - -	Roxburgh - -		
Kirkcudbright -	Kirkcudbright -			Lauder - - -	Berwick - -		
Lochmaben - -	Dumfries - -			North Berwick -	Haddington -		
Sanquhar - - -	- ditto - -			INVERNESS District:			
ELGIN District:				Forres - - -	Elgin - - -	1	18,080
Banff and Macduff	Banff - - -	1	19,840	Fortrose - - -	Ross - - -		
Cullen - - -	- ditto - -			Inverness - -	Inverness - -		
Elgin - - -	Elgin - - -			Nairne - - -	Nairne - - -		
Inverury - - -	Aberdeen - -			KILMARNOCK District:			
Kintore - - -	- ditto - -			Dumbarton -	Dumbarton -	1	38,367
Peterhead - - -	- ditto - -			Kilmarnock -	- ditto - -		
				Renfrew - - -	Renfrew - -		
				Rutherglen -	Lanark - -		
				Port Glasgow -	Renfrew - -		

DISTRICTS and BURGH S.	County in which each Burgh is situated.	Number of Members returned.	Total Population of each District.	DISTRICTS and BURGH S.	County in which each Burgh is situated.	Number of Members returned.	Total Population of each District.
SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>							
KIRKCALDY District.— <i>See FIFESHIRE.</i>				WICK District :			
LEITH District.— <i>See EDINBURGHSHIRE.</i>				Cromarty - - - Cromarty - -			
				Dingwall - - - Ross - -		1	14,556
MONTROSE District :				Dornoch - - - Sutherland - -			
Arbroath - - Forfarshire - -		1	43,568	Kirkwall - - Orkney - -			
Breechin - - - ditto - -				Tain - - - Ross - -			
Forfar - - - ditto - -				Wick - - - Caithness - -			
Inverbervie - Kincardineshire -							
Montrose - - Forfarshire - -							
ST. ANDREW'S District.— <i>See FIFESHIRE.</i>				WIGTOWN District :			
STIRLING District :				New Galloway - Kirkeudbright - -		1	8,681
Culross - - Perthshire - -		1	27,644	Stranraer - - Wigtown - -			
Dunfermline - Fifeshire - -				Whithorn - - - ditto - -			
Inverkeithing - - ditto - -				Wigtown - - - ditto - -			
Queen's Ferry - Linlithgow - -							
Stirling - - Stirlingshire - -							

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

	Number.	Number of Members.	Population.
COUNTIES and JOINT COUNTIES - -	30	30	1,657,985
CITIES, BURGHS, and CONTRIBUTORY BURGHS - - - - -	76	23	962,199
TOTAL - - -		53	2,620,184

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Number of County Members.	County Population, exclusive of Cities and Boroughs.	Number of Borough Members.	Population of Cities and Boroughs.	Members for Universities.	Total Number of Members.	TOTAL POPULATION.
ENGLAND and WALES -	159	9,795,758	337	6,110,983	4	500	15,906,741
IRELAND - - - -	64	7,370,533	39	804,705	2	105	8,175,238
SCOTLAND - - -	30	1,657,985	23	962,199	- -	53	2,620,184
TOTAL - - -	253	18,824,270	399	7,877,887	6	658	26,702,163

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, &c.

A RETURN, showing the Total Number of MEMBERS sent to the HOUSE OF COMMONS by the several COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHs, in *England, Wales, Ireland* and *Scotland* respectively ; with the Amount of Population, according to the Census of 1841.

(*Mr. William S. O'Brien.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 August 1843.*

ABSTRACT
OF THE
CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.		HOUSES.			FAMILIES.	PERSONS.			
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
			Built.	Build- ing.					
LEINSTER.	CARLOW	14,008	509	45	14,562	15,210	42,428	43,800	86,228
	DROGHEDA TOWN	2,995	396	38	3,429	3,566	7,646	8,615	16,261
	DUBLIN CITY	20,109	1,561	101	21,771	49,511	104,630	128,096	232,726
	DUBLIN	22,112	1,441	136	23,689	26,765	66,300	73,747	140,047
	KILDARE	18,556	716	116	19,388	20,338	58,030	56,458	114,488
	KILKENNY CITY	3,057	285	15	3,357	3,931	8,765	10,306	19,071
	KILKENNY	29,090	801	90	29,981	30,874	90,349	93,000	183,349
	KINGS	24,534	932	118	25,584	26,683	72,651	74,206	146,857
	LONGFORD	19,195	600	64	19,859	20,579	57,610	57,881	115,491
	LOUTH	19,861	890	60	20,811	21,029	54,651	57,328	111,979
	MEATH	30,785	877	98	31,760	32,737	92,494	91,334	183,828
	QUEENS	25,438	853	117	26,408	27,442	76,403	77,527	153,930
	WESTMEATH	24,002	687	114	24,803	25,693	70,383	70,917	141,300
	WEXFORD	33,507	1,108	103	34,718	36,594	97,918	104,115	202,033
	WICKLOW	19,210	664	57	19,931	21,182	63,489	62,654	126,143
Total, ...		306,459	12,320	1,272	320,051	362,134	963,747	1,009,984	1,973,731
MUNSTER.	CLARE	44,870	1,048	181	46,099	48,981	144,109	142,285	286,394
	CORK CITY	8,773	1,316	24	10,113	16,499	35,489	45,231	80,720
	CORK	121,510	3,688	162	125,360	133,295	385,062	388,336	773,398
	KERRY	46,628	1,434	169	48,231	51,593	147,307	146,573	293,880
	LIMERICK CITY	5,255	596	15	5,866	9,686	21,436	26,955	48,391
	LIMERICK	42,872	972	98	43,942	46,652	140,561	141,077	281,638
	TIPPERARY	66,384	2,020	246	68,650	74,570	216,650	218,903	435,553
	WATERFORD CITY	2,978	153	19	3,150	5,347	10,227	12,989	23,216
	WATERFORD	25,367	778	109	26,254	28,531	85,349	87,622	172,971
Total, ...		364,637	12,005	1,023	377,665	415,154	1,186,190	1,209,971	2,396,161
ULSTER.	ANTRIM	47,880	2,674	41	50,595	50,910	133,213	142,975	276,188
	ARMAGH	41,297	2,186	93	43,576	43,175	113,892	118,501	232,393
	BELFAST TOWN	10,906	1,906	63	12,875	15,172	34,858	40,450	75,308
	CARRICKFERGUS	1,563	118	.	1,681	1,865	4,320	5,059	9,379
	CAVAN	40,964	1,349	70	42,383	42,592	120,814	122,344	243,158
	DONEGAL	51,389	2,088	26	53,503	53,899	145,821	150,627	296,448
	DOWN	65,102	3,635	153	68,890	68,153	173,538	187,908	361,446
	FERMANAGH	26,796	1,005	43	27,844	28,654	76,982	79,499	156,481
	LONDONDERRY	38,657	2,359	28	41,044	41,114	106,825	115,349	222,174
	MONAGHAN	35,078	1,362	45	36,485	36,934	98,071	102,371	200,442
	TYRONE	54,919	2,908	64	57,891	57,337	153,463	159,493	312,956
Total, ...		414,551	21,590	626	436,767	439,805	1,161,797	1,224,576	2,386,373
CONNAUGHT.	GALWAY TOWN	2,143	349	12	2,504	3,713	7,989	9,286	17,275
	GALWAY	71,182	1,527	181	72,890	74,655	211,575	211,348	422,923
	LEITRIM	25,912	712	25	26,649	27,192	77,501	77,796	155,297
	MAYO	68,421	2,059	73	70,553	70,938	194,198	194,689	388,887
	ROSCOMMON	44,088	926	55	45,069	46,387	127,016	126,573	253,589
	SLIGO	31,496	731	46	32,273	32,939	89,616	91,386	181,002
Total, ...		243,242	6,304	392	249,938	255,824	707,895	711,078	1,418,973
GENERAL TOTAL, ...		1,828,889	52,219	3,313	1,884,421	1,472,917	4,019,629	4,155,609	8,175,238

The above Abstract of the more general results has been prepared in consequence of an unforeseen delay in the printing of the detailed Returns and Report.

CENSUS OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,
22nd April, 1843.

WM. TIGHE HAMILTON,
HENRY JOHN BROWNRIGG,
THOS. A. LARCOM,

} Commissioners.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

CENSUS OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR

1841.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 86, Abbey-street, Dublin,
for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 February 1843;—*for*,

A RETURN of the Total Number of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS appearing, by the
LISTS or BOOKS of the CLERKS of the PEACE, registered for each COUNTY, CITY,
TOWN and BOROUGH in *Ireland*, on the 1st day of February in each of the following
Years, viz. 1835, 1837 and 1843; including in the Return for 1843 those only who
had been registered subsequently to the 1st day of February 1835; distinguishing, in
separate Columns, the Numbers registered under different Qualifications; and showing
the INCREASE or DECREASE exhibited by the Numbers so appearing registered on
the 1st day of February 1843, compared with those appearing registered at each of
the said previous Periods;—(being in continuation of a Return of Session 1841,
No. 240.)

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1843.

SCHEDULE.

	PAGE		PAGE
1.—ANTRIM (County) - - - - -	3	34.—KILKENNY (City) - - - - -	16
2.—ARMAGH - ditto - - - - -	3	35.—KING'S COUNTY - - - - -	16
3.—ARMAGH (Borough) - - - - -	4	36.—KINSALE (Borough) - - - - -	17
4.—ATHLONE - ditto - - - - -	4	37.—LEITRIM (County) - - - - -	17
5.—BANDON BRIDGE, ditto - - - - -	4	38.—LIMERICK - ditto - - - - -	17
6.—BELFAST - ditto - - - - -	5	39.—LIMERICK (City) - - - - -	18
7.—CARLOW (County) - - - - -	5	40.—LISBURN (Borough) - - - - -	18
8.—CARLOW (Borough) - - - - -	6	41.—LONDONDERRY (County) - - - - -	19
9.—CARRICKFERGUS (County of the Town of) -	6	42.—LONDONDERRY (City) - - - - -	19
10.—CASHEL (Borough) - - - - -	6	43.—LONGFORD (County) - - - - -	20
11.—CAVAN (County) - - - - -	7	44.—LOUTH - - ditto - - - - -	20
12.—CLARE - ditto - - - - -	7	45.—MALLOW (Borough) - - - - -	20
13.—CLONMEL (Borough) - - - - -	7	46.—MAYO (County) - - - - -	21
14.—COLERAINE - ditto - - - - -	8	47.—MEATH, ditto - - - - -	21
15.—CORK (County) - - - - -	8	48.—MONAGHAN, ditto - - - - -	21
16.—CORK (City) - - - - -	9	49.—NEWRY (Borough) - - - - -	22
17.—DONEGAL (County) - - - - -	9	50.—NEW ROSS, ditto - - - - -	22
18.—DOWN - - ditto - - - - -	9	51.—PORTARLINGTON, ditto - - - - -	22
19.—DOWNPATRICK (Borough) - - - - -	10	52.—QUEEN'S COUNTY - - - - -	23
20.—DROGHEDA (County of the Town of) - -	10	53.—ROSCOMMON (County) - - - - -	23
21.—DUBLIN (County) - - - - -	11	54.—SLIGO - - - ditto - - - - -	23
22.—DUBLIN (City) - - - - -	11	55.—SLIGO (Borough) - - - - -	24
23.—DUNDALK (Borough) - - - - -	12	56.—TIPPERARY (County) - - - - -	24
24.—DUNGANNON, ditto - - - - -	12	57.—TRALEE (Borough) - - - - -	25
25.—DUNGARVAN, ditto - - - - -	12	58.—TYRONE (County) - - - - -	25
26.—ENNIS - - - ditto - - - - -	13	59.—WATERFORD, ditto - - - - -	25
27.—ENNISKILLEN, ditto - - - - -	13	60.—WATERFORD (City) - - - - -	26
28.—FERMANAGH (County) - - - - -	13	61.—WESTMEATH (County) - - - - -	26
29.—GALWAY - - ditto - - - - -	14	62.—WEXFORD - - ditto - - - - -	26
30.—GALWAY (Borough) - - - - -	14	63.—WEXFORD (Borough) - - - - -	27
31.—KERRY (County) - - - - -	15	64.—WICKLOW (County) - - - - -	27
32.—KILDARE, ditto - - - - -	15	65.—YOUGHAL (Borough) - - - - -	28
33.—KILKENNY, ditto - - - - -	15		

A RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS appearing, by the Lists or Books of the Clerks of the Peace, registered for each COUNTY, CITY, TOWN and BOROUGH in *Ireland*, on the 1st day of February in each of the following Years, viz. 1835, 1837 and 1843; including in the Return for 1843 those only who had been registered subsequently to the 1st day of February 1835; distinguishing, in separate Columns, the Numbers registered under different Qualifications; and showing the INCREASE or DECREASE exhibited by the Numbers so appearing registered on the 1st day of February 1843, compared with those appearing registered at each of the said previous Periods;—(being in continuation of a Return of Session 1841, No. 240.)

1.—ANTRIM, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	600	443	66	2,345	340	7	3,803
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	334	286	31	1,597	200	12	2,460
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	5	5
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	266	157	35	748	140	- -	1,346
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	642	468	83	2,442	388	7	4,030
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	334	286	31	1,597	200	12	2,460
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	5	5
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	308	182	52	845	188	- -	1,575

(signed) S. Darcus,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Antrim.

2.—ARMAGH, County of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	261	265	107	2,322	477	6	3,438
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	273	205	45	2,866	231	14	3,634
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	12	- -	- - -	544	- - -	8	564
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	60	62	- -	246	- -	368
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	291	289	109	2,386	492	7	3,574
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	273	205	45	2,866	231	14	3,634
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- - -	480	- - -	- -	487
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	18	84	64	- -	261	7	427

(signed) Leonard Dobbin, jun.
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Armagh.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

3.—ARMAGH, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	592	- -	- -	- - 11 - -	603
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	929	- -	- -	- - 13 - -	942
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	337	- -	- -	- - 2 - -	339
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	754	- -	- -	- - 13 - -	767
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	929	- -	- -	- - 13 - -	942
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	175	- -	- -	- - - -	175
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

(signed) Leonard Dobbin, jun.
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Armagh.

4.—ATHLONE, Borough of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	289	- -	27	- - - -	316
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	416	- -	17	- - - -	433
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	127	- -	- -	- -	- -
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	358	- -	27	- - - -	385
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	416	- -	17	- - - -	433
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	58	- -	- -	- -	- -
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	- -

(signed) G. Fetherston H.
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Westmeath.

5.—BANDON BRIDGE, Borough of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	309	- -	12	- - - -	321
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	473	- -	13	- - - -	486
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	164	- -	1	- - - -	165
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	427	- -	16	- - - -	443
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	473	- -	13	- - - -	486
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	46	- -	- -	- - - -	43
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -

(signed) W. Ware,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork.

- - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

6.—BELFAST, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	2,250	- -	- -	burgesses - - 4	2,254
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	4,886	- -	- -	burgesses - - 4	4,890
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	2,636	- -	- -	- - - -	2,636
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	3,637	- -	- -	burgesses - - 4	3,641
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	4,886	- -	- -	burgesses - - 4	4,890
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	1,249	- -	- -	- - - -	1,249
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	-	-

(signed) S. Darcus,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Antrim.

7.—CARLOW, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	242	124	17	829	143	49	1,404
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	325	186	94	1,222	194	119	2,140
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	83	62	77	393	51	70	736
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	304	170	21	1,055	213	73	1,836
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	325	186	94	1,222	194	119	2,140
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	21	16	73	167	- -	46	304
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	-	-

(signed) A. J. Humfrey,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carlow.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

8.—CARLOW, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	406	- - -	7	- - - - -	413
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	592	- - -	16	- - - - -	608
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	186	- - -	9	- - - - -	195
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	523	- - -	12	- - - - -	535
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	592	- - -	16	- - - - -	608
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	69	- - -	4	- - - - -	73
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	-	- - -	-	- - - - -	-

(signed) A. J. Humphrey,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carlow.

9.—CARRICKFERGUS, Borough of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	73	434	- - -	922	- none -	1,429
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	26	167	- - -	860	- none -	1,053
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- none -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	47	267	- - -	62	- none -	376
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	75	461	- - -	922	- none -	1,458
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	26	167	- - -	860	- none -	1,053
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- none -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	49	294	- - -	62	- none -	405

(signed) David Legg,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town of Carrickfergus.

10.—CASHEL, Borough of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- nil -	302	- nil -	6	- nil -	308
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	280	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	280
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	- nil -	- - -	- nil -	- nil -	nil.
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	22	- - -	6	- - - - -	28
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	353	- - -	- nil -	- - - - -	353
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	280	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	280
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	- nil -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	nil.
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	73	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	73

Clonmel, 27 February 1843.

(signed) Geo. P. Prittie,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

11.—CAVAN, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	296	236	17	1,708	75	17	2,349
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	276	149	21	1,494	111	5	2,056
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	4	- -	36	- -	40
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	20	87	- - -	214	- - -	12	333
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	346	262	26	2,034	125	19	2,812
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	276	149	21	1,494	111	5	2,056
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	70	113	5	540	14	14	756

(signed) Gust. Tinte Dalton,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cavan.

12.—CLARE, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	290	260	20	2,141	105	8	2,824
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	324	148	14	1,385	126	18	2,015
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	34	- -	- - -	- -	21	10	65
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	112	6	756	- - -	- -	874
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	335	267	25	2,387	114	13	3,141
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	324	148	14	1,385	126	18	2,015
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	12	5	17
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	11	119	11	1,002	- - -	- -	1,143

(signed) Wm. Kean,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Clare.

13.—CLONMEL, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- nil -	601	- nil -	64	- nil -	685
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	586	- -	51	- - -	637
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	nil	- - -	nil	- - -	nil.
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	15	- -	33	- - -	48
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	699	- -	96	- - -	795
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	586	- -	51	- - -	637
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	nil	- - -	nil	- - -	nil.
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	113	- -	45	- - -	158

Clonmel, }
27 February 1843. }

(signed) Geo. P. Prittie,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

14.—COLERAINE, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	284	- -	36	- - - -	320
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	332	- -	94	- - - -	426
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	48	- -	58	- - - -	106
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	375	- -	54	- - - -	429
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	332	- -	94	- - - -	426
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	40	- - - -	- -
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	43	- -	- -	- - - -	3

(signed) William Gregg,
Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Londonderry

15.—CORK, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	954	488	123	1,719	570	29	3,883
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	1,416	490	182	1,701	732	90	4,611
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	462	2	59	- -	162	61	728
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	18	- -	- -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	1,254	600	159	2,027	736	66	4,842
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	1,416	490	182	1,701	732	90	4,611
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	162	- -	23	- -	- -	24	- -
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	110	- -	326	4	- -	231

(signed) W. Ware,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork.

RETURNS RELATING TO REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS, IRELAND.

1. 9

- - - - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

16.—CORK, City of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40 s.	£. 10.	Rent-	Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
	Free-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	House-holders.	chargers.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	78	137	25	17	73	621	2,263	7	1,244	- -	4,465
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	191	96	40	17	71	145	3,510	12	842	- -	4,924
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	113	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	1,247	5	- -	- -	1,380
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	41	- -	- -	2	476	- -	- -	402	- -	921
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	143	170	35	20	92	621	3,265	11	1,366	- -	5,723
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	191	96	40	17	71	145	3,510	12	842	- -	4,924
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	48	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	245	1	- -	- -	299
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	74	- -	3	21	476	- -	- -	524	- -	1,098

Dated this 27th day of February 1843.

(signed) George Foott,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of the City of Cork.

17.—DONEGAL, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	chargers.	
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	190	151	37	1,104	113	12	1,607
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	238	116	32	712	225	8	1,331
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	48	- -	- -	- -	112	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	35	5	392	- -	4	276
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	234	184	45	1,307	149	16	1,935
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	238	116	32	712	225	8	1,331
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	4	- -	- -	- -	76	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	68	13	595	- -	8	604

(signed) Jas Cochran,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Donegal.

18.—DOWN, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	425	300	12	2,496	50	24	3,307
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	316	176	15	1,654	62	20	2,243
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	3	- -	12	- -	15
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	109	124	- -	842	- -	4	1,079
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	488	326	15	2,615	53	28	3,525
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	316	176	15	1,654	62	20	2,243
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	- -	9
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	172	150	- -	961	- -	8	1,291

(signed) Rowland Craig,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Down.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

19.—DOWNPATRICK, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	190	347	- - -	- - - -	537
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	263	120	- - -	- - - -	383
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	73	- -	- - -	- - - -	73
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	227	- - -	- - - -	227
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	233	347	- - -	- - - -	580
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	263	120	- - -	- - - -	383
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	30	- -	- - -	- - - -	30
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	227	- - -	- - - -	227

(signed) Rowland Craig,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Down.

20.—DROGHEDA, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50. Free- holders.	Lease- holders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Rent- chargers.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
			£. 10.	£. 5.				
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	175	14	301	none	160	1	- none -	651
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	131	26	483	- -	167	1	- none -	808
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	12	182	- -	7	none	- -	157
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	44	- -	- -	- -	- -	none	- -	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	188	20	405	none	186	none	- none -	799
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	131	26	483	- -	167	1	- -	808
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	6	78	- -	- -	1	- -	9
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	57	- -	- -	- -	19	- -	- -	-

28 February 1843. (signed) Jos. Holmes,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town of Drogheda.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in *Ireland*—continued.

21.—DUBLIN, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	732	341	300	473	310	24	2,180
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	1,128	387	549	548	582	113	3,307
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	396	46	249	75	272	89	1,127
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	928	409	419	592	426	41	2,815
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	1,128	387	549	548	582	113	3,307
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	200	-	130	-	156	72	558
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	22	-	44	-	-	66

(signed) *G. A. Pollock,*
 Dep. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Dublin.

22.—DUBLIN, City of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.											
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40 s.	£. 10.	Rent-chargers.	Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
	Free-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	House-holders.				
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	413	400	320	155	976	31	2,836	6	1,992	-	7,129
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	896	431	1,046	239	1,714	4	7,531	36	5,245	-	17,142
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	483	31	726	84	738	-	4,695	30	3,253	-	10,040
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	732	533	830	262	1,658	32	4,655	19	2,688	-	11,409
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	896	431	1,046	239	1,714	4	7,531	36	5,245	-	17,142
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	164	-	216	-	56	-	2,876	17	2,557	-	5,886
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	102	-	23	-	28	-	-	-	-	153

(signed) *Archer & Dickinson,*
 Clerks of the Peace for the County of the City of Dublin.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

23.—DUNDALK, Borough of :

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	419	- -	8	- - -	427
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	561	- -	6	- - -	567
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	142	- -	- -	- - -	142
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	2	- - -	2
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	549	- -	8	- - -	557
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	561	- -	6	- - -	567
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	12	- -	- -	- - -	12
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	2	- - -	2

(signed) Thomas Bourne,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Louth.

24.—DUNGANNON, Borough of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	181	- -	- -	free burgesses 13	194
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	374	- -	- -	free burgesses 20	394
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	193	- -	- -	free burgesses 7	200
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	210	- -	- -	free burgesses 16	226
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	374	- -	- -	free burgesses 20	394
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	164	- -	- -	free burgesses 4	168
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

Peace Office, Omagh, }
27 February 1843. }

(signed) Alex^r Auchinleck,
Dep^y Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tyrone.

25.—DUNGARVAN, Borough of :

				Rent-chargers.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	422	189	88	3	- - -	712
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	189	217	18	2	- - -	426
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	28	- -	- -	- -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	233	- -	70	1	- - -	Total 304 Deduct 28 Increase. 276 Decrease.
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	425	230	88	4	- - -	747
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	189	217	18	2	- - -	426
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	236	13	70	2	- - -	321

(signed) Bat. Delandre,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Waterford.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in *Ireland*—continued.

26.—ENNIS, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.						
	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	273	- -	9	- - - -	282
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	212	- -	1	- - - -	213
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	61	- -	8	- - - -	69
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	344	- -	9	- - - -	353
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	212	- -	1	- - - -	213
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	132	- -	8	- - - -	140

(signed) *W^m Kean*,
 Clerk of the Peace for the County of Clare.

27.—ENNISKILLEN, Borough of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	240	- -	- - -	burgesses - 10	250
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	232	- -	- - -	burgesses - 18	250
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	burgesses - 8	8
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	8	- -	- - -	- - - -	8
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	284	- -	- - -	burgesses - 12	296
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	232	- -	- - -	burgesses - 18	250
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- - -	burgesses - 6	6
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	52	- -	- - -	- - - -	52

(signed) *Adam Nixon*,
 Clerk of the Peace for Fermanagh and Borough of Enniskillen.

28.—FERMANAGH, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	207	275	23	1,071	33	13	1,622
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	251	207	22	1,692	111	26	2,309
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	44	- -	- - -	621	78	13	756
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	68	1	- -	- - -	- -	69
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	248	289	27	1,238	42	20	1,864
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	251	207	22	1,692	111	26	2,309
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	3	- -	- - -	454	69	6	532
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	82	5	- -	- - -	- -	87

(signed) *Adam Nixon*,
 Clerk of the Peace for the County of Fermanagh.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

29.—GALWAY, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	496	268	- - -	7,261	- - -	23	8,048
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	325	107	- - -	1,570	- - -	4	2,006
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	171	161	- - -	5,691	- - -	19	6,042
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	527	282	- - -	7,364	- - -	- -	8,173
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	325	107	- - -	1,570	- - -	4	2,002
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	202	175	- - -	5,794	- - -	15	6,171

7 March 1843. (signed) Jam. Kelly, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Galway.

30.—GALWAY, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	639	712	- -	1,277	- - - -	2,628
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	215	617	- -	560	- - - -	1,392
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	424	95	- -	717	- - - -	1,236
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	647	799	- -	1,293	- - - -	2,739
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	215	617	- -	560	- - - -	1,392
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	432	182	- -	733	- - - -	1,347

(signed) John M. O'Hara, Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town of Galway.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in *Ireland*—continued.

31.—KERRY, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	291	207	29	576	109	20	1,232
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	396	235	33	795	195	67	1,721
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	105	28	4	219	86	47	489
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	357	227	32	646	120	30	1,412
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	396	235	33	795	195	67	1,721
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	39	8	1	149	75	37	309
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) *F. Crosbie*,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kerry.

32.—KILDARE, County of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	230	135	23	585	166	8	1,147
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	390	107	82	418	158	25	1,180
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	160	- -	59	- -	- -	17	236
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	28	- -	167	8	- -	203
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	328	155	34	661	215	15	1,408
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	390	107	82	418	158	25	1,180
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	62	- -	48	- -	- -	10	120
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	48	- -	243	57	- -	348

(signed) *George Medlicott*,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kildare.

33.—KILKENNY, County of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	233	90	6	837	115	17	1,298
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	542	173	28	1,822	203	29	2,797
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	309	83	22	985	88	12	1,499
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	311	127	14	1,167	89	18	1,726
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	542	173	28	1,822	203	29	2,797
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	231	46	14	655	114	11	1,071
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) *John Flood*,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kilkenny.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - - - -

34.—KILKENNY, City of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.											
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40s.	£. 10.	Rent-	Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
	Free-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	House-holders.	chargers.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	40	20	3	5	7	126	248	4	129.	- -	582
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	37	13	7	1	3	57	381	- -	117	- -	616
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	133	- -	- -	- -	137
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	3	7	- -	4	4	69	- -	4	12	- -	103
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	48	24	6	6	9	128	384	4	166	- -	775
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	37	13	7	1	3	57	381	- -	117	- -	616
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	11	11	- -	5	6	71	3	4	49	- -	160

(signed) Patrick Watters,
Clerk of the Peace for the City of Kilkenny.

35.—KING'S COUNTY :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	chargers.	
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	375	165	13	917	25	41	1,536
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	384	170	21	1,004	59	39	1,677
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	9	5	8	87	34	- -	141
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	450	193	17	1,121	41	55	1,877
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	384	170	21	1,004	59	39	1,677
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	4	- -	18	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	66	23	- -	117	- -	16	200

(signed) L. Parsons,
Clerk of the Peace for the King's County.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

36.—KINSALE, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.						
	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	222	- -	42	- - - -	264
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	330	- -	25	- - - -	355
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	108	- -	- -	- - - -	91
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	17	- -	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	331	- -	43	- - - -	374
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	330	- -	25	- - - -	355
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	1	- -	18	- - - -	19

(signed) W. Ware,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork.

37.—LEITRIM, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	190	158	2	1,128	34	9	1,521
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	192	116	- - -	1,151	28	5	1,492
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	2	- - -	- - -	23	- - -	- -	25
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	42	- - -	- -	6	4	52
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	216	168	- - -	1,308	42	- -	1,734
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	192	116	- - -	1,151	28	5	1,492
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	5	5
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	24	52	- - -	157	14	- -	247

(signed) Alex. Faris,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Leitrim.

38.—LIMERICK, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	453	495	29	1,869	135	36	3,017
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	436	161	23	1,038	55	25	1,738
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	17	334	6	831	80	11	1,279
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	497	502	52	2,032	159	38	3,230
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	436	161	23	1,038	55	25	1,738
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	61	341	29	994	104	13	1,542

(signed) M. H. De Courcy,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick,

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - - - -

39.—LIMERICK, City of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40 s.	£. 10.	Rent-	Freemen.	Other	Total
	Free- holders.	Free- holders.	Lease- holders.	Free- holders.	Lease- holders.	Free- holders.	House- holders.	chargers.		Corporate Right (if any).	
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	203	197	5	34	27	696	1,574	13	285	- -	3,034
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	156	63	8	5	5	183	1,519	3	173	- -	2,115
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	47	134	- -	29	22	513	55	10	112	- -	922
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	233	212	9	35	27	696	2,007	14	301	- -	3,534
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	156	63	8	5	5	183	1,519	3	173	- -	2,115
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	77	149	1	30	22	513	488	11	128	- -	1,419

(signed) William Roche,
Clerk of the Peace for the City of Limerick.

40.—LISBURN, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	137	- -	- -	- -	137
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	194	- -	- -	- -	194
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	57	- -	- -	- -	57
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	156	- -	- -	- -	156
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	194	- -	- -	- -	194
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	38	- -	- -	- -	38
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

(signed) S. Darcus,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Antrim.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

41.—LONDONDERRY, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	360	172	34	1,464	600	28	2,658
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	186	81	18	1,078	168	7	1,538
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	174	91	16	386	432	21	1,120
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	376	176	45	1,543	683	28	2,851
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	186	81	18	1,078	168	7	1,538
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	190	95	27	465	515	21	1,313

(signed) William Gregg,
Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Londonderry.

42.—LONDONDERRY, City of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.											
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40 s.	£. 10.	Rent-chargers.	Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
	Free-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	House-holders.				
Registered to 1st February 1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	484	-	219	-	703
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	-	199	-	798
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	576	-	229	-	805
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	-	199	-	798
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	—	—

(signed) William Gregg,
Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Londonderry.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

43.—LONGFORD, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£.50.	£.20.		£.10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	220	116	12	1,053	56	8	1,465
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	221	100	20	889	137	21	1,388
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	1	-	8	-	81	13	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	16	-	164	-	-	77
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	252	139	20	1,219	93	13	1,736
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	221	100	20	889	137	21	1,388
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	44	8	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	31	39	-	330	-	-	348

Peace Office, Longford, }
February 27, 1843. }

(signed) John F. Crawford,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Longford.

44.—LOUTH, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	239	99	12	464	88	31	933
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	327	113	31	458	153	82	1,164
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	88	14	19	-	65	51	237
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	261	115	13	486	100	40	1,015
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	327	113	31	458	153	82	1,164
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	66	-	18	-	53	42	179
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	2	-	28	-	-	30

(signed) Thomas Bourne,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Louth.

45.—MALLOW, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders..		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£.10.	£.5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	315	213	-	-	Rent-chargers.	528
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	72	303	-	-	4	379
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	90	-	-	4	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	243	-	-	-	-	149
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	337	305	-	-	-	642
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	72	303	-	-	4	379
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	4	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	265	2	-	-	-	263

(signed) W. Ware,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

46.—MAYO, County of.

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	364	286	1	1,090	7	24	1,772
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	320	130	- - -	1,029	13	2	1,494
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	6	- -	6
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	44	156	- - -	61	- - -	22	283
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	390	294	1	1,312	7	24	2,028
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	320	130	- - -	1,029	13	2	1,494
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	6	- -	6
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	70	164	1	283	- - -	22	540

(signed) *Thos Gildea,*
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Mayo.

47.—MEATH, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	497	162	25	713	173	53	1,623
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	500	120	36	633	115	77	1,481
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	3	- -	11	- - -	- - -	24	38
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	42	- - -	80	58	- -	180
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	579	191	32	803	199	68	1,872
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	500	120	36	633	115	77	1,481
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	4	- -	- - -	9	13
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	79	71	- - -	170	84	- -	404

(signed) *Rob. Chambers,*
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Meath.

48.—MONAGHAN, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	29	14	2	377	39	5	466
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	201	138	30	1,423	327	21	2,140
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	172	124	28	1,046	288	16	1,674
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	51	32	7	712	154	8	964
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	201	138	30	1,423	327	21	2,140
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	150	106	23	711	173	13	1,176
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	--	—	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) *Rob. A. Smith,*
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Monaghan.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

49.—NEWRY, Borough of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	683	488	- -	- - - -	1,176
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	1,072	102	- -	- - - -	1,174
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	384	- -	- -	- - - -	384
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	- -	386	- -	- - - -	386
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	951	488	- -	- - - -	1,439
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	1,072	102	- -	- - - -	1,174
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	121	- -	- -	- - - -	121
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	- -	386	- -	- - - -	386

(signed) Rowland Craig,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Down.

50.—NEW ROSS, Borough of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	129	- -	7	- - - -	136
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	368	- -	11	- - - -	379
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	239	- -	4	- - - -	243
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	221	- -	11	- - - -	232
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	368	- -	11	- - - -	379
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	147	- -	- -	- - - -	147
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -

(signed) Joseph Meadows,
Dep. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford.

51.—PORTARLINGTON, Borough of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	166	- -	5	Portreeve.	171
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	191	- -	12	1	204
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	25	- -	7	1	33
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	205	- -	11	1	217
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	191	- -	12	1	204
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	- -	- -	1	- - - -	- -
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	14	- -	- -	- - - -	13

(signed) Wm. Caldbeck,
Clerk of the Peace for the Queen's County.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

52.—QUEEN’S COUNTY:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	378	222	12	1,029	69	61	1,771
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	445	221	24	846	84	132	1,752
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	67	- -	12	- -	15	71	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	1	- - -	183	- - -	- -	19
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	480	308	21	1,374	92	122	2,397
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	445	221	24	846	84	132	1,752
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	3	- -	- - -	10	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	35	87	- - -	528	8	- -	645

(signed) Wm. Caldbeck,
 Clerk of the Peace for the Queen’s County.

53.—ROSCOMMON, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	349	160	7	1,234	91	11	1,852
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	235	56	3	531	70	19	914
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	8	8
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	114	104	4	703	21	- -	846
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	406	175	7	1,276	122	16	2,002
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	235	56	3	531	70	19	914
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	3	3
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	171	119	4	745	52	- -	1,091

(signed) John Morow,
 Dep. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Roscommon.

54.—SLIGO, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	211	163	4	394	6	16	794
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	301	133	10	661	44	22	1,171
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	90	- -	6	267	38	6	407
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	30	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	30
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	276	189	5	543	5	18	1,036
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	301	133	10	661	44	22	1,171
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	25	- -	5	118	39	4	191
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	56	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) R. B. Wynne,
 Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sligo.

A RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - -

55.—SLIGO, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£ 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	640	- -	7	- - - -	647
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	1,046	- -	13	- - - -	1,059
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	406	- -	6	- - - -	412
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	829	- -	8	- - - -	837
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	1,046	- -	13	- - - -	1,059
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	217	- -	5	- - - -	222
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) R. B. Wynne,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sligo.

56.—TIPPERARY, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	660	361	2	1,459	2	1	2,485
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	884	293	38	1,510	183	47	2,955
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	224	- -	36	51	181	46	538
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	68	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	68
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	854	437	15	1,773	51	5	3,135
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	884	293	38	1,510	183	47	2,955
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	34	- -	23	- -	132	42	231
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	144	- - -	263	- - -	- -	407

Clonmel, 27 February 1843.

(signed) Geo. P. Prattie,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in *Ireland*—continued.

57.—TRALEE, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.						
	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other (Corporate Right (if any)).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	263	- -	3	- - - -	266
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	485	- -	13	- - - -	498
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	222	- -	10	- - - -	232
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	404	- -	10	- - - -	414
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	485	- -	13	- - - -	498
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	81	- -	3	- - - -	84
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—

(signed) *F. Crosbie*,
 Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kerry.

58.—TYRONE, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.							
	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent- chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	191	234	29	870	25	19	1,368
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	332	231	37	1,755	23	30	2,408
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	141	- -	8	885	- - -	11	1,040
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	- -	3	- - -	- -	2	—	—
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	328	348	52	1,779	64	31	2,602
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	332	231	37	1,755	23	30	2,408
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	- -	117	15	24	41	1	194

Peace Office, Omagh, }
 28 February 1843. }
 (signed) *Alex^r Auchinleck*,
 Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tyrone.

59.—WATERFORD, County of :

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	249	167	12	870	133	53	1,484
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	190	76	7	499	80	31	883
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1835.	59	91	5	371	53	22	601
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	260	169	13	925	140	56	1,563
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	190	76	7	499	80	31	883
Increase, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1st February 1843, com- pared with 1st February 1837.	70	93	6	426	60	25	680

(signed) *Bat. Delandree*,
 Clerk of the Peace for the County of Waterford.

A TABLE of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors appearing, by the Lists or Books of the - - - - -

60.—WATERFORD, City of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		40 s.	£. 10.	Rent-chargers.	Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
	Free-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Free-holders.	House-holders.				
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	25	18	14	3	4	28	885	3	656	-	1,636
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	34	12	16	2	5	19	795	3	610	-	1,496
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	9	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	6	-	1	-	9	90	-	46	-	152
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	32	23	19	-	-	20	713	3	676	-	1,486
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	34	22	16	2	5	19	791	3	640	-	1,530
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	2	-	-	2	5	-	78	-	-	-	87
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	36	-	41

(signed) R. Cooke,
Clerk of the Peace for the City of Waterford.

61.—WESTMEATH, County of:

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	277	113	13	1,013	88	29	1,543
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	314	69	18	810	108	27	1,346
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	37	-	5	-	20	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	44	-	203	-	12	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	300	121	17	1,074	107	39	1,658
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	314	69	18	810	108	27	1,346
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	14	-	1	-	1	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	52	-	264	-	12	-

(signed) G. Fetherston H.
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Westmeath.

62.—WEXFORD, County of:

Registered to 1st February 1835 -	402	231	13	2,108	178	23	2,955
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	433	122	17	1,530	157	47	2,306
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	31	-	4	-	-	24	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	109	-	578	21	-	649
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	460	268	18	2,432	224	40	3,442
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	433	122	17	1,530	157	47	2,306
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	27	146	1	902	67	-	1,136

(signed) Joseph Meadows,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford.

- - - Clerks of the Peace, registered for each County, City, Town and Borough in Ireland—continued.

63.—WEXFORD, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- -	155	- -	122	- - - -	277
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	346	- -	127	- - - -	473
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	191	- -	5	- - - -	196
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- -	218	- -	143	- - - -	361
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- -	346	- -	127	- - - -	473
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	128	- -	- - -	- - - -	112
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	- -	- -	16	-	-

(signed) Joseph Meadows,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford.

64.—WICKLOW, County of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	£. 50.	£. 20.		£. 10.		Rent-chargers.	£. 50.	Total.
	Freeholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.	Freeholders.	Leaseholders.		Leaseholders.	
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	259	153	32	1,056	140	23	2	1,665
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	388	124	53	931	153	81	2	1,732
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	129	- -	21	- -	13	58	- -	67
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- -	29	- - -	125	-	-	-	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	330	168	41	1,154	156	48	3	1,900
Registered from 1st February 1835, to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	388	124	53	931	153	81	2	1,732
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	58	- -	12	- -	- - -	33	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- -	44	- - -	223	3	- -	1	168

(signed) Sam. Fenton,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wicklow.

RETURN of the Total Number of Parliamentary Electors registered for each County, &c. in Ireland—continued.

65.—YOUGHAL, Borough of :

NUMBER AND QUALIFICATION OF REGISTERED PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.

	Freeholders.	Householders.		Freemen.	Other Corporate Right (if any).	Total.
		£. 10.	£. 5.			
Registered to 1st February 1835 -	- - -	282	- -	70	- - - -	352
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	482	- -	80	- - - -	562
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	200	- -	10	- - - -	210
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1835.	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
Registered to 1st February 1837 -	- - -	465	- -	120	- - - -	585
Registered from 1st February 1835 to 1st February 1843, inclusive.	- - -	482	- -	80	- - - -	562
Increase, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	17	-	-	-	-
Decrease, 1st February 1843, compared with 1st February 1837.	- - -	-	-	40	- - - -	23

(signed) W. Ware,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS
(IRELAND).

A RETURN of the Total Number of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS appearing, by the Lists or Books of the Clerks of the Peace, registered for each COUNTY, CITY, TOWN and BOROUGH in Ireland, on the 1st day of February in the Years 1835, 1837 and 1843; —(being in continuation of a Return of Session 1841, No. 240.

(Sir Robert Ferguson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1843.

COMMISSIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1842 ;—for,

RETURNS of all the COMMISSIONS that have been issued or appointed since, and in continuation of, the last Return printed by Order of this House, No. 346, 1st May 1838 ;—also, A RETURN of the NUMBER and TITLES of the former COMMISSIONS that are now actually in Operation; with a Statement of the Progress made in each, and the Expense already incurred in each separately ; and also, of the NUMBER of those that have been closed, and at what Period, with the final Results and Total Expense of each.

COMMISSIONS INCLUDED IN THE FORMER RETURN.

COMMISSION.	Expense incurred.			Dates of Reports.	Dates of Presentation.	REMARKS.
	£.	s.	d.			
1.—The Commission for inquiring into the practical Operation of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales - - - - -	6,565	17	2	20 Feb. 1834	21 Feb. 1834	Commission ceased.
2.—The Commission for inquiring into the Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage in England and Wales - - - - -	3,732	13	5	16 June 1834 16 „ 1835	26 July 1834 23 June 1835	} Commission ceased.
3.—The Commission for inquiring into the Employment of Children in Factories in the Manufacturing Districts of Great Britain - - - - -	4,919	17	2	25 June 1833 13 July „ 15 Feb. 1834	28 June 1833 15 July „ 25 Mar. 1834	
5.—The Commission for inquiring into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites and Emoluments of the several Public Offices in the Civil List, the Earl Marshals College and Heralds College - - - - -	45	19	-	28 Dec. 1836	2 Mar. 1837	Commission ceased.
6.—The Commission on the Public Records - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	- - This was a continuation of former Commissions. The superintendence of matters relating to the Public Records has been entrusted to the Master of the Rolls.
7.—The Commission for inquiring into the Public Charities, so far as relates to the Commissions dated 22 December 1831 - - - - £.37,169 18 11 and 22 October 1835 - 42,198 - -	79,367	18	11	10 July 1832 10 Jan. 1833 10 July „ 10 Jan. 1834 19 July „ 26 Nov. 1836 4 Feb. 1837 30 June „ 8 Aug. 1835 17 Aug. 1836 17 July 1837 4 Aug. 1838 1 May 1839 30 Apr. 1840 1 May 1841 2 May 1842	8 Mar. 1833 16 Aug. „ 19 Apr. 1834 13 Aug. „ 15 July 1837 28 Nov. „ 21 June 1838 10 Aug. 1835 19 Aug. 1836 15 July 1837 16 Aug. 1838 1 May 1839 4 May 1840 7 May 1841 11 May 1842	} Commissions ceased.
8.—The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the Act 4 & 5 William IV., c. 26 - - - -	359,118	5	4	17 Mar. 1835 4 Mar. 1836 20 May „ 24 June „	19 Mar. 1835 10 Mar. 1836 20 May „ 30 June „	
9.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of the Established Church, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues - - - - -	2,276	4	-	24 June 1834 9 June 1836 10 Mar. 1837 8 Mar. 1839 22 Apr. 1840 3 May 1841	30 July 1834 20 June 1836 4 Apr. 1837 26 Mar. 1839 1 May 1840 17 May 1841	- - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (A.), p. 5.]
10.—The Commission for digesting the several Statutes relating to Criminal and other Law - - - - -	31,634	10	5	17 Mar. 1835 4 Mar. 1836 20 May „ 24 June „	19 Mar. 1835 10 Mar. 1836 20 May „ 30 June „	- - Commission ceased 15 Aug. 1836. The Secretary and Clerks were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commission. [See No. 35 of this List.]
11.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales - - - - -	24,700	-	-	24 June 1834 9 June 1836 10 Mar. 1837 8 Mar. 1839 22 Apr. 1840 3 May 1841	30 July 1834 20 June 1836 4 Apr. 1837 26 Mar. 1839 1 May 1840 17 May 1841	- - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (B.), p. 6.]
12.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of Municipal Corporations in Scotland - - - - -	13,570	-	-	- 1835 - - 1837 -	30 Mar. 1835 24 Apr. 1837	} Commission ceased.
				5 Aug. 1835	28 Aug. 1835	Commission ceased.

(continued.)

COMMISSION.	Expense incurred.	Dates of Reports.	Dates of Presentation.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.			
13.—The Commission for inquiring into County Rates and the Authority for Receipt of Fees by Magistrates and Sheriffs - - - }	3,517 - -	11 Aug. 1835 26 June 1836	12 Aug. 1835 20 June 1836	Commission ceased.
14.—The Commissions for inquiring into the Practicability and Expediency of consolidating the different Departments connected with the Civil Administration of the Army - - - - - }	2,886 - 11	21 Feb. 1837	9 Mar. 1837	Commission ceased.
15.—The Commission for inquiring into the several Modes of Punishment in the Land Forces - - - - - }	1,418 7 -	15 Mar. 1836	18 Mar. 1836	Commission ceased.
16.—The Commission for inquiring into the existing Laws and Regulations respecting Pilotage - - - - - }	585 9 -	25 Feb. 1836	7 Mar. 1836	Commission ceased.
17.—The Commission for inquiring into and settling the Boundaries of Cities, Boroughs and Municipal Corporations in England and Wales - - - - - }	11,095 - -	- 1837 -	25 Apr. 1837	Commission ceased.
18.—The Commission for adjudicating on the unsettled Claims of British Subjects for Losses by the Decrees of Sequestration and Confiscation of the French Government in 1793 ;—for investigating Claims of British Subjects for Losses under the Decrees of the Danish Government in 1807 ;—and, for examining into and reporting upon Claims of British Subjects trading with Spain, whose Property in Book Debts and Merchandize had been sequestered by the Spanish Government subsequent to the Year 1804, &c. - - - - - }	20,414 15 8	28 Mar. 1835 27 Dec. 1838 6 Feb. 1839 12 May 1840 20 Feb. 1839 13 Feb. 1841	3 Apr. 1835 - - - 28 Feb. 1839 2 July 1840 27 Mar. 1839 25 Feb. 1841	-- In operation. [For the result of their labours, and progress made, see Return herewith, marked (C.), p.7.]
19.—The Commission for inquiring into the several Modes in which the Public Money is received and paid, and the Accounts thereof kept - - - - - }	700 - -	8 Oct. 1831	10 Oct. 1831	Commission ceased.
20.—The Commission for inquiring into and reporting upon the Laws and Regulations respecting the different Branches of the Revenue of Excise - - - - - }	11,035 - -	26 July 1833 2 Sept. " 2 " 9 Dec. " 20 Jan. 1834 26 Feb. " 25 July " 25 Apr. " 18 June " 21 July " 23 Dec. " 27 Feb. 1835 20 Mar. " 16 May " 30 June " 27 Aug. " 31 " 16 Dec. " 15 Feb. 1836 12 July " 12 " 15 Dec. 1834 29 Apr. 1835 12 June " 18 " 2 July " 23 " 11 Apr. 1836 30 " 8 Feb. 1837 15 Apr. " 7 July " 14 Dec. "	19 June 1834 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 6 Aug. " 19 June " 6 Aug. " 6 " 23 Mar. 1835 13 Apr. " 13 " 2 Sept. " 2 " 7 " 7 " 3 Mar. 1836 21 " 26 Apr. 1837 15 Aug. 1836 20 July 1835 22 June " 8 July " 8 " 8 " 20 May 1836 20 " 20 " 20 Feb. 1837 24 Apr. " 14 July " 22 Dec. "	Commission ceased.
21.—The Commissions for inquiring into and reporting upon the Revenue and Management of the Post Office - - - }	3,361 . - -	15 Dec. 1834 29 Apr. 1835 12 June " 18 " 2 July " 23 " 11 Apr. 1836 30 " 8 Feb. 1837 15 Apr. " 7 July " 14 Dec. "	20 July 1835 22 June " 8 July " 8 " 8 " 20 May 1836 20 " 20 " 20 Feb. 1837 24 Apr. " 14 July " 22 Dec. "	Commission ceased.

COMMISSION.	Expense incurred.	Dates of Reports.	Dates of Presentation.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.			
22.—The Commission for inquiring into the Forms of Proceeding in the Court of Session, the Sheriffs' Courts, &c. in Scotland - - - - -	6,731 - -	2 May 1834 30 June 1835 13 Jan. 1838 25 Nov. 1839	12 May 1834 7 Aug. 1835 20 Feb. 1838 1 May 1840	Commission ceased.
23.—The Commission for inquiring into the Opportunities of Religious Worship and Means of Religious Instruction, and the Pastoral Superintendence afforded to the People of Scotland - - - - -	21,458 5 5	- 1837 - - " - - 1838 - - " - - " - - " - - " - - " -	7 Feb. 1837 6 Dec. " 5 Feb. 1838 11 Apr. " 6 Feb. 1839 6 " " 6 " " 6 " "	Commission ceased.
24.—The Commission for facilitating Emigration to the British Possessions abroad -	395 - -	15 Mar. 1832	15 Aug. 1832	Commission ceased.
25.—The Commission of Arbitration for inquiring into and deciding upon Claims to Compensation, under the Act 3 & 4 William IV., c. 73, for the Abolition of Slavery - - - - -	140,722 12 11	- - -	- - -	-- Commission ceased. [See Return herewith, marked (D.), p. 10.]
26.—The Commission for inquiring into and reporting upon the State of the Public Establishments at Saint Helena, and the East India Company's Property there -	2,282 6 8	15 Dec. 1834 21 " " 30 " " 29 Jan. 1835 12 Mar. "	- - -	Commission ceased.
27.—The Commission for the Investigation and Redress of all Grievances affecting His Majesty's Subjects in Lower Canada -	27,211 - -	23 Jan. 1836 12 Mar. " 3 May " 17 June " 24 Oct. " 15 Nov. "	20 Feb. 1837	Commission ceased.
28.—The Commission appointed pursuant to the Act 5 & 6 William IV., c. 67, for the Improvement of the River Shannon	21,203 13 1	Mar. - 1836 9 Dec. 1837 24 May 1838 21 Feb. 1839 28 " "	28 Mar. 1836 19 Dec. 1837 12 July 1838 7 Mar. 1839 7 " "	Commission ceased.
29.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of the Irish Fisheries - - -	2,688 12 5	31 Oct. 1836 4 Nov. "	23 Mar. 1837 21 Apr. "	Commission ceased.
30.—The Commission for inquiring into Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland - - - - -	3,432 18 9	1 Mar. 1833 15 Apr. 1834 20 Jan. 1836 15 June 1837	28 Aug. 1833 8 " 1834 6 May 1836 10 July 1837	Commission ceased.
31.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of Religious and other Public Instruction in Ireland - - - - -	43,944 3 7	- 1835 - - " -	19 June 1835 7 Sept. "	Commission ceased.
32.—The Commission for inquiring into Municipal Corporations in Ireland - -	10,150 - -	- " -	30 Mar. "	Commission ceased.
33.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of the Poor in Ireland - -	25,565 5 -	- " - - 1836 - - " -	8 July " 30 Mar. 1836 17 Feb. 1837	Commission ceased.
34.—The Commission for administering the Funds placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the Education of the Poor of Ireland - - - - -	-- No return from Ireland.	- 1834 - 13 June 1835 13 July 1836 12 Oct. 1837 - 1839 - Apr. - 1840 23 Apr. 1841 25 Mar. 1842	3 Mar. 1834 18 June 1835 19 July 1836 22 Jan. 1838 21 Feb. 1839 1 June 1840 27 May 1841 25 May 1842	In operation.
35.—The Ecclesiastical Commission for England, appointed and incorporated by the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 77 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- Not a temporary Commission. [See Letter herewith, marked (E.), p. 10.]
36.—The Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 71 - - - - -	190,265 8 4	1 Nov. 1837 1 May 1838 28 Feb. 1839 3 " 1840 9 " 1841	21 Nov. 1837 14 May 1838 14 " 1839 6 Feb. 1840 19 " 1841	-- In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (F.), p. 11.]

COMMISSION.	Expense incurred.	Dates of Reports.	Dates of Presentation.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.			
37.—The Commission for inquiring as to the Expediency of establishing a Constabulary Force in England and Wales -	769 11 10	27 Mar. 1839	27 Mar. 1839	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (G.), p. 11.]
38.—The Commission for inquiring into the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages - - - - -	3,096 16 2	18 June 1838	20 July 1838	Commission ceased.
39.—The Commission appointed to report upon the best System of Railways in Ireland	24,842 - -	{ 11 Mar. 1837 13 July 1838	{ 21 Mar. 1837 27 July 1838	{ Commission ceased.
40.—The Commission for visiting the University of Aberdeen - - - - -	1,186 9 6	{ - 1838 - 1 Feb. 1839	{ 26 Apr. 1838 13 May 1839	{ Commission ceased.
41.—The Commission for visiting the University of Glasgow - - - - -	418 15 3	16 Mar. 1839	6 May 1839	Commission ceased.
42.—The Colonization Commission for South Australia, per Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	{ --[See Return herewith, marked (H.), p. 12.]
43.—The Commission for inquiring into the Administration of the Civil Government of Malta and its Dependencies - -	6,900 - -	{ 14 Mar. 1837 4 May " 2 June " 8 Jan. 1838 19 Feb. " 19 Apr. " 21 " " 23 " " 27 " "	{ 14 Feb. 1838 27 Mar. 1839	{ Commission ceased.
44.—The Committee for inquiring into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites and Emoluments of the several Public Offices -	378 7 10	{ 18 Feb. 1837 18 Apr. "	{ 23 Mar. 1837 5 May "	{ Committee ceased.
45.—The Commission for inquiring into the Condition of the Unemployed Hand-Loom Weavers - - - - -	5,558 8 10	19 Feb. 1841	19 Feb. 1841	Commission ceased.

The foregoing are the particulars of all the Commissions issued prior to 1st May 1838, which Commissions were included in the Parliamentary Return, No. 346, of that year.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED SINCE 1 MAY 1838.

46.—The Commission for inquiring into the State of the Roads in England and Wales - - - - -	654 9 -	17 July 1840	29 July 1840	Commission ceased.
47.—The Commission on Military and Naval Promotions and Retirements - -	1,218 - -	26 Mar. 1840	3 Apr. 1840	Commission ceased.
48.—The Commission for inquiring as to the manner in which Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued since the passing of the Act 4 & 5 William IV., c. 15	190 - -	31 Jan. 1842	3 Feb. 1842	Commission ceased.
49.—The Commission appointed to inquire into the Defaults of Official Assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy - - - -	60 11 6	- - - -	- - - -	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (I.), p. 13.]
50.—The Commission for inquiring into the Employment of Children and Young Persons of the Poorer Classes in Mines, &c. - - - - -	4,648 - 9	21 Apr. 1842	3 May 1842	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (J.), p. 13.]
51.—The Commission for carrying into effect the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, c. 35, designated "The Copyhold Commissioners" -	1,583 14 2	- - - -	- - - -	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (K.), p. 15.]
52.—The Commission for inquiring relative to the Promotion of the Fine Arts - -	2 6 2	- - - -	- - - -	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (L.), p. 16.]
53.—The Commission of Revenue Inquiry -	124 11 3	- - - -	- - - -	{ - - In operation. [See Return herewith, marked (M.), p. 16.]
TOTAL - - - - £.	1,128,626 6 5			

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
13 July 1842.

G. Clerk.

RETURNS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

(A.)
POOR LAW COMMISSION.

NAMES AND OFFICES.	Dates of Appointment on the Establishment.	ANNUAL SALARY.					
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Three Commissioners :							
George Nicholls, esq. - - - -	18 Aug. 1834	2,000	-	-			
George Cornwall Lewis, esq. - - -	30 Jan. 1839	2,000	-	-			
Sir Edmund Walker Head, bart. - -	25 Nov. 1841	2,000	-	-			
One Secretary :					6,000	-	-
Edwin Chadwick, esq. - - - -	18 Aug. 1834	-	-	-	1,200	-	-
Two Assistant Secretaries :							
George Coode, esq. - - - -	" " "	700	-	-			
William Golden Lumley, esq. - - -	23 Apr. 1839	600	-	-			
Eleven Assistant Commissioners in England :					1,300	-	-
Charles Mott, esq. - - - -	4 Nov. 1834	700	-	-			
Alfred Power, esq. - - - -	" " "	700	-	-			
William Henry Toovey Hawley, esq. -	5 " "	700	-	-			
William John Gilbert, esq. - - -	1 Dec. "	700	-	-			
James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, esq., M.D.	11 July 1835	600	-	-			
Robert Weale, esq. - - - -	" " "	700	-	-			
Edward Carleton Tufnell, esq. - -	" " "	700	-	-			
Sir John James Walsham, bart. - -	23 Nov. "	700	-	-			
William Day, esq. - - - -	16 Jan. 1836	700	-	-			
Henry Walter Parker, esq. - - -	9 Apr. "	700	-	-			
Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, esq. -	1 July 1839	700	-	-			
Eleven Assistant Commissioners in Ireland :							
Edward Gulson, esq. - - - -	28 Oct. 1834	700	-	-			
Richard Hall, esq. - - - -	7 Mar. 1835	700	-	-			
William James Youles, esq. - - -	4 Feb. 1836	700	-	-			
Edward Senior, esq. - - - -	31 Aug. 1838	700	-	-			
The Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements	" " "	700	-	-			
William John Hancock, esq. - - -	15 Sept. "	700	-	-			
John O'Donoghue, esq. - - - -	" " "	700	-	-			
Denis Phelan, esq. - - - -	15 Oct. "	700	-	-			
Richard Michaux Muggeridge, esq. -	1 Apr. 1839	700	-	-			
Cæsar George Otway, esq. - - - -	22 " "	700	-	-			
Joseph Burke, esq. - - - -	" " "	700	-	-			
					15,300	-	-
					£.	23,800	-

The following is the present Establishment of Clerks, &c.

ENGLAND :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	NAMES of CLERKS in each Class, &c.
Brought down - - - -		-	-	-	23,800	-	-	
First Class - 9 Clerks, at £.200 per annum		1,800	-	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. T. Johnston, F. Fletcher, F. Lass, R. B. Cane, E. Sutton, A. H. Montucci, J. Jones, J. Hodgkin and H. Owen.
Second Class 10 " at 150 "		1,500	-	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. T. Austin, F. Purdy, B. Banks, T. H. Jarvis, J. P. Lawson, G. Mence, E. Adrian, C. R. Howell, W. C. Glen and D. P. Fry.
Third Class - 3 " at 120 "		360	-	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. G. W. Burrow, H. C. Lloyd and J. Jorden.
Fourth Class 4 " at 100 "		400	-	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. E. Hutchings, A. Sinner, C. Marshall and T. Harries.
Fifth Class - 1 " at 80 "		80	-	-	-	-	-	Mr. G. Fluck.
Together with -					4,140	-	-	
Office-keeper - 1 - at £.100 "		100	-	-	-	-	-	Thomas Colloz.
Messengers - 2 - at 78 "		156	-	-	-	-	-	J. Bright and T. E. Lomax.
Ditto - 2 - at 62. 8. "		124 16	-	-	-	-	-	B. Steggall and J. H. Peters.
Ditto - 1 - at 31. 4. "		31 4	-	-	-	-	-	J. Bright, jun.
Housekeeper - 1 - at 25 "		25	-	-	-	-	-	Agnes Colloz.
Lithographer - 1 - at 104 "		104	-	-	-	-	-	W. Bursill.
					541	-	-	
Carried forward - - - -		-	-	-	28,481	-	-	

						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	NAMES of CLERKS in each Class, &c.
Brought forward - - - -						-	-	-	28,481	-	-	
IRELAND:												
Chief Clerk -	1	-	-	at	£.270	per annum	270	-	-	-	-	Mr. Arthur Moore.
First Class -	1	Clerk,	at	175	"	"	175	-	-	-	-	Mr. C. T. Walmisley.
Second Class	4	"	at	150	"	"	600	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. W. D. Wodsworth, R. Bond, C. W. Savage and W. H. Hopper.
Third Class -	1	"	at	120	"	"	120	-	-	-	-	Mr. R. M'Hale.
Ditto -	3	"	at	110	"	"	330	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. A. Montgomery, J. Hughes and T. Grey.
Fourth Class	2	"	at	100	"	"	200	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. G. Barber and J. H. L. Roberts.
Ditto -	3	"	at	90	"	"	270	-	-	-	-	- - Messrs. A. W. Gate, H. de Courcy and W. Ellard.
Together with—									1,965	-	-	
1 Architect -	-	at	600	"			600	-	-	-	-	G. Wilkinson, esq.
2 Clerks to Architect,	1	at	175	"			175	-	-	-	-	Mr. J. Leeson.
"	1	at	130	"			130	-	-	-	-	Mr. R. Barney.
1 Office-keeper -	-	at	54. 12.	"			54	12	-	-	-	W. Price.
									959	12	-	
						£.			31,405	12	-	

	ENGLAND.			IRELAND.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Expenses of the Commission, from the 18th August to } 31st December 1834 - - - - - amounted to }	628	8	-			
From 1st January 1835 to 31st December 1835 - " -	25,880	10	4			
From 1st January 1836 to 31st December 1836 - " -	40,147	15	1			
From 1st January 1837 to 31st December 1837 - " -	53,189	3	6			
From 1st January 1838 to 31st December 1838 - " -	52,563	2	11	549	7	9
From 1st January 1839 to 31st December 1839 - " -	46,212	19	2	17,931	15	8
From 1st January 1840 to 31st December 1840 - " -	40,418	8	2	21,358	1	7
From 1st January 1841 to 31st December 1841 - " -	37,266	14	-	22,971	19	2

The Poor Law Commission was created on the 18th August 1834, and has been renewed at different periods, and continued till the 31st July next.

(B.)

CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSION.

It should be observed, that although usually so styled, the purposes for which the Commission was issued were twofold; viz. 1st. "To digest into one Statute all the Statutes and Enactments touching Crimes, and the trial and punishment thereof; and also to digest into one other Statute all the provisions of the common or unwritten law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it might be expedient to combine both those Statutes into one body of the Criminal Law;" and 2dly. "Generally to inquire and report how far it might be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing Statute Law or any of them."

With respect to the progress which has been made in the first branch of the duties imposed on the Commissioners, viz. that of digesting the Criminal Law, the Commissioners having by their First Report submitted to his late Majesty their opinion that it would be expedient to combine the two Statutes into one body of the Criminal Law, received His Majesty's directions, contained in an official letter from Lord Viscount Melbourne, then one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, "to proceed in forming a Digest of the Criminal Law, as well written as unwritten, into one Statute, with such partial alterations as might be considered by them to be necessary or expedient for more simply and completely defining Crimes and Punishments, and for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice;" the Commissioners have proceeded accordingly, and have already submitted to Her Majesty the consolidation of the Law of England respecting the following offences: viz.—In their Fourth Report, Homicide, Malicious Offences against the Person, Theft, Robbery, Extortion, False Pretences, Cheats, Embezzlement, and Malicious Injuries against Property. In their Fifth Report, Burglary, Offences against the Executive Power, (including under the branch which relates to the administration of justice, the crimes of Bribery, Perjury, Subornation of Perjury and False Swearing, Embracery, Barrettry, Maintenance and Champerty,) Forgery, Offences against the Public Peace (including Riots, Unlawful Assemblies, Affrays and Forcible Entries). In their Sixth Report, Treason

son and other Offences against the State, Offences against the Protestant Establishment declared to be Treasons and Misprisions of Treason, Libel, Offences against Religion, Offences relating to the Coin, and Offences relating to the Public Revenue. And it is intended, in the Report upon which the Commissioners are now engaged, to complete the definition of Indictable Offences and their punishments.

Besides consolidating the Criminal Law as above stated, the Commissioners were desired by Lord John Russell, then one of his late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to communicate at an early period the result of their inquiries respecting the defence of Prisoners by Counsel and Capital Punishments, which they accordingly did, in their Second Report. With respect to the suggestions contained in that Report, the Commissioners were directed by Lord John Russell, "To consider what ought to be the principal heads of a Bill on the subject of Capital Punishments; also to consider whether it would be advisable to make any distinction in the mode of trial between Adult and Juvenile Offenders, and, if not, whether any class of Offenders could be made the subject of a more summary proceeding than Trial by Jury, and to furnish an early and separate Report thereon, to be laid before His Majesty." In pursuance of these directions, the Commissioners presented a Report (their Third) upon the subject of Juvenile Offenders, and prepared the heads of a Bill for the mitigation of Capital Punishment, which formed the foundation of the several enactments relating to the Criminal Law passed in the first year of Her present Majesty's reign.

The Commissioners have also fully revised and reported upon measures specially referred to them from time to time by the Secretary of State, for assimilating the Criminal Law of Van Diemen's Land, Nova Scotia and the Island of Dominica, to that of England.

With respect to the second branch of the duties imposed upon the Commissioners, viz. that with reference to the consolidation of the General Statute Law, the Commissioners presented a detailed Report to his late Majesty on the subject, containing the plan which they proposed to adopt.

Expense already incurred, 31,478 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*

52, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 30 September 1841.

J. J. Lonsdale.

The only addition which I have to make to the above-mentioned Return of the 30th September 1841, is under the head of "Expense already incurred." Since the date of that Return the expenses incurred in respect of the Criminal Law Commission have been increased by the sum of 155 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*, making the total sum expended up to the date of this Return, 31,634 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*

12 February 1842.

J. J. Lonsdale.

(C.)

FRENCH, DANISH AND SPANISH CLAIMS.

THE French, the Danish, and the Spanish claims have been successively referred to one and the same Board of Commissioners; but, for the sake of perspicuity, it has been thought advisable to keep the statements in this Return applicable to each Commission separate and distinct from each other.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

This Commission is supplemental to the Commission appointed under the statute 50 Geo. 3, c. 31, and was appointed by a Treasury Warrant, dated 23 January 1833, to adjudicate on the unsettled claims of various British subjects for losses sustained by them under the Decrees of Sequestration and Confiscation of the French Government in 1793.

By a Treasury Minute, dated 15 March 1833, the Commissioners were directed to divide the claimants into three classes, making the payment of each class in succession dependent on the full satisfaction of the preceding one. They stood thus:—

1. The rejected supplemental claimants under Convention No. 7, who were to be allowed an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

2. The partly-paid claimants under Convention No. 13, and additional Article to Convention No. 7, who were to receive one-half of the balances due on their admitted claims.

3. All the new claimants, together with the claimants of the remaining balances still due to Class No. 2.

Thirty-nine parties availed themselves of the permission to be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

By a Treasury Minute, dated 31 July 1834, the Commissioners were instructed to re-open the awards of the former Commissioners for French Claims upon such of their decisions as had been reversed on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The cases of these successful appellants accordingly came before the present Commissioners for examination and computation, in accordance with certain principles laid down by the Board of Treasury.

When the majority of the appeal cases had been disposed of, and a sufficient sum of money thus liberated, the Commissioners proceeded to carry into effect the second branch of their instructions; and in September 1835 they published notices in the "Gazette," that they were prepared to pay the half-balances due to the 458 admitted and partly-paid claimants under Convention No. 13, being 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the half-balances due to the 73 claimants under the additional Article to Convention No. 7, being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the awards made in their favour by the former Commissioners, but which, from the then insufficiency of funds, could not be liquidated in full.

The Commissioners next admitted to liquidation 258 claims, having examined 442 claims of parties, who, having failed to prefer their claims within the time limited by the statute, were permitted to lodge them, accompanied by proofs, under the provisions of the Treasury Minute of the 15th March 1833.

On the 24th January 1837, the Commissioners were authorized by the Lords of the Treasury to pay 40 per cent. on the awards of these new claimants, and 40 per cent. on the balances still due to the claimants under Conventions Nos. 7 and 13.

On the 22d April 1839, they were authorized by the Lords of the Treasury to pay the remaining 60 per cent. due to the new claimants, and the balances of capital due to the claimants under Conventions Nos. 7 and 13.

By a Minute, dated 9 July 1839, the Lords of the Treasury, under the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, directed interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (computed from the 22d March 1818 to the 22d September 1835, a period of $17\frac{1}{2}$ years), to be paid on the first dividend of $23\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of capital of the claimants under Convention No. 13.

The Lords of the Treasury further directed the admission, on special grounds, of the claims of Messrs. Newlands, Messrs. Humphrys & Co., and Messrs. S. & F. Phillips.

On the 13th April 1840, the Lords of the Treasury had given directions for the distribution of the balance belonging to the surplus fund, and remaining in the hands of the Paymaster of Civil Services, in *pro rata* proportions to the class of claimants whom they considered the best entitled to it, when it was deemed advisable to allow Count de Wall to refer a claim for a considerable amount, which had been first brought before the Judicial Committee in an appeal from the late Commissioners of French Claims, to a revision before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The proceedings of the Commission are consequently arrested on this head, until Count de Wall's case shall have been disposed of.

On the 20th January 1841, the Lords of the Treasury desired the Commissioners to suspend, until further directions, the issue of certificates to any other parties for the payment of sums included in any of the lists of claims awarded which remain unissued.

In obedience to these directions, the Commissioners have refrained from the issue of certificates to 159 parties, whose united claims amount to a sum of 11,094*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

The distribution also of the balance still remains suspended.

The only outstanding claims are this of Count de Wall and a claim of one Francesco Magro, who has filed a bill before the Master of the Rolls to compel a payment from the Treasury of a sum of 1,122*l.* 18*s.*

On the 9th March 1841, the Lords of the Treasury reduced this Commission to one Commissioner, the Chairman, one Clerk, who also acts as Secretary, and one Messenger.

DANISH CLAIMS.

By a Treasury Minute, dated 29 July 1834, the Commissioners for French Claims were instructed to report on the various claims of British subjects for losses sustained in Denmark and Norway by the confiscation of their book debts, under the decrees of the Danish Government in 1807.

By a Treasury Minute, dated 4 November 1834, this inquiry was directed to be extended to the investigation and classification of *all* claims for losses sustained under the decrees of confiscation issued against British property by the Danish Government in 1807.

By a letter from Mr. Baring, the then Secretary to the Treasury, dated 23 September 1835, the Commissioners were instructed to adjudicate on the class of claims for losses by the confiscation of book debts, under the aforesaid decrees of the King of Denmark in 1807.

£.113,000 was voted by Parliament to indemnify 162 claimants of this class, who had established the fact of their respective losses before the Commissioners.

On the 23d August 1836, the Lords of the Treasury directed the Commissioners to proceed without delay to the examination and adjudication of the claims for losses by the confiscation of goods on shore by the acts of the Danish Government in 1807, and to report, as in the cases of the French Claims, and of the Danish Claims for book debts, the names of the parties decided to be entitled to compensation.

In consequence of this investigation, The House of Commons voted a further sum of 78,000*l.* to indemnify 46 of this second class of Danish claimants.

On the 30th July 1838, the Commissioners received a letter from Mr. Spearman, stating, that The House of Commons having presented an Address to Her Majesty, praying that directions might be given to the Danish Commissioners to examine the claims for losses sustained by the seizure of ships and cargoes by the Government of Denmark in 1807, he had been commanded by the Lords of the Treasury to desire this Board to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the prayer of the Address, by inserting an advertisement in the London Gazette, giving notice to all parties concerned that this Board was authorized to receive and examine claims for losses sustained in consequence of the seizure of their ships and cargoes.

On the 27th December 1838, the Commissioners transmitted their final Report on such claims, arising from the seizure, by the Danes, of book debts and merchandize on shore, as had not been preferred within the periods originally limited for their reception.

These claims, being 74 in number, have since been liquidated to the amount of 96,724*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

On the 6th February 1839, the Commissioners transmitted their first Report on the claims of the sufferers by the seizure of ships and merchandize afloat by the Danes in 1807, accompanied by a Schedule, prepared in a tabular form; the Commissioners stating that they did not feel themselves warranted by their instructions to proceed to a judicial determination of any of the cases which had been laid before them.

The total of the sum claimed, as set forth in the aforesaid Schedule, is 524,747*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

On the 12th May 1840, the Commissioners transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury their second Report on the claims, for losses sustained from the seizure, by the Danish Government in 1807, of British ships and cargoes, accompanied by two Schedules, setting forth the result of the judicial examination of the several claims as directed by Mr. Baring's letter of the 9th July 1839. The result of this investigation enabled the Commissioners to report 116 claims, supported by proof; but they reduced the sum claimed from 524,747*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* to 225,126*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

No further steps were taken with respect to this class of claims, and as no fund has been provided for the payment of them, the Danish Claim Commission was closed on the 9th March 1841.

SPANISH

SPANISH CLAIMS.

By a Treasury Minute of the 23d June 1837, the Commissioners were directed to examine into and report upon all claims of parties, being British subjects, trading with Spain, whose property in book debts and merchandize on shore had been sequestered by the Spanish Government subsequent to the year 1804, in consequence of the measures taken by the British Government of that day in hostility to that country.

On the 19th February 1839, the Commissioners transmitted a report to the Lords of the Treasury, accompanied by five Schedules, containing the names, the number of claimants, and the amount of claims that had been preferred for losses sustained by the sequestration by the Spanish Government, in 1804-5, of book debts and merchandize on shore, and also a Schedule setting forth the amount claimed by five parties for losses by the sequestration by the Spanish Government of their ships and cargoes.

On the 13th February 1841, the Commissioners transmitted a further Report on Spanish claims to the Lords of the Treasury, accompanied by three Schedules, from which it appeared that they had awarded the sum of 56,855*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* as compensation for the losses sustained by 82 claimants.

On the 9th March 1841 the Lords of the Treasury reduced the Commission to one Commissioner (the Chairman), one Clerk, who acts as Secretary, and one Messenger.

A vote of 56,855*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was taken in the Miscellaneous Estimates of the last Session of Parliament in aid of the Spanish claimants.

Since the passing of this vote the Commissioner has been occupied in the liquidation of the claims, and, from the progress already made, he has every reason to anticipate that the entire business of the Spanish Claim Commission will be brought to a close within the present month.

The original members of the Board were,—

Three Commissioners - - { Joseph Phillimore, esq., D. C. L., Chairman.
William Empson, esq.
Andrew Martin, esq.
Secretary - - - - - Henry Rich, esq.
Two Clerks - - - - - { Mr. C. L. Tudor.
Mr. G. J. Farrance.

During great pressure of business, however, the Commissioners had the services of a third Clerk, and two Messengers.

On the 30th March 1838, H. L. Wickham, esq., was appointed in the stead of Mr. Martin, and George F. Rich, esq., in the stead of his brother, Mr. Henry Rich.

On the 2d November 1838, Arthur Helps, esq., was appointed a Commissioner in the place of Mr. Wickham.

The only members of the Commission now in function are,—

Joseph Phillimore, esq., D. C. L., Chairman.
Mr. G. J. Farrance, Clerk, who also acts as Secretary.
James Babbington, Messenger.

The three Commissioners and their Secretary have been remunerated for their services at the rate of 500*l.* per annum each, for a period of eight years.

The Commissioners have paid for the salaries of their Clerks and Messengers, and for stationery, coals, rates and other incidental expenses for the same period, a total sum of 4,414*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The expenses of the French Claim Commission have been defrayed out of the Indemnity Fund paid by the French Government.

A deduction of 2 per cent. has been made from each of the Danish and Spanish claims admitted to liquidation, towards the payment of the expenses of the Commission.

The Commissioners have judicially investigated the following Claims :—

DESCRIPTION.	Admitted.	Rejected.	TOTAL.
French Claims :			
Appeal cases, Class No. 1 - - -	19	20	39
Class No. 3 - - -	258	184	442
Danish book debt claims - - -	162	190	352
Ditto, merchandize on shore - - -	46	42	88
Ditto, after-time book debt and merchandize on shore.	94	14	108
Spanish book debt and merchandize on shore claims.	82	12	94
TOTAL - - -			1,123
The Commissioners have further made payments in four dividends to claimants under Convention No. 13, to the number of - - -			458
And in three dividends to claimants, under the additional Article to Convention No. 7, to the number of - - -			73
To these must be added the claims of the sufferers by the seizure of ships and cargoes by the Danes in 1807, whose cases have been twice referred to this Board, and investigated by them, amounting to -			116
TOTAL CLAIMS - - -			1,770

Office of British Claims, 5, Whitehall-place, }
21 March 1842.

Joseph Phillimore,
Chairman.

(D.)

SLAVE COMPENSATION.

Number and Names of late Commissioners, Secretary, Clerks, &c. at the Close of the Commission.	Salary and Allowances of each Person employed.	If employed in any other Commission.	Place of Official Duties.	Progress made in the Commission.	Total Expenditure of the Commissioners at Home, and of Assistant- Commissioners in the Colonies.
Commissioners :	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
James Lewis, esq. - - -	1,000 - - per ann.				60,067 1 2
Robert William Hay, esq. - -	- - none.				80,655 11 9
James Stephen, esq. - - -	- - "				
Samuel Duckworth, esq. - - -	- - "				
John George Shaw Lefevre, esq. - -	- - "	Poor Law Commis ⁿ Charities Commis ⁿ South Austral ^a Com ⁿ			
Thomas Amyot, esq. - - -	- - "				
Hastings Elwin, esq. - - -	1,000 - - per ann.				
H. F. Stephenson, esq. - - -	1,000 - - "	Commissioner of Excise.			
Secretary.—Henry Hill, esq. - -	1,000 - - "				
Accountant.—D. Martin - - -	300 - - " subsequently reduced to 200 <i>l.</i> per annum.		12, Manchester Buildings.		
Clerks :					
W. B. Le Gros - - - -	150 - - per ann.				
J. Kebble - - - -	150 - - "				
T. Sheppard - - - -	150 - - "				
G. E. White - - - -	100 - - "				
W. Cole - - - -	100 - - "				
H. W. Walker - - - -	100 - - "				
Office-keeper.—R. Drew - - -	80 - - "				
Housekeeper.—A. Cuff - - -	45 16 - - "				
Messenger.—W. Cuff - - -	52 - - "				
				Awards made from 21 September 1835, when the Commissioners commenced their Adjudications, to 31 December 1840, when their duties ceased.	
				Compensation. £. 19,812,610 16 11½	
				On 43,946 Claims, involving	
					For Home Commission, from date of Commissioners' appointment, 4 October 1833, to close of the Commission - - - - -
					For Assistant Commissioners, ditto - - - - -
					TOTAL - - - - - £. 140,722 12 11

(E.)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Sir,

5, Whitehall-place, 11 May 1842.

IN answer to your letter of the 9th instant, requiring me to transmit to you a Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8 February last, so far as it relates to the "Ecclesiastical Commission," I have the honour to inform you that the "Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England" are a *permanent corporation*, established by Act of Parliament (6 & 7 Will. 4, chap. 77), and that the temporary "Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Established Church," referred to in the return made to an Order of the House of Commons on the 12th of May 1837 (printed 1 May 1838, No. 346), expired in the December following, by reason of the demise of the Crown, and has not since been revived.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. K. Murray.

(F.)—TITHE

(F.)

TITHE COMMISSION.

VOLUNTARY PROCEEDINGS; 31 December 1841 :

Total Number of Notices for Parochial Meetings received, 9,381.
 „ „ Agreements received, 6,348; of which since last return (29 Sept. 1841), 102.
 „ „ Agreements confirmed, 5,804; of which since last return, 116.

COMPULSORY PROCEEDINGS:

Total Number of Notices for Award Meetings issued, 2,178.
 „ „ Awards made, 1,355; of which since last return, 123.
 „ „ Awards confirmed, 1,030; of which since last return, 167.
 „ „ Rent-charges fixed by Agreement or Award, 7,703; of which since last return, 225.
 „ „ Agreements and Awards confirmed, 6,834; of which since last return, 283.

	£.	s.	d.
The annual amount of the Rent-charges established by such of these Agreements and Awards as were confirmed up to 1 July 1841, was	2,403,205	17	7
And from that day to 31 December 1841	209,135	16	11½
	£. 2,612,341	14	6½

5,220 Apportionments have been received, of which 4,348 have been confirmed; of these numbers, 308 have been received, and 474 confirmed since last return.

The Tithe Commissioners have also extinguished a large, but indefinite, quantity of Tithes through mergers executed under the powers given by the Tithe Commutation Act : 2,081 such mergers have been separately confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners, of which 270 have been confirmed since last return; besides a further and large number contained in and confirmed with parochial agreements.

The Total Expenditure of the Tithe Commission from the 22d of August 1836 to the 6th of January 1842 amounts to £.190,265. 8s. 4d.

(signed) Wm Blamire.
 T. Wentworth Buller.
 Rd Jones.

9, Somerset-place, 22 February 1842.

(G.)

CONSTABULARY FORCE COMMISSION.

THE Second Report of the Commission is in progress.

The total expense paid up to the date of the last return was £.769. 11s. 10d., and no further expenses have been since incurred.

24 February 1842.

(H.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION.

N A M E S.	If Member of any other Commission.	Place of Official Duties.	Periods of Official Duties.	Number of Days of each Sitting.	Date of the Commission.	Date of the Commencement of Duties.	Period at which each closed or reported.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Total Expense incurred.	Amount actually paid.	Amount due.	For what Cause withheld.
COMMISSIONERS :													
T. F. Elliot, esq. -	-- Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- £. 400 contributed from the South Australian funds towards the salaries of two of the Commissioners. Mr. Lefevre receives no salary.					
Hon. Edward Villiers -		-	-	-	-	-	-						
John G. Shaw Lefevre, esq. -		-	-	-	-	-	-						
SECRETARY :													
Stephen Walcott, esq. -	-- Secretary to Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- no salary from funds of South Australia.					
ASSISTANT SECRETARY :													
John Gliddon, esq. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 350 per annum.					
TREASURER :													
George Barnes, esq. -	-	No. 9, Park-street, Westminster.	-- the Board meet every day.	19 July 1841.	19 July 1841	-	not a Commission of Inquiry.	£. 300 per annum	Nil				-- These four columns are not applicable to the present Commission, which is not a Commission of Inquiry or temporary Board, but one paid, as well as its officers, by fixed salaries, at a rate per annum.
ACCOUNTANT :													
Joseph Jackson, esq. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 400 per annum					
CLERKS :													
Mr. R. B. Cooper -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 70 per annum					
Mr. J. M. Makeham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 30 per annum					
MESSENGER :													
J. Loveday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 55 per annum					
HOUSEKEEPER :													
Mrs. Loveday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 30 per annum					

(signed) S. Walcott, Secretary.

(I.)
BANKRUPTCY.

A COMMISSION to inquire into the defaults of Official Assignees was issued, bearing date the 15th day of May 1841, directed to the Honourable Sir John Cross and Sir George Rose, as Commissioners, and to William Vizard, esq., the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts, as Secretary.

Neither the Commissioners nor Secretary have any salary or emoluments whatsoever, nor have they any fixed Clerk; and the only expense attending this Commission will be for the stationery, and for printing and copying.

The place of meeting of the Commissioners is the Bankruptcy Court in Basinghall-street.

The Commissioners commenced their sittings immediately after the issuing the Commission, and have continued them to the present time, meeting every week, and generally twice in each week.

They have examined several witnesses, and are proceeding with such examination.

(signed) W. Vizard,
Secretary of Bankrupts.

19 June 1841.

(J.)
CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.

1. Title of the Commission :

CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION,—for inquiring into the employment of children and young persons of the poorer classes in mines, collieries, and the various branches of trade and manufacture in which numbers of children and young persons work together, not being included in the provisions of the Acts for regulating the employment of children and young persons in mills and factories; and to collect information as to the ages at which they are employed, the number of hours they are engaged in work, the time allowed each day for meals, and as to the actual state, condition and treatment of such children, as to the effects of such employment, both with regard to their morals and their bodily health.

2. Progress made in Labours :

All local investigations are completed. The Reports of the Sub-Commissioners, with the evidence collected by them, have been submitted to the Board, and nearly the whole are printed. The labour of reducing the results of the local inquiries into the form of the General Reports, to be submitted to the Crown, is in rapid progress.

3. Expenses already incurred - - - £.4,648. 0s. 9d.

Children's Employment Commission, }
3, Trafalgar-square, Westminster, }
15 February 1842.

Commission sealed, 20 October 1840; Duties commenced, 13 October 1840.

N A M E.	Employment in other Commissions.	Places of Official Duties and Sittings.	Periods of Official Duties and Sittings.	Days and Hours of Sittings, or of Duties.	Salaries and Allowances.
Four Board Commissioners :					
Thomas Tooke, esq.	- - none -	- - Board-room, No. 3, Trafalgar-square, West- minster - - -	- - the Board meetings are held, sometimes daily, oftener on alter- nate days; but the duties have been, in fact, continuous from the first meeting to the present time, without distinction of days.	- - various, according to the business to be trans- acted.	- - £.500 for the whole of his ser- vices.
Dr. Southwood Smith	- - „ -	- - ditto - - -			- ditto.
Leonard Horner, esq.	- - Inspector of Factories.	- - ditto - - -			- - acting with- out any pay- ment, because receiving a sa- lary as Inspector of Factories.
Robert J. Saunders, esq.	- - ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto.
Secretary :					
Joseph Fletcher, esq.	- - none -	office of the Commission	- - from October 13 to the present time.	- - daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.; hours sometimes much pro- tracted.	- - £.500 for the whole of his services.

N A M E.	Employment in other Commissions.	Places of Official Duties and Sitzings.	Periods of Official Duties and Sitzings.	Days and Hours of Sitzings, or of Duties.	Salaries and Allowances.
Twenty Sub-Commissioners:					
		DISTRICTS.	ENGAGED LOCALLY.		
James Mitchell, esq., LL.D.	- none -	- - mining districts of South Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and South Durham.	- - From Nov. 20 to Dec. 2, 1840; from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4, 1841; from Feb. 5 to Feb. 16; from April 2 to April 21, and from June 20 to June 29.	various	- - £.100 for the whole of his services, and one guinea <i>per diem</i> for personal expenses while travelling in the service of the Commission.
John L. Kennedy, esq.	- " -	- - mining and manufacturing districts of the North of Cheshire and the South-east of Lancashire.	- - from Nov. 26, 1840, to June 11, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Samuel Scriven, esq.	- " -	- - pottery and other districts of North Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and part of the coal districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	- - from Nov. 25, 1840, to June 29, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Dr. Leonard Stewart	- " -	- - manufacturing parts of Dorset, Devon and Somerset, colliery districts of Somerset and Norwich.	- - from Nov. 28 to Dec. 29, 1840, and from Jan. 11 to May 22, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Selinger C. Symons, esq.	- " -	- - coal and iron districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	- - from Nov. 26 to Dec. 30, 1840; from Jan. 12 to May 28, 1841; from June 13 to June 19, and from July 24 to Aug. 7.	- " -	- ditto.
Richard D. Grainger, esq.	- " -	- - manufactures of Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham and Leicester.	- - from Nov. 30 to Dec. 13, 1840; from Dec. 28, 1840, to Jan. 11, 1841; from Jan. 18 to April 10; from April 20 to June 19, and from July 29 to July 31.	- " -	- ditto.
Frederick Roper, esq.	- " -	- - mines and manufactures in the South of Ireland.	- - from Dec. 30, 1840, to July 10, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
William R. Wood, esq.	- " -	- - coal and iron works of Bradford and Leeds.	- - from Jan. 19 to March 20, 1841; Mr. Wood's labours being brought to an early termination by indisposition.	- " -	- ditto.
Thomas Tancred, esq.	- " -	- - manufacturing and mining districts of the West of Scotland.	- - from Jan. 1 to June 5, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Robert H. Franks, esq.	- " -	- - mining and manufacturing districts of the East of Scotland.	- - from Jan. 10 to June 14, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
John R. Leifchild, esq.	- " -	- - North Durham and Northumberland coal districts.	- - from Jan. 29 to June 1, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Anthony Austin, esq.	- " -	- - West and North of Lancashire.	- - from Feb. 3 to June 5, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Thomas Martin, esq.	- " -	- - manufactures and mines in the North of Ireland.	- - from March 1 to June 9, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Elijah Waring, esq.	- " -	- - Forest of Dean and South Gloucestershire coal districts.	- - from March 1 to June 12, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Major Burns	- " -	- - paper-making and other trades in the South-eastern and Midland Counties.	- - from March 10 to May 26, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.
Richard H. Horne, esq.	- " -	- - manufacturing districts of South Staffordshire, with parts of Shropshire and Worcestershire.	- - from Feb. 27 to May 31, 1841.	- " -	- ditto.

N A M E.	Employment in other Commissions.	Places of Official Duties and Sitzings.	Periods of Official Duties and Sitzings.	Days and Hours of Sitzings, or of Duties.	Salaries and Allowances.
Twenty Sub-Commissioners— <i>continued.</i>					
John M. Fellowes, esq. -	- none -	- - mining districts of Derbyshire and Not- tinghamshire.	- - from March 1 to June 15, 1841.	various -	- - £.100 for the whole of his services, and one guinea <i>per diem</i> for personal ex- penses while travel- ling in the service of the Commission.
Dr. Charles Barham, esq. -	- „ -	- - mining districts of Cornwall and Devon- shire.	- - from Feb. 28 to May 29, 1841.	- „ -	- ditto.
Rhys W. Jones, esq. -	- „ -	- - mining districts of South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	- - from March 15, 1841, to the present time.	- „ -	- ditto.
H. H. Jones, esq. -	- „ -	- - mining districts of North Wales and its borders.	- - from March 11, 1841, to the present time.	- „ -	- ditto.
Chief Clerk :					
Mr. Cadwallader F. Waddy -	- „ -	- - Office of the Com- mission.	- - from Nov. 1, 1840, to the present time.	- - daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.	- - £.3. 3s. per week.
Clerks :					
Mr. James J. Scott -	- „ -	- - „ -	- - from Oct. 24, 1840, to the present time.	- - daily from half-past 9 to 7 o'clock.	- - £.1.10s. per week.
Mr. Frederick G. Saunders -	- „ -	- - „ -	- - from Nov. 8, 1840, to the present time.	- - daily from 11 to 4 o'clock.	gratuitous.
Messenger :					
Richard Cray -	- „ -	- - „ -	- - from October 10 to the present time.	- - daily from 9½ to 7 o'clock.	- - £.1. 5s. per week.
Office-cleaner :					
Lucy Thacker -	- „ -	- - „ -	- - from Oct. 24 to the present time.	- - during the morning hours.	6s. per week.

3, Trafalgar-square, Westminster, }
7 August 1841.

(K.)

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

Established by virtue of the Statute 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35.

N A M E S.	Whether acting in any other Commission.	Place and Period of Official Duties and Sitting, and Number of Days of each Sitting, since the Com- mencement of Duty.	Commission when issued, and Duties commenced.	SALARY.
Three Commissioners :				
William Blamire, esq. -	- - in the Tithe Commis- sion, as Commissioners.	- - - -	- - - -	500 l. per ann. each.
T. W. Buller, esq. -				
Rev. Richard Jones -				
One Secretary :				
James Stewart, esq. (Barrister-at- Law).	- - - -	- - 9, Somerset-place, Somerset-house.	- - - -	800 l. per annum.
Three Principal Clerks :				
Mr. John Thompson -	- - in the Tithe Commis- sion, as Principal Clerks -	Daily from the 22d June 1841 to the 22d February 1842, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.	22 June 1841	75 l. per ann. each.
Mr. C. F. Newman -				
Mr. Henry Fleming -				
One Clerk Accountant :				
Mr. James Buller -	- - in the Tithe Commis- sion, as Clerk Accountant.	- - - -	- - - -	25 l. per annum.
One Chief Clerk :				
Mr. George Taylor -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	225 l. „
One Copying Clerk :				
Mr. John Stewart -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	80 l. „

Expenses of Commission up to the 22d February 1842 - - - - £.1,583. 14s. 2d.

Copyhold Commission, 22 February 1842.

W^m Blamire.
T. Wentworth Buller.
Rd Jones.

(L.)—FINE

(L.)

FINE ARTS.

THE Appointment of the Commission is dated (in the Gazette of November 23 last) November 22, 1841.

The Number of the Commissioners is 23;—namely :

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K. G.	The Right hon. Lord Colborne.
The Right hon. Lord Lyndhurst.	The Right hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.	The Right hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
The Most hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G.	The Right hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.
The Right hon. the Earl of Lincoln.	Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
The Right hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury.	Henry Gally Knight, Esq.
The Right hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.	Benjamin Hawes, jun., Esq.
The Right hon. Lord John Russell.	Henry Hallam, Esq.
The Right hon. Lord Francis Egerton.	Samuel Rogers, Esq.
The Right hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.	George Vivian, Esq.
The Right hon. Viscount Melbourne.	Thomas Wyse, Esq.
The Right hon. Lord Ashburton.	

Secretary, Charles Lock Eastlake, Esq.

I am not aware of the appointment as yet of any Clerks or other assistants.

The Commissioners have not yet met.

I am not aware of the place of meeting being fixed.

The Commissioners receive no pay.

The salaries of the Secretary, &c. are not yet fixed.

The only expenses incurred, which I am aware of, are for two official steel seals, supplied by the Stationery Office, and disbursements for foreign and inland postage, &c. by the Secretary, to the amount of 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

13, Upper Fitzroy-street, }
22 February 1842. }

C. L. Eastlake,
Secretary.

(M.)

REVENUE.

THERE are five Commissioners;—viz. :

The Right hon. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Member of the Committee of Privy Council on Education (unpaid).

The Right hon. William E. Gladstone, Master of the Mint, Vice-President of the Board of Trade (unpaid).

Hon. William Bingham Baring, Secretary to the India Board.

James Milnes Gaskell, Esq., Lord of the Treasury, a Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy (unpaid).

Alexander Pringle, Esq., Lord of the Treasury.

The Commission was appointed on the 6th November 1841, and sits at Gwydyr-house, Whitehall, and has assembled on 31 days since that date.

N. B.—This includes only those days on which witnesses have been examined, but the Chairman, for the last three months, has been in almost daily attendance.

The Commissioners do not receive salaries, and no salary has yet been granted to the Secretary, who is a clerk in the Treasury.

There is one Messenger, who receives 1*l.* 10*s.* per week.

The total sum paid on account of the Commission at the present time amounts to 124*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Whitehall, }
28 April 1842. }

T. P. Courtenay, Secretary.

(N.)

A RETURN of all the COMMISSIONS that have been issued or appointed since, and in continuation of, the last Return printed by order of The House of Commons, No. 346, 1 May 1838; and of the NUMBER and TITLES of the former COMMISSIONS that are now actually in operation; with a Statement of the Progress made in each, and the Expense already incurred in each separately; and also of the NUMBER of those that have been closed, and at what Period, with the final Results and Total Expense of each; so far as relates to the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

—Nil.—

Foreign Office, 23 February 1842.

G. Lenox Conyngham,
Chief Clerk.

(O.)

Sir,

Admiralty, 15 February 1842.

HAVING laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting a copy of an Address from The House of Commons for a Return of all the Commissions that have been issued or appointed since, and in continuation of, the last Return printed by order of The House, No. 346, 1 May 1838; and of the number and titles of the former Commissions that are now actually in operation; with a statement of the progress made in each, and the expense already incurred in each separately; and also of the number of those that have been closed, and at what period, with the final results and total expense of each: I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that no Commissions have been issued by My Lords, under Act of Parliament, since their last communication of the 29th of September 1841.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

J^{no} Barrow.

[N. B.—In the letter of the 29th September 1841, and in a preceding letter, dated 17 June 1841, it was stated that the Lords of the Admiralty had issued no Commission since their communication of 9 March 1837.]

(P.)

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 6 June 1842.

REFERRING to your letter of the 9th February last, and its accompanying copy of an Address of The House of Commons, dated 8th February, requiring Returns of all Commissions issued or appointed by Act of Parliament, in continuation of the Return printed 1st May 1838: I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that there has not been any Commission of the above description issued under the direction of the Irish Government since the date of the communication addressed to Mr. Gordon on the 5th March 1840.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., &c. &c. &c.,
Treasury Chambers.I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

COMMISSIONS.

RETURNS of all COMMISSIONS issued or appointed since 1st May 1838, and of the NUMBER and TITLES of the former COMMISSIONS now in Operation.

(Colonel Sibthorp.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 July 1842.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 June 1843;—for,

RETURNS, stating the SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS,
distinguishing the Pass and Honour Examinations; and for the Degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS, in
the University of London.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 12 June 1843.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Pass Examination.

- A. { Blackstone's Commentaries; or
The last three volumes of Kent's Commentaries.
- B. { Rutherforth's Institutes of Natural Laws; or
The two portions of Dumont's Edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation which contain the Principles of a Civil Code and the Principles of a Criminal Code.

Examination for Honours.

One or more of the following subjects, at the option of the Candidate :

- Jurisprudence.
- Conveyancing.
- Law of the Courts of Equity.
- Law of the Courts of Common Law.
- Roman Law and the Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts.
- Colonial Law.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

From Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws is required a practical professional knowledge of the

Law of the Common Law Courts of England,
and of one of the four following other branches of Positive Law :

1. Conveyancing, according to the Laws of England and Ireland.
2. Law of the Courts of Equity of England and Ireland.
3. Law of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland.
4. Law of one of the English Colonies or Dependencies.

And also a knowledge of one of the seven following subjects :

1. Roman Law.
- Science of Legislation—applied to
2. International Law.
3. Civil Law.
4. Criminal Law.
5. Law of Evidence.
6. Judicial Organization.
7. Procedure.

N. B.—There is no Examination for Honours at this Degree.

7 June 1843.

R. W. Rothman,
Registrar.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES

SUPPLEMENT to a RETURN made from the UNIVERSITY of LONDON,
bearing date 7th June.

FOR the more complete understanding of the Return made from this University, in compliance with an Order of the House of Commons, dated June 2, the following Documents are submitted as Explanatory of the Subjects of Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, viz. the Questions proposed in the Year 1842 in Blackstone's Commentaries, Rutherford's Institutes of Natural Law, Bentham's Principles of a Civil and Criminal Code, and in the Science of Jurisprudence.

R. W. Rothman, Registrar.

13 June 1843.

PASS EXAMINATION.

Examiner, Professor Graves.

Monday, November 14.—Morning, 10 to 1.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.

1. In different foreign dependencies of the British Crown different systems of law are in force. Explain the principles which determine what system is to prevail in a given dependency.
2. What English statutes are in force in Ireland? Give an account of the most important events which have, from time to time, regulated the introduction into Ireland of English statute law.
3. Explain the rights and disabilities of aliens as to real property.
4. What are the privileges of ambassadors (*a*) in civil, (*b*) in criminal cases?
5. Explain the differences which exist between the offences of piracy at common law and piracy by statute.
6. What are the general rights of the subject in the high sea and in navigable rivers? Explain the origin of exclusive rights of fishery. How does Blackstone attempt to distinguish free fishery, several fishery, and common of piscary?
7. In what cases is outlawry incurred? Explain its effects.
8. What are the judicial functions of the High Court of Parliament? Explain the nature of a Parliamentary impeachment. In what cases are Peers of the Realm tried by jury?
9. For what offences may a subject be arrested, and by what persons? What are general warrants? What were the circumstances of the case, *Money v. Leach*?
10. Give an account of the history of the law of copyright. What were the points decided in the respective cases of *Miller v. Taylor*, and *Donaldson v. Beckett*?
11. In what order of priority are the debts of a deceased person to be paid by his personal representatives? What are the rules for the distribution of the residue of an intestate's personal property? Enumerate the local exceptions.
12. Enumerate and explain the tenures of land now existing in England.

Monday, November 14.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.

1. EXPLAIN the origin of uses. State the principal provisions of the Statute of Uses.
2. Enumerate the cases in which the use is not executed by the statute. In what modes may trusts be created?
3. What objects which could not have been effected at common law may be effected by the intervention of the Statute of Uses?
4. What are contingent remainders? How are contingent remainders destroyed? Explain the method adopted in practice to preserve contingent remainders.
5. What is the rule in *Shelley's case*? Explain its practical operation.
6. In what conveyances is it necessary that a consideration should be stated? Explain the theory of the ordinary conveyance of lease and release.
7. Explain the interest of a husband in his wife's estates of inheritance:—in her life estates:—in her leases for years:—in her purely personal property in possession:—in her choses in action. What are Paraphernalia?
8. In what cases is a husband bound by his wife's civil engagements, and to what extent?
9. How is a tenancy from year to year created, and how terminated? What remedy is given in the case of the tenant holding over (*a*) after the expiration of his own notice to quit, (*b*) after the expiration of a notice given by his landlord?
10. Enumerate the different kinds of bailment. In what cases is a bailee answerable in default of strict diligence? In what cases is ordinary care sufficient? In what cases is a bailee liable only for gross negligence?

11. Explain

11. Explain the objects and general principles of pleading.
12. What was the origin of actions on the case? In what cases of damage to personal property is an action of trespass the proper remedy?
13. What are accessories? What offences admit of accessories? Explain the distinction between accessories before, and accessories after the fact.
14. Class the different kinds of homicide according to their legal character.

Tuesday, November 15.—Morning, 10 to 1.

RUTHERFORTH'S INSTITUTES OF NATURAL LAW.

The Two Portions of Dumont's Edition of Bentham's *Morals and Legislation* which contain the Principles of a Civil Code, and the Principles of a Criminal Code.

RUTHERFORTH.

1. WHAT is the opinion of Rutherford as to inalienable rights? To what extent is liberty alienable? Distinguish between natural and adventitious rights.
2. How does Rutherford explain and reconcile the maxims (a) No right can be founded on an injury; (b) That which could not be done lawfully is valid after it is done?
3. What different hypotheses have been maintained respecting the rights of mankind to the earth and its produce before the institution of exclusive property? Why does Rutherford found the origin of exclusive property upon compact?
4. How does Rutherford reduce title by occupancy to the head of compact? State the theory of Locke, and the objections made to it by Rutherford.
5. What is understood by the right of necessity? To what limitations is it subject?
6. What is understood by the right of harmless profit? What examples of this right are given by Grotius?
7. Distinguish between original and derivative acquisitions. Into what two classes may derivative acquisitions be divided?
8. Rutherford thinks that men have a natural right to alienate property by will, but that intestate successions need some support besides the law of nature. What are his reasons for so thinking?
9. Explain the opinion of Rutherford as to the capacity of an infant or *non compos mentis* to take or hold property.
10. Mention some of the leading bases of arrangement for classing contracts. Enumerate the general requisites of a contract, and give examples of void contracts. How are contracts dissolved?
11. Explain the effect (a) of error, (b) of force, upon the contract of marriage. What are the natural grounds of avoiding a marriage once valid?
12. How far is a *bonâ fide* possessor of property belonging rightfully to another, bound, according to the law of nature, to make restitution?
13. State the circumstances which ought to be taken into consideration in estimating damage, when reparation is made for an injury. Explain the principles which determine a man's liability to make reparation for damage occasioned by acts committed without malice.
14. State the doctrine of Grotius respecting the natural right of defence in the case of attacks, more or less violent, (a) upon the person, (b) upon property.

BENTHAM.

1. Explain the proposition that government cannot confer rights without restraining liberty. What is the objection of Bentham to the ordinary definition of civil liberty? Define political liberty, and show that the rules for securing political liberty are not within the province of a civil code.
2. What are the legislative measures recommended by Bentham for ensuring the means of subsistence and promoting abundance? What are the uses of abundance?
3. What is the meaning of the principle of equality? Prove the absurdity of establishing as a principle of legislation that men ought to have equal rights. Enumerate the axioms of Bentham with respect to the effects of wealth upon the happiness (a) of a continuing owner, (b) of a gainer, (c) of a loser. Illustrate, by instances, the manner in which government may usefully interfere to promote equality. Explain the views of Bentham as to the natural tendency of industry and commerce to promote equality of fortunes.
4. Upon what facts in the constitution of the human mind does the principle of security chiefly rest? Explain the origin of the idea of property. How far can rights of property exist in a savage state? Answer the objection that laws protecting property are beneficial only to the rich.
5. Explain the manner in which a disregard of proprietary rights affects national prosperity, and give historical examples of countries which have decayed in consequence of the insecurity of property.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES

6. What general maxims, restrictive of full dominion, ought always to be understood to accompany the recognition by the state of proprietary rights? Class the principal real wants of a state, for the sake of which it is warranted in requiring forced contributions. Give examples of the most ordinary cases of the unnecessary violation of rights of property by states.

7. At what conclusion does Bentham arrive with respect to the expediency of requiring the public to contribute funds for the encouragement of arts, science, and literature? State the opposing arguments.

8. Define title. Enumerate the original titles which ought to be recognized by law in the establishment of rights of property.

9. For what reasons ought a legislator generally to favour the transmission of rights of property by the consent of parties? Enumerate the causes which ought to render invalid an asserted title founded upon exchange. Point out specially the evils of undue restrictions upon the alienation of landed estates, and give examples of cases where the prohibition of alienation is justifiable.

10. What are the objects to be regarded by a legislator in establishing a title by succession *ab intestato*? State the objections of Bentham to privileged primogeniture and distinctions on account of sex. Explain the mischiefs of joint or common ownership. How does Bentham propose to obviate those mischiefs in the event of the devolution of an estate upon several heirs?

11. Define services, and distinguish them from rights of property. Class under three heads the grounds of obligation which ought to be sanctioned by a legislator.

12. Upon what principle would Bentham regulate the distribution of loss? Apply the principle to the case of injury to merchandize in its passage from the vendor to the purchaser.

Tuesday, November 15.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

RUTHERFORTH'S INSTITUTES OF NATURAL LAW.

The two Portions of Dumont's Edition of Bentham's *Morals and Legislation* which contain the Principles of a Civil Code, and the Principles of a Criminal Code.

RUTHERFORTH.

1. ENUMERATE the five parts into which Grotius divides the civil power. State the objections of Rutherford to reckoning the judicial branch of the civil power as a part distinct from the executive. What is the meaning of prerogative?

2. Show that, according to the theory of government adopted by Rutherford, two distinct agreements are necessary before any civil constitution, which is not purely democratical, can be established. In what respects is the second agreement (*viz.* that by which the form of the constitution is established) a compact, and in what respects a law?

4. Upon what grounds has the proposition been maintained, that, unless in perfectly democratical societies, there is lodged somewhere within the society a despotic power, which is not subject to any constitutional restraint from the collective body of the people? Upon what basis does Rutherford, admitting the above proposition, found the right of resistance?

4. In what cases will the legislative power return to the collective body from which it has been once transferred?

5. Explain the difference between the tenure of civil power and the power itself, and prove that the former may be limited at the same time that the latter is absolute.

6. By what theory does Rutherford attempt to explain the restraints imposed by civil society upon individual rights (*a*) of defence, (*b*) of requiring reparation, (*c*) of inflicting punishment?

7. Mention the principles upon which is founded the distinction between the civil and the criminal jurisdiction of a state. How, consistently with the theory of compact, can a civil society obtain a right to punish actions which would not be punishable by individuals in a state of nature?

8. State the reasoning by which Rutherford explains the power of the state to set aside the obligation of a contract (*a*) by an antecedent, (*b*) by a subsequent, law. How far can a civil society acquire a right to regulate the contract of marriage?

9. What is the decision of Grotius as to the question whether legislative bodies can make void their own contracts?

10. What distinctions must be made in order to decide whether a law regulating the succession to the crown in a monarchical state is, or is not, fundamental?

11. Upon what grounds does Rutherford attempt to prove that an unwritten law may be repealed by disuse, but not so a written law?

12. Explain the meaning of (*a*) literal, (*b*) rational, (*c*) mixed, interpretation. Mention the respective cases to which each kind of interpretation is properly applicable. In mixed interpretation, what are the three sources from which conjectures as to the sense may be drawn?

13. Explain the principles of Grotius for deciding, according to the different kinds of limits, controversies concerning the boundaries of a nation's territory.

14. Upon what grounds may one nation lawfully assist another in war?

BENTHAM.

1. For what reasons does Bentham treat the domestic relations in the following order:
(1.) Master and servant: (2.) guardian and ward: (3.) father and child:
(4.) husband and wife?
2. Explain the difficulty of defining slavery. Show the evil effects of slavery, and mention the precautions to be observed in emancipation.
3. What are the powers which a guardian ought to possess?—What precautions are necessary in order to provide against the abuse of his authority?
4. State the objections of Bentham to such a public and common education of children as is recommended by Plato, and has found defenders in Helvetius and Rousseau.
5. Mention the principal heads of aggravation or extenuation to be considered in estimating the evil of an offence. What circumstances are justifications of an act that would otherwise be criminal?
6. What four classes of remedies for offences are enumerated by Bentham? Mention the direct preventive remedies. Class the indirect preventive remedies.
7. In what cases does Bentham recommend that security should be taken to prevent offences?
8. Mention the plans proposed by Bentham for facilitating the identification of offenders, and for increasing the difficulties of escape.
9. What are the three principal sources of offences? How far can pecuniary compensation operate as a remedy for offences proceeding from each of these sources respectively?
10. In what classes of cases is it improper to inflict punishment? Give examples of ordinary punishments which are faulty in principle, from unnecessarily involving innocent persons.
11. In what cases and to what extent ought lapse of time to affect an offender's liability to punishment?
12. Mention the chief ends of punishments, and the qualities which it is desirable that punishments should possess.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Examiner, Professor Graves.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Monday, November 28.—Morning, 10 to 1.

1. EXPLAIN some of the different senses in which the word Jurisprudence has been used. What, according to Mr. Austin, is the proper province of Jurisprudence?
2. Explain the most general sense of the word Law. What divisions of law are enumerated by Hooker in the first book of his Ecclesiastical Polity?
3. In what various senses has the expression Law of Nature been used? How is the law of nature distinguished from the rest of morals?
4. Explain the notions (a) of those Roman jurists, who admitted a threefold division of law; *jus naturale, gentium, et civile*; (b) of those Roman jurists who reduced the preceding division to two heads. In what purely practical sense was the expression *jus gentium* occasionally used by Roman jurists? How does Grotius distinguish between the law of nature and the law of nations?
5. In what senses has the law of nations been used in modern times? Why has the term international law been substituted by some writers?—In what more limited sense is the term international law ordinarily employed by modern continental jurists? What is the view taken of the source of the law of nations by Puffendorf? What is the view of G. F. von Martens?
6. Define municipal law. Enumerate the principal points of difference between municipal law and the law of nations. Explain the manner in which Bentham endeavours to show that all complete laws, properly so called, are penal.
7. How does Hobbes endeavour to prove that all municipal laws proceed from a sovereign, or supreme legislature? Define State, or describe State by means of its ordinary characteristic marks. Class the different kinds of confederations of States.
8. What is meant by a constitutional law? Explain the evils of constitutional laws that are constitutionally immutable. Give examples of States bound by fundamental laws which cannot be altered without violating the constitution.
9. What is the criterion given by Wachsmuth (*Antiq. of Greeks*, § 39.) of a custom having passed into a law? Explain the distinct characteristic properties of laws originating (a) from general consciousness or custom, (b) from direct legislation, (c) from technical development.

10. What are the "*juris præcepta*" of Ulpian? Enumerate some of the peculiar properties of justice as distinguished from the other virtues,—benevolence, prudence, temperance, &c. Into what two kinds is justice divided by Aristotle, and what does he mean by saying that one kind proceeds by arithmetical, the other by geometrical proportion?

11. What, according to Bacon (*Exemplum Tractatus de Justitiâ Universali*), is the end,—"finis et scopus"—to which all laws ought to be directed? and what are the specific instances of the attainment of this end to which he turns the attention of legislators?

12. Distinguish politics and political economy from the science of legislation. Explain some of the conflicting theories which have been held as to the extent to which human actions may properly be regulated by positive law. What are the views on this subject of Burke (Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, *sub finem*), Bentham, Dr. Arnold (Introductory Lecture on Historical Study)?

13. To what origin does Hobbes trace the foundation of civil society? Upon what instinctive principle does Grotius found the social duties of mankind? How far does Puffendorf upon this point differ from Grotius?

14. What is meant by "the state of nature?" Give an outline of Rousseau's theory of government. How is the doctrine of a "*contrat social*" refuted by Paley?

15. By what leading principles does Montesquieu respectively characterize monarchy, aristocracy, democracy? Give specific examples of some of the distinctions, deduced by Montesquieu from these principles, in the laws which ought to be enacted in the different forms of government. In what respects do Montesquieu and Helvetius most widely differ?

Monday, November 28.—Afternoon, 3 to 6.

1. MENTION some of the historical events which have had the greatest influence upon the progress of the modern law of nations. About what time did permanent embassies become general among the civilized states of Europe?

2. Mention the leading maxims which limit, as to persons and things, the sphere of operation of existing municipal laws. What is meant by *comitas gentium*? Explain the sense in which foreign jurists use the terms *real* and *personal* statutes. Explain the distinct effects attributed by foreign jurists to real and personal statutes in cases of the conflict of laws, and point out some of the practical difficulties attending the attempted distinction.

3. Explain the meaning of domicil, and distinguish the cases where the *lex domicilii* governs, from those which are governed by the *lex loci contractûs*.

4. Explain the distinction between moveable and immoveable property with reference to the *comitas gentium*, and illustrate the distinction by instances in the case of succession by will.

5. Where a transitory mercantile contract, containing mutual stipulations, is made by merchants residing in different countries, by what rules is the contract interpreted, and its external form governed? By what law is the rate of interest that can be reserved upon a loan regulated, when the lender and borrower reside in different countries?

6. According to the view of English jurists, what law, in cases of conflict, determines the existence of the domestic *status* of (a) marriage, (b) legitimacy? When the *status* is determined in the preceding cases, what law regulates the consequences which flow from it? What law regulates the validity of divorce?

7. According to the view of English jurists, what rules are established by the *comitas gentium* with respect (a) to minority, (b) to personal incapacities to acquire property or to sue, (c) to the acquisition of property by usucaption and the limitation of actions, (d) to rules of judicial procedure and evidence?

8. State, with suitable distinctions, the effect given by English courts to the judgments of foreign courts.

9. Explain historically the origin of the division of public ministers into different orders. Mention the orders into which diplomatic *employés* have been divided by the principal civilized states since the treaties of Vienna, and the rule which regulates precedence in each order. Mention some other rules which have been adopted in order to prevent disputes as to precedence among nations.

10. State the circumstances which are required in order that a treaty should be valid *ab initio*. State the circumstances in which a treaty, once valid, ceases to bind. How far can the contents of treaties be regarded as evidence of the law of nations?

11. Explain the principal rules of the law of nations as to the rights of states over navigable rivers within their territories, and as to the rights which may be acquired over the sea, and over straits communicating with open seas.

12. Mention some of the definitions of war which have been given by jurists. State some of the rules of the law of nations with respect to reprisals and imperfect hostilities previous to solemn war.

13. State the principle according to which limits are affixed to the allowable exercise of stratagem and force in modern war. State the practices which, at different periods, have prevailed among nations with respect to prisoners of war. In war by land, what is the usage of

of civilized nations with respect to the property of an enemy? In what respects is the usage of naval warfare different, and why?

14. When the rights of a neutral are restricted by the law of nations, upon what general principles is the restriction founded? What have been the rules acted upon by our courts with respect to an enemy's property on board a neutral ship, and with respect to neutral property on board an enemy's ship? What other rules applicable to these cases have been contended for by several nations in modern times, and upon what grounds?

15. Enumerate articles which are generally allowed to be, *primâ facie*, contraband of war. Enumerate other articles which have been treated as contraband in particular circumstances.

16. State the rule of 1756 with respect to neutral trade with an enemy's colonies, and the reasons which have been urged in favour of it.

17. What circumstances are necessary to the establishment of a valid blockade? Upon what principle is the right of a belligerent to exclude a neutral from a blockaded port founded by G. F. von Martens?

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

RETURNS, stating the SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION
for the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS, distin-
guishing the Pass and Honour Examinations;
and for the Degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS, in the
University of *London*.

(*Mr. Christie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1843.*

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REAL PROPERTY.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1842;—for,

ABSTRACT of RETURNS showing the ANNUAL VALUE of REAL PROPERTY in each County in England and Wales Assessed to the Poor Rates, for the Year ended Lady-day 1841; distinguishing Landed Property, Dwelling-Houses, and all other Kinds of Property; also the Total Amount levied for Poor Rates and County Rates in that Year, and the Rate in the Pound of such Levy, on the Annual Value of Real Property; and also the Population of each County, according to the Census of 1841; with the Area of each County in English Statute Acres; together with the Total Annual Value of Real Property in 1815.

COUNTIES.	Total Annual Value of Real Property in 1815.	Net Rental, or Annual Value of Real Property, Assessed to the Poor Rates for the Year ended Lady-day 1841.				Total Amount of Money Levied for Poor Rates, for the Year-ended Lady-day 1841.	Rate in the £. on Annual Value of Real Property Assessed.	Population, according to the Census of 1841.	Rate per Head of Annual Value of Real Property.	Area in English Statute Acres.	Annual Value of each Acre.
		Landed Property.	Dwelling Houses.	All other Kinds of Property.	Total Annual Value of Real Property Assessed.						
ENGLAND:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bedford	343,683	326,684	159,816	8,896	495,396	51,876	2 1	107,937	4 12 10	297,632	1 1 11
Berks	652,082	477,570	199,999	54,547	732,116	92,109	2 6	160,226	4 11 5	472,270	1 - 3
Buckingham	644,130	545,157	95,757	33,420	674,334	92,955	2 9	155,989	4 6 6	463,820	1 3 6
Cambridge	655,221	581,761	239,079	47,844	868,684	90,238	2 1	164,509	5 5 7	536,853	1 1 8
Chester	1,083,084	778,560	447,034	198,241	1,423,835	104,607	1 6	395,300	3 12 -	649,050	1 4 -
Cornwall	916,060	603,119	190,408	115,952	909,479	103,947	2 3	341,269	2 13 4	854,770	- 14 1
Cumberland	705,446	497,673	147,920	50,859	696,352	49,993	1 5	177,912	3 18 3	969,490	- 10 3
Derby	887,659	625,396	160,777	80,315	866,488	81,194	1 10	272,202	3 3 8	663,180	- 18 10
Devon	1,897,515	1,241,523	490,528	120,093	1,852,144	225,780	2 5	533,731	3 9 5	1,636,450	- 15 2
Dorset	698,396	550,567	148,125	36,542	735,234	98,769	2 8	174,743	4 4 2	627,220	- 17 7
Durham	791,359	516,971	213,986	200,391	931,348	92,995	2 -	324,277	2 17 5	679,530	- 15 3
Essex	1,556,836	1,018,650	445,953	121,116	1,585,719	213,715	2 8	344,995	4 12 -	979,000	1 - 10
Gloucester	1,463,260	898,957	739,201	144,039	1,782,197	182,857	2 1	431,307	4 2 8	790,470	1 2 9
Hereford	604,614	552,383	102,921	25,931	681,235	52,838	1 7	114,438	5 19 1	543,800	1 - 4
Hertford	571,107	386,341	220,076	61,293	667,710	71,361	2 2	157,237	4 4 11	400,370	- 19 4
Huntingdon	320,188	236,633	71,221	9,864	317,718	32,439	2 1	58,699	5 8 3	241,690	- 19 7
Kent	1,644,179	1,044,999	878,472	188,204	2,111,675	265,352	2 6	548,161	3 17 1	972,240	1 1 6
Lancaster	3,087,774	1,402,208	2,449,196	1,415,202	5,266,606	429,017	1 8	1,667,064	3 3 2	1,117,260	1 5 1
Leicester	902,217	690,914	221,771	21,114	933,799	95,316	2 -	215,855	4 6 6	511,340	1 7 -
Lincoln	2,061,830	1,766,740	300,348	60,219	2,127,307	140,513	1 4	362,717	5 17 4	1,663,850	1 1 3
Middlesex	5,595,537	304,653	6,680,202	308,514	7,293,369	665,527	1 10	1,576,616	4 12 6	179,590	1 14 -
Monmouth	295,097	251,019	119,974	50,057	421,050	39,182	1 10	134,349	3 2 8	324,310	- 15 6
Norfolk	1,540,952	1,209,181	486,758	197,885	1,893,824	236,079	2 6	412,621	4 11 10	1,292,300	- 18 8
Northampton	942,162	748,116	158,621	33,658	940,395	102,810	2 2	199,061	4 14 6	646,810	1 3 2
Northumberland	1,240,594	740,609	324,159	261,646	1,326,414	81,289	1 3	250,268	5 6 -	1,165,430	- 12 9
Nottingham	737,230	563,840	252,230	40,605	856,675	83,205	1 11	249,773	3 8 7	525,800	1 1 5
Oxford	713,147	528,242	149,658	17,852	695,752	88,268	2 6	161,573	4 6 1	467,380	1 2 7
Rutland	133,487	106,119	9,104	3,911	119,134	9,114	1 6	21,340	5 11 8	97,500	1 1 9
Salop	1,037,988	874,316	213,251	82,441	1,170,008	79,233	1 4	239,014	4 17 11	864,360	1 - 3
Somerset	1,900,651	1,361,547	507,776	121,193	2,050,516	199,569	1 11	436,002	4 15 8	1,028,090	1 6 6
Southampton	1,130,952	723,087	541,229	97,710	1,362,026	182,453	2 8	354,940	3 16 9	1,018,550	- 14 2
Stafford	1,150,285	900,102	683,762	422,896	2,006,760	127,820	1 3	510,206	3 18 8	736,290	1 4 5
Suffolk	1,127,404	912,062	302,059	83,835	1,297,956	175,795	2 9	315,129	4 2 5	918,760	- 19 10
Surrey	1,579,173	376,644	1,409,180	141,669	1,927,493	263,597	2 9	582,613	3 6 2	474,480	- 15 11
Sussex	915,348	611,320	472,443	85,467	1,169,230	168,806	2 11	299,770	3 18 -	907,920	- 13 6
Warwick	1,236,727	713,390	300,427	595,930	1,609,747	171,435	2 1	402,121	4 3 1	567,930	1 5 1
Westmorland	298,199	221,054	37,374	7,907	266,335	22,629	1 8	56,469	4 14 4	485,990	- 9 1
Wilts	1,155,459	899,878	219,931	55,807	1,175,616	176,750	3 -	260,007	4 10 5	569,620	1 - 8
Worcester	790,605	605,610	323,007	66,625	995,242	96,185	1 11	233,484	4 5 3	459,710	1 6 4
York, East Riding	1,190,326	760,942	271,258	79,607	1,111,807	83,018	1 6	231,998	4 16 10	763,800	- 19 11
York, North Riding	1,145,252	845,547	131,681	34,657	1,011,885	65,718	1 4	204,662	4 18 11	1,275,820	- 13 3
York, West Riding	2,392,406	1,449,007	1,414,800	460,995	3,324,802	320,211	1 11	1,154,924	2 17 7	1,629,890	- 17 9
TOTALS of ENGLAND	49,744,622	30,448,991	22,991,472	6,244,949	59,685,412	6,009,564	2 -	14,995,508	3 19 7	31,770,615	- 19 2
WALES:											
Anglesea	92,589	164,637	15,785	11,191	191,613	19,864	2 1	50,890	3 15 4	173,440	- 19 -
Brecon	146,539	170,397	52,911	19,355	242,663	19,228	1 7	53,295	4 11 1	482,560	- 7 1
Cardigan	141,889	143,330	16,929	6,852	167,111	23,221	2 9	68,380	2 8 11	432,000	- 6 8
Carmarthen	277,455	285,188	31,853	21,362	338,403	40,888	2 5	106,482	3 3 7	623,360	- 9 2
Carnarvon	125,198	125,587	34,924	22,655	183,166	28,703	3 2	81,068	2 5 2	348,160	- 7 3
Denbigh	225,464	262,635	42,563	30,341	335,539	41,713	2 6	89,291	3 15 2	405,120	- 13 -
Flint	153,930	147,876	40,561	25,634	214,071	24,184	2 3	66,547	3 4 4	156,160	- 18 11
Glamorgan	334,192	226,652	69,043	80,787	376,482	42,251	2 3	173,462	2 3 5	506,880	- 8 11
Merioneth	111,436	99,281	12,936	4,248	116,465	16,807	2 11	39,238	2 19 4	424,320	- 4 8
Montgomery	207,286	247,350	25,688	9,302	282,340	42,044	3 -	69,220	4 1 7	536,960	- 9 3
Pembroke	219,589	221,167	39,115	15,830	276,112	29,758	2 3	88,262	3 2 7	390,400	- 11 4
Radnor	99,717	112,046	12,621	5,986	130,653	13,603	2 1	25,186	5 3 9	272,640	- 8 3
TOTALS of WALES	2,153,801	2,206,146	394,929	253,543	2,854,618	342,264	2 5	911,321	3 2 8	4,752,000	- 9 3
TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES	51,898,423	32,655,137	23,386,401	6,498,492	62,540,030	6,351,828	2 -	*15,906,829	3 18 8	36,522,615	- 17 11

Note.—The Returns from which the above Abstract is made, were obtained by the Poor Law Commissioners from the overseers of each parish or other place in England and Wales maintaining its own poor.

The annual value of real property in 1815, is taken from the Parliamentary Document, No. 444, Session 1835.

* Exclusive of 4,896 persons ascertained to have been travelling by railways and canals during the night of 6th June 1841.

2 May 1842.

George Coode, Assistant Secretary.

REAL PROPERTY.

RETURN showing the ANNUAL VALUE of
REAL PROPERTY in each County in *England*
and *Wales* Assessed to the Poor Rates, for
the Year ended Lady-Day 1841.

(*Mr. William S. O'Brien.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1842.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 July 1843;—*for*,

A RETURN of the STAMPS issued, and ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by the
various NEWSPAPERS of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for the last Quarter
of the present Year; in continuation of and in the same form as the last
Return (No. 282, of Sess. 1843.)

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 August 1843.

A RETURN of the Number of NEWSPAPER STAMPS, at ONE PENNY and ONE HALFPENNY, issued to the several NEWSPAPERS in *England, Scotland and Wales*, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1843 inclusive; specifying each Newspaper by Name, and the Number of Stamps issued each Month during that Period to each Newspaper;—also, the Amount of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by each Paper during the above Period.

LONDON PAPERS:	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Age - - - - -	5,500	3,000	4,500	13	13	-
Atlas - - - - -	2,000	11,000	17,000	76	2	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	3,000	1,000			
Athenæum - - - - -	6,000	7,000	7,000	60	-	-
Argus - - - - -	4,000	5,000	3,850	45	-	-
Academic Circular - - - - -	1,000					
Australasian Record - - - - -	550	600	500	7	11	6
Art Union - - - - -	3,500	4,500	2,000	6	15	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	3,500					
Anti-Slavery Reporter - - - - -	3,000	3,000	13,000			
Army and Navy Register - - - - -	-	-	-	2	15	6
Atlas for India - - - - -	-	-	-	7	11	6
Builder - - - - -	950	1,500	1,100	20	18	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	400					
Bible Society Reporter - - - - -	-	1,000	1,000			
British Statesman - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	6
Bent's Literary Advertiser - - - - -	1,500	1,500	1,500	18	-	-
Barber & Nephew's Price Current - - - - -	-	-	700			
Bell's Life in London - - - - -	80,000	120,000	58,500	104	18	6
Bell's New Weekly Messenger - - - - -	8,250	9,250	7,750	22	19	-
Bell's Weekly Messenger - - - - -	60,000	75,000	60,000	71	9	6
British Queen - - - - -	-	-	500	28	2	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	300	200				
British Lion - - - - -	-	8,900	4,600			
Britannia - - - - -	20,000	21,000	25,000	85	16	-
Commercial Traveller - - - - -	2,000	2,000	3,000			
Church and State Gazette - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	43	14	6
Course of the Exchange - - - - -	1,100	1,200				
County Herald - - - - -	3,000	4,000	2,000	14	3	6
County Chronicle - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	41	9	6
Court Journal - - - - -	-	-	18,000	60	3	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000					
Circular to Bankers - - - - -	2,000	2,500	2,000			
Commercial Daily List - - - - -	900	1,600	2,000	19	10	-
Court Gazette - - - - -	2,450	3,000	5,150	45	9	-
Church Intelligencer - - - - -	4,000	5,000	4,000	23	6	6
Colonial Gazette - - - - -	2,000	3,000	3,000	12	10	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000					
Chemical Gazette - - - - -	-	-	500	3	-	-
Christian Spectator - - - - -	6,000	6,000	4,000	-	3	-
Christian Examiner - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	15	6
Conservative Journal - - - - -	2,250	-	-	25	11	6
City Chronicle - - - - -	4,800	4,600	6,000	9	18	-
Cerberus - - - - -	-	-	6,200			
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	4,000			
Commercial Review - - - - -	-	-	500			
Evening Star - - - - -	-	-	-	21	9	-
Evening Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	3	12	-
Evening Mail - - - - -	25,000	50,000	50,000	14	8	-
English Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	10,000	10,000	19	11	6
Examiner - - - - -	23,500	28,000	22,500	71	11	-
Ecclesiastical Gazette - - - - -	24,500	-	12,250	48	19	6
Era - - - - -	-	35,000	15,000	69	6	-
Emigration Gazette - - - - -	4,000	500	-	66	10	6
English Churchman - - - - -	3,500	5,000	4,250	15	15	-
Eddows's Journal - - - - -	4,000	9,500	4,000	64	16	-
Financial and Commercial Record - - - - -	-	-	2,000			
Finlay, Hodgson & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	500					
Fry, Griffith & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	320	960				
Friend of the African - - - - -	-	750	500			
Forbes, Forbes & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	-	1,100				

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in England, &c.—continued.

LONDON PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
				£. s. d.
Globe - - - - -	72,000	94,000	72,000	259 2 6
Gardener's Gazette - - - - -	3,500	4,600	5,150	22 8 6
Gardener's Chronicle - - - - -	21,000	25,000	25,000	65 - 6
General Advertiser - - - - -	- -	- -	500	
Howard & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	- -	- -	1,000	
Herapath's Journal - - - - -	6,000	7,000	8,525	37 14 6
Illustrated Weekly Times - - - - -	1,800			
Illustrated London News - - - - -	90,000	246,000	127,000	49 5 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	44,000	
John Bull - - - - -	15,000	15,000	12,000	110 8 -
Jurist - - - - -	7,200	9,000	7,200	8 17 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	5,100			
Justice of the Peace and Parish Law Recorder - - - - -	- -	21,000	10,500	6 15 -
Illustrated Polytechnic Review - - - - -	500	720	900	30 18 -
Indian News - - - - -	2,000	4,050	2,000	6 16 6
Indian Mail - - - - -	- -	3,500	1,500	
Illustrated London Life - - - - -	24,500	25,500	14,000	4 10 -
Inquirer - - - - -	3,000	7,000	3,000	9 13 6
London Journal of Commerce - - - - -	6,000	6,420	7,500	66 10 6
London Mercantile Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,590	975	32 15 6
Literary Gazette - - - - -	3,000	- -	2,000	49 11 6
Literary Circular - - - - -	3,000			
Law Gazette - - - - -	50	50		
Law Chronicle - - - - -	500.	500		
Le Courier de l'Europe - - - - -	7,500	6,000	7,000	35 11 -
London Gazette - - - - -	20,000	20,000	20,000	110 18 6
London Price Current - - - - -	1,000	500	500	
London Mail - - - - -	2,000	4,000	- -	7 14 6
Lumley's Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	2,500	- -	- 7 6
Law Intelligencer - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2 11 -
Law Times - - - - -	12,000	20,750	12,500	9 1 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Lord & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	500			
Lloyd's Weekly London - - - - -	120,000	180,000	170,000	9 12 -
Morning Chronicle - - - - -	138,000	176,000	156,000	1,098 15 -
Morning Post - - - - -	100,000	110,000	90,000	912 13 6
Morning Herald - - - - -	114,000	140,000	112,000	1,491 19 6
Morning Advertiser - - - - -	120,000	115,000	145,000	535 1 -
Mining Journal - - - - -	6,000	7,000	5,500	42 6 -
Mark Lane Express - - - - -	18,000	18,000	18,000	27 18 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	3,500		
Medical Times - - - - -	1,200	3,000	3,000	52 8 6
Musical World - - - - -	574	708	600	28 5 6
Moffat & Co.'s Tea List - - - - -	- -	4,000		
Monthly Times - - - - -	1,500	5,025	- -	7 17 6
Magnet - - - - -	16,500	16,500	18,250	8 9 6
Mainzer's Musical Times - - - - -	400	250	150	6 10 6
Macnaughtan & Parry's Price Current - - - - -	- -	- -	240	
Norton, Kilburn & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	- -	500		
New Zealand Journal - - - - -	1,400	3,700	- -	11 11 -
Nonconformist - - - - -	12,000	12,000	10,250	18 6 -
New Farmers' Journal - - - - -	6,500	5,400	7,200	65 8 -
Naval and Military Gazette - - - - -	8,500	7,000	7,000	71 17 -
National Advertiser - - - - -	7,000	- -	- -	26 15 6
Nicholson's Price Current - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Nicholson's Weekly Register - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	7 1 -
National Temperance Chronicle - - - - -	- -	- -	1,500	
Observer - - - - -	10,000	11,000	10,500	75 4 6
Ostell & Lepage's Circular - - - - -	200	100		
Overland Despatch - - - - -	- -	- -	500	
Perry's Bankrupt Gazette - - - - -	2,320	6,480		
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	580			
Provincial Medical Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,010	7,550	10 19 -
Patriot - - - - -	20,000	38,000	21,000	109 13 -
Price Current (Prince's) - - - - -	1,000	500	1,500	- 1 6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

LONDON PAPERS— <i>continued.</i>	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
Public Ledger - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	£. s. d. 124 8 6
Publishers' Circular - - - - -	1,000	2,000	1,000	55 14 6
Planet - - - - -	5,500	7,000	5,500	9 16 6
Pawnbrokers' Gazette - - - - -	2,800	2,900	3,500	23 12 6
Poor Law Guide - - - - -	2,200	3,000	2,400	2 11 -
Pictorial Times - - - - -	40,000	72,000	75,000	
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	6,000	2,000		
Philanthropist - - - - -	-	-	1,000	
Punch - - - - -	2,000	4,000	2,000	15 - -
Racing Calendar - - - - -	2,800	7,000	4,200	21 16 6
Record - - - - -	32,000	47,000	24,000	174 18 -
Rippon & Burton's Price Current - - - - -	250			
Railway Times - - - - -	10,500	14,000	10,000	38 18 6
Ripley, Brown & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	500			
Sunday Times - - - - -	70,000	75,000	60,000	227 12 6
Shipping Gazette - - - - -	32,000	32,000	32,000	356 18 6
Standard - - - - -	80,000	80,000	80,000	283 10 -
St. James's Chronicle - - - - -	48,000	60,000	48,000	83 - 6
Sun - - - - -	87,000	90,000	123,000	403 2 6
Spectator - - - - -	15,000	16,000	15,000	90 13 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	5,000			
Satirist - - - - -	10,000	11,000	16,500	43 10 -
Sentinel - - - - -	-	-	6,000	26 3 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	6,000	
Times - - - - -	500,000	475,000	500,000	4,049 9 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	100,000	300,000	250,000	
Trade List - - - - -	-	-	2,500	
Tablet - - - - -	13,500	16,000	14,000	23 12 6
Temperance Recorder - - - - -	550	1,000	1,000	
The Friend - - - - -	750	2,400	750	3 6 -
United Service Gazette - - - - -	7,000	7,000	10,000	103 8 6
Universal Corn Reporter - - - - -	-	250	250	
Voluntary - - - - -	500	-	500	- 6 -
Weekly Dispatch - - - - -	225,000	250,000	250,000	293 3 6
Weekly Chronicle - - - - -	60,000	60,000	60,000	136 1 -
Watchman - - - - -	14,000	-	-	51 1 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	3,800		
Woolwich Gazette - - - - -	800	800	800	
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	150			
Wesleyan Chronicle - - - - -	-	15,000	5,000	
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	500	
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS:				
American News Letter - - - - -	-	2,000	1,000	13 14 6
Aylesbury News - - - - -	-	-	-	19 4 -
Anti-Bread-Tax Circular - - - - -	5,000	6,100	2,500	4 17 6
Bath Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	48 - -
Bath Chronicle - - - - -	6,000	6,000	7,000	72 4 6
Bath Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	49 16 -
Bath and Cheltenham Gazette - - - - -	8,000	-	2,000	66 - -
Belper Union Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	-	300	2 8 -
Berwick Advertiser - - - - -	4,000	-	6,000	30 15 -
Berwick Warder - - - - -	4,000	1,000	2,000	41 6 6
Brighton Gazette - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	50 12 6
Brighton Guardian - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	40 19 -
Brighton Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	7,000	42 4 6
Bristol Temperance Herald - - - - -	-	2,000	-	1 4 -
Bristol Mirror - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	120 6 -
Bristol Mercury - - - - -	17,000	17,000	20,000	146 5 6
Bristol Times - - - - -	5,000	5,000	-	50 15 6
Bristol Gazette - - - - -	-	-	8,000	62 15 6
Bury and Norwich Post - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	49 10 -
Bury Herald - - - - -	4,000	-	4,000	31 19 -

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1843—continued.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise-ment Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Bucks Gazette - - - - -	1,000	1,000	2,000	4	5	6
Bucks Herald - - - - -	2,500	3,500	2,500			
Birmingham Gazette (Ariss's) - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	173	3	6
Birmingham Journal - - - - -	8,000	4,000	6,000	42	7	6
Birmingham Advertiser - - - - -	16,500	5,000	-	46	8	6
Boston Herald - - - - -	-	-	3,000	15	1	6
Buxton Herald - - - - -	2,000	-	-			
Bradford Observer - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	30	3	-
Berkshire Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	3,000	4,000	44	15	6
Banbury Guardian - - - - -	-	-	3,000	8	12	6
Bedford Mercury - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	19	11	6
Blackburn Gazette - - - - -	1,000	-	-	10	4	-
Blackburn Standard - - - - -	3,000	-	3,000	22	7	-
Bolton Free Press - - - - -	4,000	2,000	2,000	23	5	-
Bolton Chronicle - - - - -	3,000	2,500	3,500	30	13	6
Blackburn Mercury - - - - -	-	-	1,228			
Cockermouth Miscellany - - - - -	5,000	-	-			
Chester Courant - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	61	8	6
Chester Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	86	12	6
Chelmsford Chronicle - - - - -	9,500	9,500	9,500	59	10	-
Coventry Standard - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	34	16	-
Coventry Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	36	1	6
Cornwall Royal Gazette - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	39	1	6
Canterbury Weekly Journal - - - - -	6,000	-	-	7	1	-
Cheltenham Journal - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	34	7	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,000			
Cheltenham Looker-on - - - - -	3,000	3,000	1,000	15	-	-
Cheltenham Free Press - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,500	10	11	6
Cheltenham Examiner - - - - -	2,000	4,000	4,000	51	18	-
Cheltenham Chronicle - - - - -	-	5,000	-	46	2	
Cambridge Chronicle - - - - -	7,250	6,000	8,500	84	7	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	-			
Cambridge Advertiser - - - - -	-	6,000	3,000	36	3	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,200			
Cambridge Independent Press - - - - -	9,000	11,500	9,000	84	12	-
Cumberland Pacquet - - - - -	10,000	-	-	35	5	-
Carlisle Journal - - - - -	10,000	8,500	9,500	65	5	-
Carlisle Patriot - - - - -	4,000	6,000	-	44	-	6
Durham Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	4,000	9,975	34	1	-
Durham Advertiser - - - - -	-	5,000	5,000	37	11	6
Devonport Telegraph - - - - -	-	4,000	2,000	30	18	-
Devonport Independent - - - - -	4,000	-	6,000	30	16	6
Devonshire Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	9	7	6
Dorset County Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	69	1	6
Derby Mercury - - - - -	5,000	5,000	10,000	90	9	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	3,000			
Derby Reporter - - - - -	16,000	10,000	10,000	72	18	-
Derbyshire Courier - - - - -	-	-	-	26	14	-
Dover Telegraph - - - - -	2,500	2,000	2,500	27	-	-
Dover Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	6,500	17	2	-
Doncaster Gazette - - - - -	6,000	13,000	9,000	74	15	6
Doncaster Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	-	42	6	-
Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette - - - - -	4,000	4,000	5,000	42	13	6
Du Jay & Co.'s Trade Report - - - - -	1,000	-	-			
Essex Standard - - - - -	5,600	5,600	7,000	49	11	6
Essex Herald - - - - -	5,500	5,500	7,500	23	5	-
Essex, Herts and Kent Mercury - - - - -	3,000	2,000	4,000	21	12	-
Exeter Flying Post - - - - -	8,000	7,000	9,000	72	16	6
Exeter and Plymouth Gazette - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	96	16	6
Eastern Counties Herald - - - - -	12,000	12,000	15,000	122	12	6
European Times - - - - -	10,000	5,200	3,000	25	14	6
Falmouth Packet - - - - -	1,500	1,200	2,500	34	11	6
Farmers' Herald - - - - -	-	500	500	1	10	-
Felix Farley's Bristol Journal - - - - -	6,000	10,000	6,000	92	8	-
Great Northern Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	5,000	6,500	69	15	-
Gloucester Journal - - - - -	6,500	11,500	6,500	88	16	-
Gloucestershire Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	17,000	67	8	6
Gateshead Observer - - - - -	9,000	9,000	10,000	63	-	-

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertis- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
				£. s. d.
Hereford Journal - - - - -	5,556	7,000	7,000	77 5 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	500			
Hereford Times - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	85 17 6
Hampshire Chronicle - - - - -	-	5,000	10,000	31 7 -
Hampshire Telegraph - - - - -	12,000	16,000	16,000	77 5 -
Hampshire Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	11,000	9,000	111 18 -
Hampshire Independent - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	71 11 -
Hertford County Press - - - - -	3,500	2,000	7,000	31 1 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,000	
Halifax Guardian - - - - -	5,000	6,000	5,000	47 15 6
Herts Reformer - - - - -	3,000	4,998	3,000	29 12 6
Hull Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	64 14 6
Hull Packet - - - - -	5,000	5,000	10,000	72 4 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000		
Hull Rockingham - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	22 14 6
Harrogate Advertiser - - - - -	-	4,000		
Jones, Gibson & Hord's Circular - - - - -	-	500		
Ipswich Journal - - - - -	8,000	8,000	11,000	64 7 -
Ipswich Express - - - - -	3,000	-	7,000	30 7 6
Keighley Observer - - - - -	-	-	-	11 6 6
Kentish Gazette - - - - -	8,000	7,000	-	34 5 6
Kentish Observer - - - - -	-	6,000	-	21 12 -
Kentish Mercury - - - - -	1,200	1,500	1,740	
Kent Herald - - - - -	5,000	10,000	5,000	40 10 -
Kendal Mercury - - - - -	3,500	4,000	3,500	17 12 6
Kentish Independent - - - - -	2,000	2,100	2,800	
Lancaster Gazette - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	25 1 -
Lancaster Guardian - - - - -	3,000	2,000	3,000	21 10 6
Leamington Spa Courier - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	42 12 -
Leamington Looker-on - - - - -	1,500	-	-	8 8 -
Leeds Intelligencer - - - - -	-	15,000	20,000	158 14 -
Leeds Mercury - - - - -	44,506	36,000	45,000	259 4 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	16,000	
Leeds Times - - - - -	13,500	12,500	13,500	28 16 6
Leicester Journal - - - - -	-	6,500	6,500	78 16 6
Leicestershire Mercury - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	20 17 -
Leicester Chronicle - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	37 10 -
Lynn Advertiser - - - - -	-	-	3,000	8 6 6
Lincoln Standard - - - - -	-	-	3,000	8 - 6
Lincolnshire Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	7,000	15,000	78 16 6
Liverpool Albion - - - - -	21,000	19,500	9,500	151 11 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	420	4,000		
Liverpool Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	83 12 6
Liverpool Mercantile Gazette - - - - -	4,500	5,000	4,500	210 13 6
Liverpool Journal - - - - -	-	-	6,000	44 6 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	2,000			
Liverpool Mail - - - - -	10,000	13,000	12,000	108 3 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000			
Liverpool Mercury - - - - -	30,000	29,000	27,000	310 1 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	10,000	
Liverpool Standard - - - - -	-	12,000	11,000	119 3 6
Liverpool Times - - - - -	3,500	6,000	6,000	79 8 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	4,000		
Liverpool Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,500	268 7 -
Liverpool Courier - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	91 7 -
Macclesfield Chronicle - - - - -	4,100	4,000	4,000	21 - -
Macclesfield Courier and Herald - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	37 17 6
Manchester and Salford Advertiser - - - - -	9,500	10,500	8,500	47 6 6
Manchester Herald - - - - -	7,000	5,460	8,500	
Manchester Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	-	5 5 -
Manchester Courier - - - - -	21,000	29,000	28,000	187 4 -
Manchester Guardian - - - - -	61,000	70,000	57,500	534 7 6
Manchester Times - - - - -	14,000	12,000	14,500	28 4 -
Midland Counties Herald - - - - -	22,000	20,000	20,000	243 10 6
Midland Monitor - - - - -	-	-	-	3 9 -
Maidstone Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	50 17 -
Maidstone Gazette - - - - -	6,000	4,000	5,000	54 4 6

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1843—continued.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
				£. s. d.
Northampton Herald - - - - -	11,000	6,000	8,000	69 12 -
Northampton Mercury - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	61 13 -
Northern Star - - - - -	26,000	42,000	36,000	14 3 6
Northern Times - - - - -	3,000	3,000	6,000	46 4 -
Nottingham Journal - - - - -	9,000	8,000	8,000	90 10 6
Nottingham and Newark Mercury - - - - -	5,000	5,000	9,000	55 11 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	2,000	
Nottingham Review - - - - -	5,000	9,000	11,000	72 - -
Norwich Mercury - - - - -	8,500	27,500	-	109 4 -
Norfolk Chronicle - - - - -	-	12,000	14,000	113 15 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	6,000	-	4,000	
North Devon Journal - - - - -	4,000	-	4,000	23 2 -
North Devon Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	-	2,500	17 11 -
Newcastle Journal - - - - -	6,000	15,000	15,000	115 16 -
Newcastle Courant - - - - -	18,000	16,000	18,000	151 16 -
Newcastle Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	91 14 6
 Oxford Journal - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	97 4 -
Oxford Herald - - - - -	-	12,000	-	51 15 -
Oxford City and County Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	43 11 6
 Payne's Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	12,000	8,000	49 13 -
Preston Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	39 9 -
Preston Pilot - - - - -	3,000	3,000	-	28 5 6
Plymouth Herald - - - - -	-	9,000	6,000	48 4 6
Plymouth and Devonport Journal - - - - -	2,500	2,500	3,000	35 14 -
Penzance Gazette - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	21 3 -
Plymouth Times - - - - -	3,000	4,000	5,000	27 15 -
 Reading Mercury - - - - -	12,600	15,750	12,600	99 1 6
Rochester Gazette - - - - -	-	-	-	5 15 6
 Swansea Journal - - - - -	2,000	5,000	2,000	12 3 -
Sherborne Mercury - - - - -	2,000	3,000	2,000	24 10 6
Sherborne Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	4,000	41 18 6
Stamford Mercury - - - - -	40,000	40,000	40,000	262 14 6
Somerset County Gazette - - - - -	4,000	3,000	3,000	40 4 -
Sussex Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	2,600	4,800	27 3 -
Sussex Agricultural Express - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	105 13 6
Sheffield Independent - - - - -	9,000	13,500	9,000	76 8 6
Sheffield Mercury - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	70 11 6
Sheffield Iris - - - - -	4,000	-	2,000	45 - -
Shrewsbury Chronicle - - - - -	9,000	12,000	6,000	86 18 6
Shrewsbury News - - - - -	6,000	5,000	-	15 10 6
Staffordshire Advertiser - - - - -	27,000	18,000	20,000	126 4 6
Staffordshire Mercury - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	33 3 -
Suffolk Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	62 - 6
Salisbury and Winchester Journal - - - - -	10,000	10,000	20,000	99 3 -
Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald - - - - -	-	-	5,000	44 6 6
Sunderland Herald - - - - -	10,000	5,000	5,000	57 1 6
Shropshire Conservative - - - - -	-	4,000	2,000	33 9 -
Salopian Journal - - - - -	-	-	-	37 10 -
Stockport Advertiser - - - - -	2,000	3,000	2,000	27 16 6
Scarborough Herald - - - - -	-	-	1,000	
 Taunton Courier - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	28 10 -
Tyne Mercury - - - - -	-	3,000	-	18 7 6
Tentowns' Messenger - - - - -	5,000	5,140	5,000	33 9 -
 Western Times - - - - -	16,000	8,000	11,000	76 1 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	3,000		
Western Luminary - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	30 19 6
Wolverhampton Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	8,000	58 7 -
Warwick Advertiser - - - - -	5,500	5,500	5,500	37 11 6
West Kent Guardian - - - - -	1,825	1,700	2,225	81 12 -
Whitehaven Herald - - - - -	10,000	-	-	26 18 6
West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser - - - - -	9,000	6,000	12,000	57 4 6
Windsor and Eton Express - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	28 17 6
Worcester Herald - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	66 13 6
Worcester Journal (Berrow's) - - - - -	10,000	15,000	10,000	65 6 6
Worcestershire Guardian - - - - -	-	-	6,000	28 14 6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
*Worcestershire Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	10,000	39	3	-
Wiltshire Independent - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	25	19	-
Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard - - - - -	2,000	4,000	4,000	21	-	-
West of England Conservative - - - - -	3,000	-	5,000	32	18	6
Westmoreland Gazette - - - - -	5,000	3,000	3,000	22	2	6
Wakefield Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,000	3,000	7	13	-
Yorkshire Gazette - - - - -	13,000	13,000	13,000	85	11	6
Yorkshire Racing Calendar - - - - -	725	725	-	-	-	-
York Herald - - - - -	-	10,000	30,000	108	7	6
Yorkshireman - - - - -	11,000	11,000	11,000	59	18	6
York Courant - - - - -	-	-	-	37	6	6
SCOTCH PAPERS:						
Aberdeen Journal - - - - -	12,000	12,000	13,000	185	12	6
Aberdeen Herald - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	99	15	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen Constitutional - - - - -	3,500	-	4,000	41	2	-
Aberdeen Banner - - - - -	5,000	10,000	5,000	22	7	-
Aberdeen Review - - - - -	-	-	4,000	3	15	-
Arbroath Guide - - - - -	2,000	1,040	2,131	25	17	6
Ayr Western Watchman - - - - -	4,000	2,000	2,000	10	8	6
Ayr Observer - - - - -	3,000	6,000	3,000	35	8	-
Ayr Advertiser - - - - -	4,000	12,000	-	42	4	6
Dumfries Standard - - - - -	500	2,000	5,000	5	15	6
Dumfries Courier - - - - -	10,000	8,000	8,000	74	17	-
Dumfries Herald - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	42	9	-
Dumfries Galloway Register - - - - -	1,000	3,996	-	18	9	-
Dingwall Ross Advertiser - - - - -	2,700	2,400	3,000	21	-	-
Dundee Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	6,000	6,000	89	8	-
Dundee Herald - - - - -	1,475	2,200	1,500	19	8	6
Dundee Courier - - - - -	2,500	2,000	2,000	34	16	-
Dundee Warder - - - - -	4,000	4,000	2,000	30	3	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Courant - - - - -	25,000	26,000	19,000	209	14	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Mercury - - - - -	12,000	15,000	6,000	65	9	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Advertiser - - - - -	9,000	15,000	12,000	64	11	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,800	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Gazette - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	6	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Journal - - - - -	3,750	4,500	5,000	22	16	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	2,750	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh Chronicle - - - - -	3,950	5,000	4,000	20	5	-
Edinburgh Scotsman - - - - -	20,000	32,000	17,000	145	13	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	7,000	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh National - - - - -	-	-	-	1	16	-
Edinburgh Observer - - - - -	-	10,000	5,000	40	2	6
Edinburgh North British Advertiser - - - - -	48,000	39,000	42,000	515	14	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	20,500	16,500	16,000	-	-	-
Edinburgh Saturday Post - - - - -	5,000	6,000	5,000	60	4	6
Edinburgh Scottish Jurist - - - - -	-	960	480	-	-	-
Edinburgh True Scotsman - - - - -	1,000	500	-	-	15	-
Edinburgh Missionary Record - - - - -	5,890	-	1,750	1	17	6
Edinburgh Witness - - - - -	21,000	95,000	15,000	78	3	-
Edinburgh Missionary Register - - - - -	-	-	336	-	-	-
Edinburgh Weekly Register - - - - -	25,500	28,500	27,000	75	7	6
Edinburgh Courier - - - - -	-	6,000	4,000	1	14	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Elgin Courant - - - - -	2,800	2,000	2,000	25	19	-
Fife Herald - - - - -	2,000	4,000	4,000	31	13	-
Fife Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,300	35	17	-
Fife Advertiser - - - - -	1,000	1,300	1,300	9	6	-

* Six thousand Stamps issued to this Paper in January last, were omitted by mistake in the last Return.

in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1843—continued.

SCOTCH PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
Fife Sentinel - - - - -	3,000	2,000	4,500	£. s. d. 15 7 6
Forres Gazette - - - - -	1,000	-	2,000	3 3 -
Glasgow Courier - - - - -	10,000	10,000	20,000	168 13 6
Glasgow Journal - - - - -	1,000	2,000	1,000	2 14 -
Glasgow Chronicle - - - - -	-	4,000	15,000	48 4 6
Glasgow Herald - - - - -	24,000	24,000	40,000	368 18 6
Glasgow Saturday Post - - - - -	13,000	17,000	16,800	40 10 -
Glasgow Scottish Guardian - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	43 14 6
Glasgow Argus - - - - -	10,000	10,000	8,000	81 1 6
Glasgow Constitutional - - - - -	22,000	12,000	17,000	86 11 -
Glasgow Scotch Reformers' Gazette - - - - -	17,000	7,000	22,000	62 9 6
Glasgow Cuaitear nan Gleann - - - - -	960	960	-	1 2 6
Glasgow Shipping List - - - - -	4,000	4,000	2,000	59 17 -
Glasgow Citizen - - - - -	12,000	8,000	8,000	43 19 -
Glasgow Mail - - - - -	-	3,000	-	2 15 6
Glasgow British Friend - - - - -	2,000	2,000	-	3 1 6
Greenock Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	10,000	5,000	82 10 -
Greenock Observer - - - - -	-	1,000	3,000	9 - -
Inverness Courier - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	44 14 -
Inverness Herald - - - - -	3,000	3,000	5,000	17 14 -
Inverness Journal - - - - -	-	-	6,000	25 7 -
Kelso Mail - - - - -	2,000	2,000	3,000	77 17 -
Kelso Chronicle - - - - -	1,000	2,000	2,000	33 19 6
Kilmarnock Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	21 - -
Montrose Review - - - - -	10,000	5,000	1,000	57 12 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,200	-	-	-
Montrose Standard - - - - -	2,000	2,000	-	28 11 6
Nairn Mirror - - - - -	1,000	-	500	3 7 6
Paisley Advertiser - - - - -	-	3,000	-	28 8 6
Perthshire Courier - - - - -	-	-	4,000	30 6 -
Perthshire Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	41 14 -
Perthshire Constitutional - - - - -	-	-	8,000	43 7 -
Scottish Temperance Journal - - - - -	-	-	-	2 5 -
Stirling Journal - - - - -	4,000	-	3,000	32 2 -
Stirling Observer - - - - -	2,600	2,600	2,850	23 14 -
Wick John O'Groat's Journal - - - - -	-	4,000	4,000	19 11 6
Wigtonshire Free Press - - - - -	4,000	6,000	5,000	24 12 -
WELSH PAPERS:				
Carmarthen Journal - - - - -	-	4,000	5,050	35 9 6
Cambrian - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	56 11 -
Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	31 1 -
Monmouthshire Merlin - - - - -	-	6,000	10,000	43 13 -
Monmouthshire Beacon - - - - -	3,500	2,500	2,000	26 5 -
Merthyr Guardian - - - - -	3,000	10,000	5,000	-
North Wales Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	4,000	-	20 3 6
Silurian - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	15 6 -
Welshman - - - - -	-	4,000	6,000	31 17 6
Y' Protestant - - - - -	-	3,000	-	1 4 -

Registrar of Warrants Office,
 Stamps and Taxes,
 17 July 1843.

Wm. Watson.

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to each NEWSPAPER in *Ireland*, in the Three Months ended 30 June 1843 ;—also, of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid within the same Period.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	STAMPS.		Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	Newspapers.	Supplements.	
DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS:			
			£. s. d.
Saunders' News Letter - - - - -	180,000	- - -	595 18 -
Freeman's Journal - - - - -	89,000	- - -	85 10 -
Evening Mail - - - - -	108,000	10,000	138 15 -
Evening Post - - - - -	56,000	- - -	54 7 -
Evening Freeman - - - - -	10,050	- - -	3 1 -
Evening Packet - - - - -	63,000	2,500	58 3 -
Evening Pilot - - - - -	27,500	3,000	16 8 -
Dublin Monitor - - - - -	20,100	- - -	26 18 -
Dublin Statesman - - - - -	16,250	2,500	6 6 -
Dublin Gazette.			
Weekly Register - - - - -	16,500	- - -	17 7 -
Weekly Freeman - - - - -	54,500	5,000	23 6 -
Weekly Warder - - - - -	33,000	8,000	35 2 -
General Advertiser - - - - -	86,450	2,280	152 6 -
Mercantile Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	- - -	12 17 -
Bankrupts', &c., Calendar - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 -
Medical Press - - - - -	7,650	- - -	1 3 -
The World - - - - -	11,750	- - -	20 9 -
Farmers' Gazette - - - - -	26,450	- - -	16 4 -
Nation - - - - -	82,000	- - -	17 2 -
Christian Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	1 6 -
Christian Examiner - - - - -	2,700	- - -	- 11 -
Irish Ecclesiastical Journal - - - - -	6,000	- - -	2 10 -
Dublin Literary Journal - - - - -	4,500		
Racing Calendar - - - - -	600	- - -	1 8 -
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS:			
Belfast Commercial Chronicle - - - - -	30,000	- - -	80 9 -
Belfast Mercantile Register - - - - -	5,000	- - -	14 1 -
Belfast News Letter - - - - -	21,000	- - -	37 9 -
Belfast Vindicator - - - - -	16,000	- - -	23 11 -
Belfast Northern Whig - - - - -	54,000	- - -	82 18 -
Belfast Ulster Times - - - - -	30,000	- - -	53 5 -
Belfast Banner of Ulster - - - - -	30,500	- - -	42 10 -
Athlone Sentinel.			
Westmeath Guardian - - - - -	3,875	- - -	8 2 -
Cork Constitution - - - - -	48,000	- - -	127 12 -
Cork Southern Reporter - - - - -	50,000	- - -	99 14 -
Cork Examiner - - - - -	39,500	- - -	68 9 -
Ballyshannon Herald - - - - -	2,500	- - -	8 3 -
Newry Telegraph - - - - -	25,000	- - -	37 13 -
Newry Examiner - - - - -	12,000	- - -	25 16 -
Downpatrick Recorder - - - - -	5,000	- - -	10 17 -
Drogheda Conservative - - - - -	5,000	- - -	13 15 -
Drogheda Argus - - - - -	7,500	- - -	18 1 -
Drogheda Journal.			
Fermanagh Impartial Reporter - - - - -	5,000	- - -	8 14 -
Enniskillen Chronicle - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 -
Galway Weekly Advertiser.			
Tuam Herald - - - - -	5,000	- - -	11 1 -
Galway Vindicator - - - - -	7,500	- - -	13 3 -
Galway Standard - - - - -	3,000	- - -	6 10 -
Kerry Evening Post - - - - -	2,500	- - -	5 13 -
Kerry Examiner - - - - -	5,500	- - -	7 18 -

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in Ireland, &c.—*continued*.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	STAMPS.		Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	Newspapers.	Supplements.	
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS— <i>continued.</i>			£. s. d.
Tralee Chronicle - - - - -	3,500		
Leinster Express - - - - -	7,500	- - -	23 4 -
Kilkenny Journal - - - - -	7,500	- - -	18 1 -
Kilkenny Moderator - - - - -	10,000	- - -	13 3 -
Carlow Sentinel - - - - -	5,000	- - -	7 12 -
Limerick Chronicle - - - - -	50,000	- - -	55 14 -
Limerick Reporter - - - - -	17,500	- - -	25 18 -
Clare Journal.			
Londonderry Journal - - - - -	9,500	- - -	19 7 -
Londonderry Sentinel - - - - -	19,000	- - -	18 19 -
Londonderry Standard - - - - -	16,500	- - -	23 11 -
Roscommon Gazette - - - - -	2,500	- - -	3 3 -
Roscommon Journal - - - - -	1,630	- - -	3 3 -
Longford Journal - - - - -	-	- - -	4 3 -
Mayo Constitution - - - - -	6,500	- - -	13 4 -
Mayo Telegraph - - - - -	3,000	- - -	6 - -
Ballina Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	- - -	4 14 -
Achill Missionary Herald.			
Northern Standard - - - - -	5,000	- - -	4 5 -
Nenagh Guardian - - - - -	5,000	- - -	5 18 -
Sligo Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	13 3 -
Sligo Champion - - - - -	2,500	- - -	8 12 -
Tipperary Free Press - - - - -	8,000	- - -	13 5 -
Tipperary Constitution - - - - -	5,000	- - -	6 16 -
Waterford Chronicle - - - - -	12,300	2,200	11 4 -
Waterford Weekly Chronicle - - - - -			- 11 -
Waterford Mirror - - - - -	6,000	- - -	9 13 -
Waterford Mail - - - - -	6,000	- - -	12 10 -
Waterford Commercial News Letter - - - - -	2,400	- - -	- 8 -
Wexford Independent - - - - -	9,000	- - -	16 15 -
Wexford Conservative - - - - -	5,000	- - -	13 7 -

Stamp Office, Dublin, }
 6 July 1843.

J. S. Cooper,
 Compt^r and Acc^t Gen^l.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to,
and the Amount of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid
by, each of the NEWSPAPERS of the United King-
dom, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1843;
(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 282,
Sess. 1843.)

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 August 1843.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 12 July 1842;—*for*,

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to, and the Amount of
ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by, all NEWSPAPERS of the United Kingdom,
for the Months of April, May and June 1842; in continuation of and in
the same Form as the last Returns laid on the Table of this House—
(Parliamentary Paper, No. 257; ordered to be printed 20 May 1842.)

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 August 1842.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

A RETURN of the Number of NEWSPAPER STAMPS, at ONE PENNY and ONE HALFPENNY, issued to the several NEWSPAPERS in *England, Scotland and Wales*, from the 1st April to 30th June 1842 inclusive; specifying each Newspaper by Name, and the Number of Stamps issued each Month during that Period to each Newspaper, and the Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by each.

LONDON PAPERS.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Age - - - - -	7,000	5,500	5,500	42	18	-
Atlas - - - - -	8,000	9,000	9,000	55	4	-
Athenæum - - - - -	5,000	7,500	7,500	100	2	6
Argus - - - - -	7,500	9,000	7,250			
Army and Navy Register - - - - -	1,100	600	900	2	2	-
Academic Circular - - - - -	2,000	-	-	4	7	-
Australasian Record - - - - -	1,500	1,500	500	7	2	6
Art Union - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,000	14	2	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	500				
Anti-Slavery Reporter - - - - -	4,200	2,800	1,400	-	7	6
Agricultural Advocate - - - - -	1,000					
British Statesman - - - - -	5,500	7,800	8,000			
Bent's Literary Advertiser - - - - -	1,500	1,500	1,500	20	3	6
Barber and Nephew's Price Current - - - - -	-	-	600			
Bell's Life in London - - - - -	120,000	40,000	66,000	87	15	-
Bell's New Weekly Messenger - - - - -	9,500	9,250	10,500	24	3	-
Bell's Weekly Messenger - - - - -	68,000	81,000	68,000	74	15	6
British Queen - - - - -	7,500	7,500	5,250	57	12	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000				
Britannia - - - - -	28,000	22,500	26,000	55	8	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	11,000					
Commercial Traveller - - - - -	3,000	5,000	5,000			
Corrie & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	-	-	1,250			
Church and State Gazette - - - - -	37,000	28,000	5,000	23	15	6
Course of the Exchange - - - - -	600	600	1,200			
Courier - - - - -	12,000	16,000	14,000	94	13	-
County Herald - - - - -	4,000	1,000	3,000	14	17	-
County Chronicle - - - - -	8,500	9,000	6,500	37	17	6
Court Journal - - - - -	6,000	8,000	6,500	76	19	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	2,250	2,500	1,850			
Circular to Bankers - - - - -	1,500	2,500	2,000			
Commercial Daily List - - - - -	2,000	1,000	1,000	26	6	6
Court Gazette - - - - -	4,000	5,000	5,000	74	3	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	1,000			
Church Intelligencer - - - - -	4,000	5,000	4,000	13	11	6
Colonial Gazette - - - - -	3,000	4,000	2,000	11	12	6
Christian Spectator - - - - -	5,000	10,500	-	-	6	-
Commercial Review - - - - -	-	400				
Christian Examiner - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	19	-
Conservative Journal - - - - -	4,000	3,000	4,000	20	18	6
City Chronicle - - - - -	6,650	5,700	5,300	22	14	6
Evening Chronicle - - - - -	24,000	14,000	18,000	3	13	6
Evening Mail - - - - -	25,000	50,000	50,000	10	11	6
English Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	10,000	10,000	27	18	-
Examiner - - - - -	32,000	25,000	31,000	73	5	6
Ecclesiastical Gazette - - - - -	24,500	-	12,250	44	6	6
Era - - - - -	-	10,000	45,000	51	18	-
East Anglian Circular - - - - -	-	-	750			
Emigration Gazette - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	11	15	6
Financial and Commercial Record - - - - -	1,920	-	960	-	1	6
Friend of Africa - - - - -	750	750	750			
Forbes, Forbes & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	1,000					
Globe - - - - -	76,000	76,000	94,000	252	13	6
Gardener's Gazette - - - - -	6,900	6,900	4,600	35	3	6
Gardener's Chronicle - - - - -	17,000	18,000	20,000	54	15	-

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in England, &c.—*cont^d*.

LONDON PAPERS— <i>continued</i> .	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
				£. s. d.
H. S. Floud & Co.'s Price Current - - -	200			
Howard & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	-	1,200		
Illustrated London News - - - - -	-	82,500	84,000	11 14 -
Indian News - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,000	13 16 -
John Bull - - - - -	15,000	15,000	15,000	111 1 6
Jurist - - - - -	5,100	6,800	10,200	5 17 -
Justice of the Peace and Parish Law Recorder -	-	21,500	10,750	1 17 6
La Epoca - - - - -	1,500	1,250	1,500	- 16 6
London Journal of Commerce - - - - -	7,000	8,000	9,000	58 19 -
London Mercantile Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	52 16 -
London Phalanx - - - - -	2,125	500	-	- 19 6
Literary Gazette - - - - -	2,060	2,000	3,500	52 8 6
Literary Circular - - - - -	3,000			
Law Gazette - - - - -	-	50	-	- 3 -
Law Chronicle - - - - -	-	500	-	- 1 6
Le Courier de l'Europe - - - - -	6,000	7,500	6,000	13 2 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,300	
Legal Guide - - - - -	435	215	360	- 16 6
London Gazette - - - - -	20,000	-	45,000	126 1 6
London Monthly Overland Mail - - - - -	1,300	650	650	69 6 -
London Price Current - - - - -	1,000	500		
London Mail - - - - -	6,500	5,000	1,500	4 11 6
Lumley's Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	-	-	- 13 6
London and Southern Advertiser - - - - -	1,850	-	-	5 5 -
Lyre - - - - -	650	130		
Lord & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	500			
Morning Chronicle - - - - -	153,000	169,000	186,000	723 16 6
Morning Post - - - - -	95,000	115,000	110,000	888 6 -
Morning Herald - - - - -	125,000	120,000	152,500	1,325 12 6
Morning Advertiser - - - - -	145,000	120,000	90,000	818 14 -
Mining Journal - - - - -	7,500	6,000	7,000	
Mark Lane Express - - - - -	20,000	18,000	18,000	48 3 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	4,000	9,000		
Medical Times - - - - -	1,400	1,550	2,150	13 16 -
Magnet - - - - -	18,250	16,250	17,250	13 7 -
Moffat & Co.'s Tea List - - - - -	-	4,000		
Monthly Times - - - - -	5,500	3,500	-	2 15 6
New Zealand Journal - - - - -	2,850	1,950	1,800	3 15 -
Nonconformist - - - - -	6,250	12,500	17,500	20 9 6
New Farmer's Journal - - - - -	5,500	5,500	5,939	17 15 6
Naval and Military Gazette - - - - -	7,600	11,150	7,000	46 1 -
National Advertiser - - - - -	10,000	11,500	15,000	53 11 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	500	500	500	
Nicholson's Price Current - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Nicholson's Weekly Register - - - - -	-	-	32,000	
Observer - - - - -	5,000	5,000	15,000	69 19 6
Ostell and Lepage's Circular - - - - -	-	-	400	
Perry's Bankrupt Gazette - - - - -	2,850	2,280	2,415	
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	570		
Provincial Medical Journal - - - - -	5,010	5,040	6,350	11 11 -
Patriot - - - - -	15,000	36,000	19,000	106 17 6
Price Current (Prince's) - - - - -	1,000	-	1,000	- 3 -
Public Ledger - - - - -	10,000	20,000	-	316 1 -
Publishers' Circular - - - - -	4,800	4,750	4,600	39 - -
Planet - - - - -	7,500	7,250	9,000	9 16 6
Pawnbrokers' Gazette - - - - -	3,000	2,400	3,000	29 5 -
Racing Calendar - - - - -	5,400	5,800	2,800	22 4 -
Record - - - - -	32,500	48,000	21,000	173 2 -
Rippon and Burton's Price Current - - - - -	-	200		
Railway Times - - - - -	10,500	10,000	12,500	23 3 6
Railway Magazine - - - - -	4,000	7,000	7,000	33 12 -
Ripley, Brown & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	-	-	1,000	

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

LONDON PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Sunday Times - - - - -	85,000	110,000	85,000	187	8	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Shipping Gazette - - - - -	24,000	32,000	40,000	255	10	6
Standard - - - - -	80,000	100,000	80,000	278	3	6
St. James's Chronicle - - - - -	52,000	65,000	52,000	72	4	6
Sun - - - - -	113,000	100,000	100,000	323	3	6
Spectator - - - - -	15,000	15,000	16,000	66	12	-
Satirist - - - - -	12,500	14,000	11,500	30	10	6
Times - - - - -	605,000	500,000	625,000	3,985	19	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	90,000	250,000	250,000	-	-	-
Trade List - - - - -	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Tablet - - - - -	4,500	5,500	3,000	38	5	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Temperance Recorder - - - - -	-	1,000	500	-	-	-
True Tablet - - - - -	8,500	7,500	11,500	21	16	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	3,000	-	2,500	-	-	-
United Service Gazette - - - - -	4,500	9,500	8,500	32	8	-
Universal Corn Reporter - - - - -	-	-	1,000	-	12	-
Voluntary - - - - -	-	500	500	-	6	-
Weekly Chronicle - - - - -	80,000	80,000	100,000	58	14	6
Weekly Dispatch - - - - -	300,000	250,000	300,000	206	18	6
Watchman - - - - -	17,500	17,000	17,000	57	4	6
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS.						
Aylesbury News - - - - -	-	-	15,000	20	11	-
Anti-Corn Law Circular - - - - -	6,000	9,000	5,000	4	17	6
Bradford Herald - - - - -	2,000	4,000	2,000	27	7	6
Bath Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	47	15	6
Bath Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	6,000	6,000	75	4	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bath Journal - - - - -	3,000	3,000	9,000	53	12	6
Bath and Cheltenham Gazette - - - - -	-	5,000	7,000	67	1	-
Berwick Advertiser - - - - -	4,000	2,000	4,000	32	6	6
Berwick Warder - - - - -	-	4,500	4,500	69	1	6
Bristol Temperance Herald - - - - -	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Brighton Gazette - - - - -	5,000	5,000	-	64	4	-
Brighton Guardian - - - - -	6,000	5,000	6,000	49	16	-
Brighton Herald - - - - -	4,000	5,000	6,000	45	9	-
Bristol Mirror - - - - -	10,000	12,000	10,000	124	19	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Bristol Mercury - - - - -	17,000	17,000	18,000	136	16	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Bristol Times - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	54	3	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Bristol Gazette - - - - -	-	-	10,000	63	1	6
British Indian Advocate - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-
Bristol Standard - - - - -	-	-	-	11	9	6
Bury and Norwich Post - - - - -	4,000	12,000	7,000	57	16	6
Bury Herald - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	22	8	6
Bucks Gazette - - - - -	1,000	-	500	8	18	6
Bucks Herald - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Birmingham Gazette (Ariss's) - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	191	-	6
Birmingham Journal - - - - -	8,000	10,000	8,000	43	8	6
Birmingham Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	54	9	-
Boston Herald - - - - -	3,000	-	-	18	7	6
Bradford Observer - - - - -	3,000	5,000	-	25	8	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	3,000	4,000	52	1	-
Bedford Mercury - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	19	11	6
Blackburn Gazette - - - - -	1,500	1,000	1,500	13	17	6
Blackburn Standard - - - - -	3,000	-	3,000	19	4	-
Bolton Free Press - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,500	35	12	6
Bolton Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	3,000	2,500	33	15	-

- - in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1842—continued.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise-ment Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Chester Courant - - - - -	6,000	4,000	4,000	75	9	-
Chester Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	87	6	-
Chelmsford Chronicle - - - - -	9,000	8,000	9,000	52	8	6
Coventry Standard - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,150	30	7	6
Coventry Herald - - - - -	7,000	3,000	4,000	37	19	-
Cornwall Royal Gazette - - - - -	4,500	4,500	4,500	42	1	6
Canterbury Weekly Journal - - - - -	6,000	-	6,000	10	13	-
Cheltenham Journal - - - - -	5,000	-	5,025	32	5	-
Cheltenham Looker-on - - - - -	-	3,000	3,000	14	-	6
Cheltenham Free Press - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,500	15	19	6
Cheltenham Examiner - - - - -	4,000	4,000	8,000	42	9	-
Cheltenham Chronicle - - - - -	4,375	4,000	4,000	33	10	6
Cambridge Chronicle - - - - -	6,000	7,000	9,750	99	18	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Cambridge Advertiser - - - - -	4,000	4,000	5,000	44	6	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Cambridge Independent Press - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	93	12	-
Cumberland Pacquet - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	35	11	-
Carlisle Journal - - - - -	10,000	8,000	10,000	64	13	-
Carlisle Patriot - - - - -	8,000	-	4,000	48	3	-
Durham Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	35	9	6
Durham Advertiser - - - - -	-	5,000	5,000	32	17	-
Devonport Telegraph - - - - -	-	4,000	4,000	31	16	-
Devonport Independent - - - - -	-	3,000	7,000	38	-	6
Devonshire Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	2,000	4,000	14	5	-
Dorset County Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	69	-	-
Derby Mercury - - - - -	5,000	10,000	3,000	76	13	-
Derby Reporter - - - - -	5,000	5,000	2,000	46	5	6
Derbyshire Courier - - - - -	-	-	10,000	23	9	6
Derbyshire Chronicle - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,000	22	19	-
Dover Telegraph - - - - -	2,000	2,500	2,500	24	12	-
Dover Chronicle - - - - -	-	3,500	4,000	21	4	6
Doncaster Gazette - - - - -	9,000	10,000	9,000	67	13	-
Doncaster Chronicle - - - - -	-	7,000	7,000	34	14	6
Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette - - - - -	4,000	6,000	6,000	51	1	6
Essex Standard - - - - -	7,000	5,600	5,600	37	11	6
Essex Herald - - - - -	4,500	4,000	4,500	18	9	-
Essex, Herts and Kent Mercury - - - - -	3,800	3,000	4,000	23	14	-
Exeter Flying Post - - - - -	5,000	6,000	10,000	65	6	6
Exeter and Plymouth Gazette - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	94	7	-
Eastern Counties Herald - - - - -	12,000	12,000	16,000	123	-	-
East Anglian Circular - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6
European - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6
Falmouth Packet - - - - -	2,650	1,500	3,000	24	10	6
Felix Farley's Bristol Journal - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	97	11	6
Great Northern Advertiser - - - - -	13,000	10,000	10,000	106	16	-
Gloucester Journal - - - - -	8,500	9,500	10,000	92	18	6
Gloucestershire Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	16,000	73	5	6
Gateshead Observer - - - - -	9,000	10,000	10,000	73	19	-
General Commercial Intelligencer - - - - -	3,000	6,000	4,000	-	-	-
Guardian, The - - - - -	-	-	-	5	2	-
Hereford Journal - - - - -	6,400	8,000	6,400	71	18	6
Hereford Times - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	78	12	-
Hampshire Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	9,885	10,000	53	12	6
Hampshire Telegraph - - - - -	-	16,000	16,000	108	4	6
Hampshire Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	10,000	8,000	109	8	6
Hampshire Independent - - - - -	-	-	6,000	70	14	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Hertford County Press - - - - -	-	2,250	4,500	28	2	6
Hampshire and West Sussex Standard - - - - -	-	5,000	-	27	19	-
Halifax Guardian - - - - -	2,000	7,000	3,000	45	1	6
Herts Reformer - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,500	28	19	-

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise-ment Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
Hull Advertiser - - - - -	10,000	10,000	7,000	58	14	6
Hull Packet - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	37	10	-
Hull Rockingham - - - - -	-	5,000	-	23	14	-
Hull Times - - - - -	-	-	-	21	1	6
Harrowgate Advertiser - - - - -	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Ipswich Journal - - - - -	10,000	8,000	10,000	78	3	-
Ipswich Express - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	36	10	6
Kentish Gazette - - - - -	8,000	5,500	500	44	17	-
Kentish Observer - - - - -	9,000	-	1,000	26	3	6
Kentish Mercury - - - - -	1,100	1,125	950	-	-	-
Kent Herald - - - - -	5,000	4,389	8,000	46	11	6
Kendal Mercury - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	17	15	6
Kentish Standard - - - - -	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Lancaster Gazette - - - - -	3,000	-	3,000	18	13	6
Lancaster Guardian - - - - -	3,000	2,000	4,000	17	8	-
Leamington Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	-	1,100	27	19	6
Leamington Spa Courier - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	41	3	6
Leeds Intelligencer - - - - -	15,000	30,000	30,000	148	11	6
Leeds Mercury - - - - -	36,000	45,000	45,000	248	2	-
Leeds Times - - - - -	14,000	14,000	14,000	65	12	6
Leeds Conservative Journal - - - - -	-	5,500	6,000	-	-	-
Leicester Journal - - - - -	6,500	6,500	6,500	81	-	-
Leicestershire Mercury - - - - -	4,500	3,000	4,000	23	15	6
Leicester Herald - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	14	-
Leicester Chronicle - - - - -	-	3,000	7,000	41	11	-
Lean's Engine Reporter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6
Lynn Advertiser - - - - -	-	-	3,000	7	7	-
Lincoln Standard - - - - -	-	2,000	-	5	11	-
Lincolnshire Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	89	12	6
Liverpool Albion - - - - -	12,000	12,800	13,000	162	6	-
Liverpool Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	112	2	6
Liverpool Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	58	1	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Liverpool Mail - - - - -	16,000	16,000	8,000	126	7	6
Liverpool Mercantile Gazette - - - - -	4,500	5,000	4,500	210	4	6
Liverpool Mercury - - - - -	37,000	28,000	28,000	298	7	-
Liverpool Standard - - - - -	10,000	11,000	11,000	126	3	-
Liverpool Times - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	81	4	6
Liverpool Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	274	7	-
Liverpool Courier - - - - -	9,000	9,000	13,000	96	-	-
Macclesfield Courier and Herald - - - - -	-	-	10,000	40	17	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Manchester and Salford Advertiser - - - - -	10,000	12,000	8,000	47	2	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Manchester Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	4,500	5,000	71	5	-
Manchester Courier - - - - -	25,000	25,000	29,000	170	17	-
Manchester Guardian - - - - -	48,000	60,000	68,000	527	-	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	8,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Manchester Times - - - - -	10,000	9,000	10,500	80	-	-
Midland Counties Herald - - - - -	22,000	22,000	22,000	256	16	-
Midland Monitor - - - - -	-	4,000	4,000	5	-	6
Maidstone Journal - - - - -	-	6,000	4,000	51	3	-
Maidstone Gazette - - - - -	-	12,000	6,000	63	1	6
Musical World - - - - -	-	-	-	6	6	-
New Moral World - - - - -	1,500	1,000	2,500	1	2	6
Northampton Herald - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	89	12	6
Northampton Mercury - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	76	8	6
Northern Star - - - - -	59,000	48,000	52,000	14	2	-
Northern Times - - - - -	4,000	3,000	-	37	15	3
Nottingham Journal - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	84	12	-
Nottingham and Newark Mercury - - - - -	5,000	3,500	5,000	48	4	6
Nottingham Review - - - - -	10,000	13,000	7,000	70	5	6
Norwich Mercury - - - - -	18,000	-	13,000	118	11	6
Norwich Times - - - - -	1,000	-	-	9	13	6
Norwich Protestant Herald - - - - -	-	-	480	-	16	6

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1842—continued.

	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	April.	May.	June.	
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.				
Norfolk Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	26,000	- - -	£. s. d. 121 10 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	3,000	- - -	4,000	- - -
Norfolk and Norwich Monitor - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 6
North Devon Journal - - - - -	- - -	4,000	- - -	21 6 -
North Devon Advertiser - - - - -	- - -	2,500	- - -	16 1 -
Newcastle Journal - - - - -	- - -	15,000	18,000	163 1 -
Newcastle Courant - - - - -	16,000	16,000	16,000	163 17 6
Newcastle Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	12,000	15,000	83 11 -
Oxford Journal - - - - -	10,000	10,000	7,500	105 13 6
Oxford Herald - - - - -	- - -	10,000	12,000	55 19 -
Oxford City and County Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	- - -	10,000	51 1 6
Old England - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 -
Payne's Advertiser (Leicester) - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	67 19 -
Preston Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	- - -	8,000	42 10 6
Preston Pilot - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	33 12 -
Plymouth Herald - - - - -	4,000	- - -	8,000	45 13 6
Plymouth and Devonport Journal - - - - -	4,000	- - -	4,000	36 12 -
Penzance Gazette - - - - -	2,000	- - -	2,000	16 2 6
Port of Tyne Pilot (North Shields) - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	28 4 -
Plymouth Times - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	30 19 6
Reading Mercury - - - - -	12,000	15,000	12,000	108 10 6
Rochester Gazette - - - - -	1,000	- - -	- - -	5 8 -
Sherborne Mercury - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	15 13 6
Sherborne Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	44 3 6
Stamford Mercury - - - - -	38,000	38,000	38,000	271 1 -
Somerset County Gazette - - - - -	3,600	5,800	- - -	40 16 -
Sussex Agricultural Express - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	97 14 6
Sheffield Independent - - - - -	9,000	18,000	9,000	67 19 -
Sheffield Mercury - - - - -	7,000	6,500	10,000	97 2 6
Sheffield Iris - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 15 -
Sheffield Patriot - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 -
Shrewsbury Chronicle - - - - -	9,000	12,000	9,000	86 - 6
Shrewsbury News. - - - - -	5,000	5,000	2,000	28 19 -
Staffordshire Examiner - - - - -	- - -	5,000	- - -	21 9 -
Staffordshire Advertiser - - - - -	18,000	26,000	18,000	132 1 6
Staffordshire Mercury - - - - -	3,500	4,000	5,000	30 7 6
Staffordshire Gazette - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 10 6
Suffolk Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	72 18 -
Salisbury and Winchester Journal - - - - -	10,000	20,000	10,000	95 11 -
Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	44 5 -
Sunderland Herald - - - - -	5,000	5,000	- - -	35 14 -
Salopian Journal - - - - -	5,000	6,000	6,000	95 2 -
Shropshire Conservative - - - - -	- - -	3,000	500	36 16 6
Stockport Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	2,000	2,150	21 16 6
Stockport Chronicle - - - - -	- - -	4,000	- - -	16 2 6
Scarborough Herald - - - - -	- - -	- - -	950	- - -
Sussex Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	4,600	6,000	29 9 6
Taunton Courier - - - - -	5,000	- - -	5,000	33 - -
Tyne Courier - - - - -	- - -	- - -	5,000	4 10 -
Tyne Mercury - - - - -	3,000	- - -	3,000	36 7 6
Tentown's Messenger - - - - -	5,000	5,000	3,000	39 6 -
Western Times - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	72 9 -
Western Luminary - - - - -	2,570	3,000	3,500	29 17 -
Wolverhampton Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	55 13 -
Warwick Advertiser - - - - -	5,500	5,500	5,500	41 9 6
West Kent Guardian - - - - -	2,800	2,200	2,600	- - -
Whitehaven Herald - - - - -	- - -	10,000	1,135	27 18 -
West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser - - - - -	9,000	6,000	9,000	57 15 -
Windsor and Eton Express - - - - -	2,000	4,000	4,000	23 8 -
Worcester Herald - - - - -	13,000	9,000	9,000	68 17 -
Worcester Journal (Berrow's) - - - - -	10,000	24,000	10,000	71 14 -
Wiltshire Independent - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	30 12 -
Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard - - - - -	2,500	1,500	1,500	15 15 -
West of England Conservative - - - - -	4,000	2,000	3,000	34 14 6
Westmoreland Gazette - - - - -	5,000	- - -	6,000	16 11 6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

					Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of			
					April.	May.	June.	Advertisement Duty.			
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.											
Worcestershire Guardian	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Worcestershire Chronicle	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	8,000	-	32	15	6
Wakefield Journal	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	45	18	-
Wigan Gazette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	5	6
									14	15	6
Yorkshire Gazette	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	81	13	6
Yorkshire Racing Calendar	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	-			
York Courant	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	31	8	6
York Herald	-	-	-	-	10,000	12,000	12,000	-	104	2	-
Yorkshireman	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	61	10	-
SCOTCH PAPERS.											
Aberdeen Journal	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	185	2	-
Aberdeen Herald	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	102	19	6
Aberdeen Constitutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	6
Aberdeen Banner	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	26	12	6
Arbroath Journal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	-
Arbroath Guide	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000	1,000	-	12	6	-
Ayr Advertiser	-	-	-	-	8,000	4,000	4,000	-	40	10	-
Ayr Observer	-	-	-	-	1,250	5,750	1,560	-	35	18	6
Dingwall Ross Advertiser	-	-	-	-	3,500	1,500	3,000	-	11	15	6
Dumfries Times	-	-	-	-	6,000	4,000	2,000	-	42	7	6
Dumfries Courier	-	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	8,000	-	76	4	-
Dumfries Herald	-	-	-	-	3,500	4,000	3,500	-	49	1	-
Dumfries Galloway Register	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	17	14	-
Dundee Advertiser	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	63	4	6
Dundee Chronicle	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,625	2,675	-	9	13	6
Dundee Courier	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	33	18	-
Dundee Warder	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	34	17	6
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	1,050	-	-			
Elgin Courant	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	-	24	-	-
Edinburgh Courant	-	-	-	-	21,000	22,000	20,150	-	243	3	-
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	3,000	100	-			
Edinburgh Mercury	-	-	-	-	9,000	12,000	9,000	-	70	7	-
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	1,000	-	-			
Edinburgh Advertiser	-	-	-	-	9,000	15,000	9,000	-	72	7	6
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	500	-	-			
Edinburgh Gazette	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	13	14	6
Edinburgh Journal	-	-	-	-	6,000	4,500	6,000	-	36	18	-
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	3,000	-	-			
Edinburgh Chronicle	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	4,000	-	9	10	6
Edinburgh Scotsman	-	-	-	-	22,000	28,000	21,000	-	136	10	-
Edinburgh Observer	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	15,000	-	42	9	-
Edinburgh North British Advertiser	-	-	-	-	39,000	49,000	38,000	-	564	4	6
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	47,000	39,000	38,000	-			
Edinburgh Saturday Post	-	-	-	-	5,000	7,000	6,000	-	51	-	-
Edinburgh Scottish Jurist	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-			
Edinburgh Scottish Pilot	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,500	2,500	-	7	13	-
Edinburgh True Scotsman	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	3,000	-	-	9	-
Edinburgh Missionary Record	-	-	-	-	3,260	3,400	3,264	-			
Ditto	-	-	-	at One halfpenny	-	3,400	-	-			
Edinburgh Witness	-	-	-	-	19,287	59,000	8,000	-	66	12	-
Edinburgh Intelligencer	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	3	6	-
Edinburgh National	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	-	5	-	6
Edinburgh Local Advertiser	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	2,500	-	12	13	6
Fife Herald	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,500	3,000	-	33	12	-
Fife Journal	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	33	16	6
Forres Gazette	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	2,400	-	3	10	6
Fife Advertiser	-	-	-	-	2,950	1,700	1,550	-	8	15	6
Glasgow Courier	-	-	-	-	10,000	20,000	10,000	-	174	3	-
Glasgow Journal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	2	5	-
Glasgow Chronicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,500	-	48	3	-
Glasgow Herald	-	-	-	-	24,000	36,000	28,000	-	362	18	6

- - in England, Scotland and Wales, from 1st April to 30th June 1842—continued.

	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.		
	April.	May.	June.	£.	s.	d.
SCOTCH PAPERS— <i>continued.</i>						
Glasgow Saturday Evening Post - - -	13,000	11,000	19,000	26	9	6
Glasgow Scottish Guardian - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	47	6	6
Glasgow Scottish Argus - - -	8,000	10,000	8,000	92	5	-
Glasgow Constitutional - - -	10,000	10,000	12,000	94	4	-
Glasgow Scotch Reformers' Gazette - - -	12,000	17,000	17,000	73	16	-
Glasgow Cuairtear nan Gleann - - -	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	3	-
Glasgow Shipping List - - -	5,000	4,000	4,000	45	-	-
Glasgow Mail - - -	-	3,000	-	5	11	-
Glasgow National Liberator - - -	2,200	2,875	-	6	4	6
Glasgow Temperance Journal - - -	-	-	-	3	3	-
Greenock Advertiser - - -	5,000	6,000	6,000	59	3	6
Greenock Observer - - -	-	1,000	3,000	7	11	6
Inverness Courier - - -	4,000	8,000	4,000	52	1	-
Inverness Herald - - -	500	2,000	5,000	18	7	6
Inverness Journal - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	30	16	6
Kelso Mail - - -	5,000	3,000	2,000	90	12	-
Kelso Chronicle - - -	2,000	2,000	6,000	42	6	-
Kilmarnock Journal - - -	2,000	1,000	2,000	21	1	6
Leith Commercial List - - -	2,000	2,000	1,000	2	17	-
Montrose Review - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	53	11	-
Ditto - - - at One halfpenny	500	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose Standard - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	16	10	-
Nairn Mirror - - -	1,000	1,000	-	1	19	-
Paisley Advertiser - - -	3,000	3,060	-	29	8	-
Perthshire Advertiser - - -	5,000	-	5,000	40	16	-
Perthshire Constitutional - - -	8,000	-	-	42	18	-
Perthshire Chronicle - - -	500	-	-	6	1	6
Perth Courier - - -	-	-	-	29	15	6
Stirling Journal - - -	7,000	3,000	4,000	32	2	-
Stirling Observer - - -	4,000	2,800	800	33	12	-
Wick John O'Groat's Journal - - -	-	4,000	1,000	22	2	6
WELSH PAPERS.						
Carmarthen Journal - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	32	9	6
Cambrian - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	52	8	6
Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	25	7	-
Cylechgrawn Rhyddid - - -	600	-	-	1	2	6
Monmouthshire Merlin - - -	11,500	-	4,000	45	6	-
Monmouthshire Beacon - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	20	18	6
Merthyr Guardian - - -	6,000	10,000	-	31	10	9
North Wales Chronicle - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	23	2	-
Silurian - - -	3,000	-	3,000	13	10	-
Udgorn Cymra - - -	2,000	2,000	1,300	-	-	-
Welshman - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	26	-	6
Y' Protestant - - -	-	-	-	1	5	6

Registrar of Warrants Office,
Stamps and Taxes,
18 July 1842.

W. Watson, Reg^r.

I R E L A N D.

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to, and the Amount of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by, all NEWSPAPERS in *Ireland*, for the Months of April, May and June 1842.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	Newspapers.	Supplements.	Advertisement Duty.		
DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS.			£.	s.	d.
Saunders's News Letter - - - - -	180,000	- - -	596	2	-
Morning Register - - - - -	25,500	- - -	69	-	-
Freeman's Journal - - - - -	54,000	- - -	55	8	-
Evening Mail - - - - -	114,000	10,000	147	5	-
Evening Post - - - - -	64,000	- - -	47	4	-
Evening Freeman - - - - -	12,500	- - -	4	3	-
Evening Packet - - - - -	66,000	- - -	66	15	-
Pilot - - - - -	27,600	- - -	7	6	-
Monitor - - - - -	30,000	- - -	16	12	-
Statesman - - - - -	14,500	1,000	5	18	-
Gazette - - - - -	2,500	- - -	9	10	-
Weekly Register - - - - -	26,000	- - -	10	13	-
Weekly Freeman - - - - -	52,000	- - -	20	8	-
Warder - - - - -	27,500	5,500	28	13	-
General Advertiser - - - - -	86,450	1,000	128	6	-
Herald - - - - -	850	- - -	-	15	-
Irishman - - - - -	7,500	- - -	1	9	-
Mercantile Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	- - -	6	19	-
Bankrupt, &c., Calendar - - - - -	500	- - -	1	12	-
Medical Press - - - - -	9,500	1,000	2	18	-
World - - - - -	18,350	- - -	21	5	-
Farmers' Gazette - - - - -	16,250	- - -	-	14	-
Christian Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	-	14	-
Christian Examiner - - - - -	2,400	- - -	-	-	-
Irish Ecclesiastical Journal - - - - -	6,000	- - -	2	14	-
Racing Calendar - - - - -	600	- - -	2	7	-
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.					
Belfast Commercial Chronicle - - - - -	30,000	- - -	59	-	-
Belfast Mercantile Register - - - - -	5,000	- - -	7	2	-
Belfast News Letter - - - - -	21,000	2,000	55	14	-
Belfast Vindicator - - - - -	19,500	- - -	23	19	-
Belfast Irish Friend - - - - -	7,000	- - -	2	6	-
Belfast Northern Whig - - - - -	51,000	4,500	74	10	-
Belfast Ulster Times - - - - -	32,500	- - -	53	16	-
Belfast Banner of Ulster - - - - -	10,000	- - -	-	-	-
Athlone Mirror - - - - -	-	- - -	-	13	-
Westmeath Guardian - - - - -	4,528	- - -	8	14	-
Cork Constitution - - - - -	48,000	- - -	135	10	-
Cork Southern Reporter - - - - -	50,000	- - -	123	11	-
Cork Examiner - - - - -	34,000	- - -	69	16	-
Ballyshannon Herald - - - - -	3,500	- - -	4	9	-
Newry Telegraph - - - - -	35,000	- - -	32	5	-
Newry Examiner - - - - -	12,000	- - -	15	17	-

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in Ireland, &c.—*continued.*

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	Newspapers.	Supplements.	Advertisement Duty.
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS— <i>continued.</i>			£. s. d.
Downpatrick Recorder - - - - -	5,000	- - -	11 1 -
Drogheda Conservative - - - - -	6,000	- - -	13 13 -
Drogheda Argus - - - - -	10,000	- - -	17 9 -
Drogheda Journal - - - - -	7,500	- - -	9 3 -
Fermanagh Impartial Reporter - - - - -	5,000	- - -	4 13 -
Enniskillen Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	- - -	7 12 -
Galway Weekly Advertiser - - - - -	-	- - -	11 11 -
Galway Vindicator - - - - -	12,000	- - -	13 16 -
Tuam Herald - - - - -	5,000	- - -	5 19 -
Kerry Evening Post - - - - -	5,000	- - -	8 17 -
Kerry Examiner - - - - -	6,250	- - -	4 11 -
Leinster Express - - - - -	7,500	- - -	12 12 -
Kilkenny Journal - - - - -	7,500	- - -	13 11 -
Kilkenny Moderator - - - - -	5,000	- - -	13 3 -
Carlow Sentinel - - - - -	5,000	- - -	12 6 -
Limerick Chronicle - - - - -	50,000	- - -	55 18 -
Limerick Reporter - - - - -	15,000	- - -	17 3 -
Clare Journal - - - - -	7,000	- - -	4 12 -
Londonderry Journal - - - - -	10,000	- - -	31 10 -
Londonderry Sentinel - - - - -	13,500	- - -	21 3 -
Londonderry Standard - - - - -	17,500	- - -	22 11 -
Roscommon Gazette - - - - -	2,500	- - -	3 6 -
Roscommon Journal - - - - -	1,355	- - -	3 3 -
Longford Journal - - - - -	3,000	- - -	3 12 -
Mayo Constitution - - - - -	-	- - -	12 6 -
Mayo Telegraph - - - - -	6,000	- - -	5 14 -
Mayo Ballina Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	- - -	3 14 -
Mayo Ægis - - - - -	2,500	- - -	1 3 -
Mayo Achill Herald.			
Northern Standard - - - - -	5,000	- - -	6 4 -
Nenagh Guardian - - - - -	5,000	- - -	12 19 -
Sligo Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	8 16 -
Sligo Champion - - - - -	2,750	- - -	5 15 -
Tipperary Free Press - - - - -	10,500	- - -	9 4 -
Tipperary Constitution - - - - -	7,500	- - -	11 8 -
Waterford Chronicle - - - - -	9,800	1,700	22 7 -
Waterford Weekly Chronicle - - - - -			
Waterford Mirror - - - - -	5,000	- - -	7 9 -
Waterford Mail - - - - -	5,000	- - -	27 10 -
Waterford Commercial News Letter - - - - -	2,400	- - -	- 16 -
Wexford Independent - - - - -	9,000	- - -	25 7 -
Wexford Conservative - - - - -	7,500	- - -	23 - -

Stamp Office, Dublin, }
21 July 1842. }

J. S. Cooper,
Compt^r and Acc^t Gen^l.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, &c.

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to, and the Amount of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by, all NEWSPAPERS of the United Kingdom, for the Months of April, May and June 1842; in continuation of and in the same Form as the last Returns laid on the Table of The House— (Parliamentary Paper, No. 257; ordered to be printed 20 May 1842.)

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 August 1842.

Under 2 oz.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS AND ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 April 1843;—*for*,

*

A RETURN of the STAMPS issued to, and ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by, the various NEWSPAPERS of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for the Three first Months of the present Year; in continuation of the last Return (No. 98) of the present Session.

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 May 1843.

A RETURN of the Number of NEWSPAPER STAMPS, at ONE PENNY and ONE HALFPENNY, issued to the several NEWSPAPERS in *England, Scotland and Wales*, from the 2d January to the 31st March 1843 inclusive; specifying each Newspaper by Name, and the Number of Stamps issued each Month during that Period to each Newspaper;—also, the Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by each Paper during the above Period.

LONDON PAPERS.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	January.	February	March.	£.	s.	d.
Age - - - - -	4,500	5,000	3,000	35	3	6
Atlas - - - - -	-	7,000	20,000	60	9	-
Athenæum - - - - -	4,000	5,500	7,500	109	13	-
Argus - - - - -	6,000	5,000	4,000	-	-	-
Academic Circular - - - - -	2,500	-	-	5	2	-
Australasian Record - - - - -	1,000	1,000	500	13	17	6
Art Union - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	8	17	-
Anti-Slavery Reporter - - - - -	4,500	3,000	3,000	-	1	6
Army and Navy Register - - - - -	-	-	-	1	19	-
Atlas for India - - - - -	-	-	-	5	17	-
Builder - - - - -	2,000	700	1,900	-	-	-
Bible Society Reporter - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
British Statesman - - - - -	3,300	-	-	3	4	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	400	-	-	-	-	-
Bent's Literary Advertiser - - - - -	1,500	1,500	1,500	20	3	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	750	-	-	-	-	-
Barber and Nephew's Price Current - - - - -	200	700	-	-	-	-
Bell's Life in London - - - - -	80,000	70,000	75,000	94	4	7
Bell's New Weekly Messenger - - - - -	7,750	8,250	9,750	7	2	6
Bell's Weekly Messenger - - - - -	80,000	64,000	64,000	72	6	-
British Queen - - - - -	-	3,000	20,300	18	18	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	300	400	-	-	-
Britannia - - - - -	14,500	22,000	25,000	46	14	6
Commercial Traveller - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Corrie & Co.'s Circular - - - - -	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Church and State Gazette - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	48	12	-
Course of the Exchange - - - - -	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
County Herald - - - - -	3,000	2,000	4,000	15	7	6
County Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	5,500	6,000	40	11	6
Court Journal - - - - -	1,000	8,000	8,900	79	16	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Circular to Bankers - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,500	-	-	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000	500	-	-	-	-
Commercial Daily List - - - - -	1,000	2,000	1,000	19	2	6
Court Gazette - - - - -	2,000	2,500	3,500	56	14	-
Church Intelligencer - - - - -	5,050	4,000	4,000	21	3	-
Colonial Gazette - - - - -	3,500	1,500	4,000	9	13	6
Chemical Gazette - - - - -	-	500	-	2	14	-
Christian Spectator - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	6	-
Christian Examiner - - - - -	1,500	1,000	1,500	2	11	-
Conservative Journal - - - - -	3,000	3,000	4,000	26	3	6
City Chronicle - - - - -	5,200	5,000	6,300	23	9	6
Evening Star - - - - -	15,850	3,940	-	5	3	6
Evening Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	6,000	18,000	13	8	6
Evening Mail - - - - -	50,000	50,000	50,000	22	5	6
English Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	81	4	6
Examiner - - - - -	22,500	23,750	29,500	51	16	6
Ecclesiastical Gazette - - - - -	-	12,250	12,250	68	18	6
Era - - - - -	15,000	20,000	24,500	-	-	-
Emigration Gazette - - - - -	2,500	2,500	3,500	6	-	-
English Churchman - - - - -	6,000	4,000	5,500	-	-	-
Eddowes's Journal - - - - -	4,000	8,000	8,600	-	-	-
F. Huth & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	-	-	500	-	-	-
Financial and Commercial Record - - - - -	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Friend of Africa - - - - -	750	-	-	-	-	-
Fry, Griffith & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	350	320	320	-	-	-
Globe - - - - -	72,000	96,000	74,000	252	10	6
Gardener's Gazette - - - - -	7,500	3,250	5,250	22	4	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,150	-	-	-	-
Gardener's Chronicle - - - - -	18,000	20,000	21,000	48	13	6

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in England, &c.—continued.

LONDON PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	January.	February.	March.	£.	s.	d.
Herapath's Journal - - - - -	8,000	6,250	7,000	51	1	6
H. S. Floud & Co.'s Price Current - - - - -	368					
Illustrated Weekly Times - - - - -	-	-	17,000			
Illustrated London News - - - - -	125,500	122,500	292,500	40	8	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	50,000	20,000			
John Bull - - - - -	15,000	10,000	20,000	105	7	6
Jurist - - - - -	8,900	7,200	7,200	12	18	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	10,200	6,800	6,782			
Justice of the Peace and Parish Law Recorder - - - - -	8,889	14,000	10,500	4	8	6
Illustrated Polytechnic Review - - - - -	7,000	3,000	1,000	9	13	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	800				
Indian News - - - - -	2,000	2,000	1,750	9	13	6
Inquirer - - - - -	4,000	3,000	3,000	9	3	-
John Straith's Price Current - - - - -	-	200				
London Journal of Commerce - - - - -	7,000	4,000	8,000	35	14	-
London Mercantile Journal - - - - -	1,000	3,000	2,000	42	10	6
London Phalanx - - - - -	-	-	500	-	1	6
Literary Gazette - - - - -	-	2,000	2,018	51	15	-
Literary Circular - - - - -	3,000					
Law Gazette - - - - -	50	50				
Law Chronicle - - - - -	500	500				
Le Courrier de l'Europe - - - - -	12,000	5,000	7,000	20	9	6
Legal Guide - - - - -	120	-	-	-	18	-
London Gazette - - - - -	-	30,000	20,000	146	2	-
London Price Current - - - - -	1,000	1,000				
London Mail - - - - -	3,000	4,100	2,200	6	4	6
Lumley's Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	2,500	-	1	1	-
Law Intelligencer - - - - -	3,100					
Lloyd's Weekly London - - - - -	80,000	150,000	125,000	11	6	6
Morning Chronicle - - - - -	174,000	114,000	180,000	1,001	9	6
Morning Post - - - - -	95,000	90,000	90,000	746	9	6
Morning Herald - - - - -	140,000	106,000	118,000	893	9	6
Morning Advertiser - - - - -	120,000	129,000	150,000	919	5	6
Mining Journal - - - - -	6,000	7,000	7,000	30	7	6
Mark Lane Express - - - - -	18,000	18,000	18,000	61	8	6
Medical Times - - - - -	3,100	1,870	4,720	10	5	6
Musical World - - - - -	740	405	660	6	9	-
Monthly Times - - - - -	1,000	2,000	7,500	3	-	-
Magnet - - - - -	16,750	16,750	20,750	2	18	6
Mainzer's Musical Times - - - - -	900	750	800	5	5	-
New Zealand Journal - - - - -	1,800	1,600	2,400	22	5	6
Nonconformist - - - - -	10,000	6,000	10,500	14	15	6
New Farmers' Journal - - - - -	5,400	6,000	5,000	49	14	6
Naval and Military Gazette - - - - -	7,050	7,500	7,500	54	10	6
National Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	9,500	11,000	29	8	-
Nicholson's Price Current - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Nicholson's Weekly Register - - - - -	-	-	-	9	6	-
Observer - - - - -	-	15,000	15,000	71	9	6
Ostell & Lepage's Circular - - - - -	-	200	200			
Overland Despatch - - - - -	-	500				
Perry's Bankrupt Gazette - - - - -	2,413	2,240	2,425			
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	40	1,180	580			
Provincial Medical Journal - - - - -	5,800	5,890	7,430	9	9	-
Patriot - - - - -	20,000	20,000	20,000	90	3	-
Price Current (Prince's) - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Public Ledger - - - - -	10,000	10,000	20,000	528	1	6
Publishers' Circular - - - - -	1,500	750	1,750	35	15	6
Planet - - - - -	6,000	6,000	7,500	5	5	-
Pawnbrokers' Gazette - - - - -	2,700	2,600	3,500	23	9	6
Poor Law Guide - - - - -	-	-	3,000			
Pictorial Times - - - - -	-	-	45,000			
Punch - - - - -	4,000	1,000	4,000	6	10	6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

LONDON PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.		
	January.	February.	March.	£.	s.	d.
Racing Calendar - - - - -	-	-	4,250	9	15	-
Record - - - - -	25,000	32,000	26,000	155	8	-
Rippon & Burton's Price Current - - -	200	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Times - - - - -	14,000	14,000	16,500	38	14	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	2,500	3,150	3,750	-	-	-
Ripley, Brown & Co.'s Circular - - -	-	-	500	-	-	-
Shipping Gazette - - - - -	32,000	35,000	45,000	256	2	6
Sunday Times - - - - -	80,000	100,000	80,000	111	12	-
Standard - - - - -	60,000	80,000	100,000	255	1	6
St. James's Chronicle - - - - -	52,000	48,000	56,000	85	13	-
Sun - - - - -	87,000	81,000	111,000	213	19	6
Spectator - - - - -	15,000	15,000	16,000	54	-	-
Satirist - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	44	-	6
Sargent, Gordon & Co.'s Circular - - -	-	-	500	-	-	-
Sentinel - - - - -	13,000	5,000	9,050	-	-	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	11,000	3,400	10,000	-	-	-
Times - - - - -	475,000	475,000	575,000	3,739	2	6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	250,000	-	-	-
Trade List - - - - -	2,000	-	2,500	-	-	-
Tablet - - - - -	17,000	13,500	13,000	38	18	6
Temperance Recorder - - - - -	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	850	-	-	-	-	-
The Friend - - - - -	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
United Service Gazette - - - - -	7,800	8,000	8,500	51	3	-
Universal Corn Reporter - - - - -	500	600	600	-	13	6
Voluntary - - - - -	-	500	-	-	-	-
Weekly Dispatch - - - - -	275,000	250,000	275,000	235	13	-
Weekly Chronicle - - - - -	80,000	60,000	65,000	110	8	-
Watchman - - - - -	17,000	17,000	17,000	38	9	6
Woolwich Gazette - - - - -	800	850	900	-	-	-
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	600	-	-	-
ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS.						
American News Letter - - - - -	-	1,700	4,000	1	14	6
Aylesbury News - - - - -	20,000	-	-	18	15	-
Anti-Bread Tax Circular - - - - -	19,000	24,200	29,000	2	11	-
Bath Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	53	2	-
Bath Chronicle - - - - -	6,000	7,000	7,000	75	18	-
Bath Journal - - - - -	-	6,000	-	55	7	-
Bath and Cheltenham Gazette - - -	-	8,000	-	65	15	6
Berwick Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	-	4,000	23	11	-
Berwick Warder - - - - -	6,000	-	1,500	45	13	6
Brighton Gazette - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	83	-	6
Brighton Guardian - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	60	13	6
Brighton Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	6,000	59	3	6
Bristol Temperance Herald - - - - -	-	-	2,000	1	7	-
Bristol Mirror - - - - -	10,000	12,000	15,000	108	18	-
Bristol Mercury - - - - -	20,000	17,000	17,000	132	19	6
Bristol Times - - - - -	5,000	5,000	-	48	-	-
Bristol Gazette - - - - -	-	-	8,000	57	6	-
Bury and Norwich Post - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	56	14	-
Bury Herald - - - - -	4,000	4,000	8,000	29	9	6
Bucks Gazette - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	4	6
Bucks Herald - - - - -	3,500	3,000	3,000	55	-	-
Birmingham Gazette (Ariss's) - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	174	3	-
Birmingham Journal - - - - -	8,000	10,000	8,000	49	4	-
Birmingham Advertiser - - - - -	-	10,000	500	53	8	-
Boston Herald - - - - -	-	-	3,000	18	4	6
Bradford Observer - - - - -	6,000	6,000	-	30	18	-
Berkshire Chronicle - - - - -	3,000	4,000	3,000	44	-	6
Bedford Mercury - - - - -	2,000	2,000	4,000	21	1	6
Blackburn Gazette - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	6	-
Blackburn Standard - - - - -	3,000	-	3,000	17	11	-
Bolton Free Press - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	35	9	6
Bolton Chronicle - - - - -	3,000	2,500	3,500	38	-	6

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 2d January to 31st March 1843—continued.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	January.	February.	March.	
				£. s. d.
Cockermouth Miscellany - - - - -	-	-	1,000	
Chester Courant - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	67 4 -
Chester Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	79 2 6
Chelmsford Chronicle - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,500	60 18 -
Coventry Standard - - - - -	3,000	3,000	6,150	28 5 6
Coventry Herald - - - - -	7,000	-	4,000	31 19 -
Ditto - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,000	
Cornwall Royal Gazette - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	32 6 6
Canterbury Weekly Journal - - - - -	-	-	-	7 5 6
Cheltenham Journal - - - - -	-	5,000	-	34 7 -
Cheltenham Looker-on - - - - -	3,000	3,000	-	22 19 -
Cheltenham Free Press - - - - -	2,500	2,500	2,500	18 - -
Cheltenham Examiner - - - - -	2,000	4,000	8,000	46 13 -
Cheltenham Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	4,000	45 9 -
Cambridge Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	6,000	7,975	107 11 -
Ditto - - - at One halfpenny	2,500	-	1,750	
Cambridge Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	-	-	33 7 6
Cambridge Independent Press - - - - -	11,000	9,000	9,000	98 11 -
Cumberland Pacquet - - - - -	3,000	11,350	-	45 16 6
Carlisle Journal - - - - -	8,000	8,000	10,000	62 6 6
Carlisle Patriot - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	46 16 -
Durham Chronicle - - - - -	4,500	4,000	4,500	39 16 6
Durham Advertiser - - - - -	-	5,000	5,000	35 5 -
Devonport Telegraph - - - - -	4,000	-	-	36 3 -
Devonport Independent - - - - -	-	-	6,000	32 5 -
Devonshire Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	15 12 -
Dorset County Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	8,000	63 15 -
Derby Mercury - - - - -	5,000	5,000	10,000	98 2 -
Derby Reporter - - - - -	8,000	8,000	9,000	82 2 6
Derbyshire Courier - - - - -	-	-	8,000	33 15 -
Derbyshire Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	-	8 3 6
Dover Telegraph - - - - -	2,500	2,000	2,500	20 9 6
Dover Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	6,500	15 1 6
Doncaster Gazette - - - - -	9,000	9,000	10,000	62 - 6
Doncaster Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	32 18 6
Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette - - - - -	4,000	4,000	5,000	36 1 6
Essex Standard - - - - -	5,600	7,000	6,200	44 5 -
Essex Herald - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,500	26 - 6
Essex, Herts and Kent Mercury - - - - -	4,000	3,000	3,000	21 4 6
Exeter Flying Post - - - - -	7,000	5,000	7,500	60 1 6
Exeter and Plymouth Gazette - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	82 5 6
Eastern Counties Herald - - - - -	-	24,000	6,000	112 10 -
European Times - - - - -	3,000	5,000	2,900	3 1 6
Ditto - - - at One halfpenny	1,000	1,000	-	
Falmouth Packet - - - - -	1,000	2,000	3,700	
Farmers' Herald - - - - -	500	1,500	1,000	
Felix Farley's Bristol Journal - - - - -	8,000	6,000	-	83 3 6
Great Northern Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	7,500	5,000	67 1 -
Gloucester Journal - - - - -	11,500	7,500	8,500	71 17 -
Gloucestershire Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	17,000	50 14 -
Gateshead Observer - - - - -	9,000	9,000	-	75 - -
Guardian (Banbury) - - - - -	-	-	-	8 3 6
Hereford Journal - - - - -	4,200	9,900	7,000	67 8 6
Hereford Times - - - - -	10,000	11,500	10,500	87 7 6
Hampshire Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	-	10,000	52 5 6
Hampshire Telegraph - - - - -	16,000	16,000	12,000	96 3 -
Hampshire Advertiser - - - - -	10,000	8,000	8,000	103 14 6
Hampshire Independent - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	55 10 -
Hampshire and West Sussex Standard - - - - -	-	6,000	5,000	20 17 -
Hertford County Press - - - - -	3,000	1,000	4,000	30 1 6
Ditto - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	1,500	
Halifax Guardian - - - - -	6,000	5,000	5,000	54 - -
Herts Reformer - - - - -	3,500	3,000	3,000	31 7 -
Hull Advertiser - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	61 19 -
Hull Packet - - - - -	10,000	5,000	5,000	56 15 6
Hull Rockingham - - - - -	-	5,000	-	26 18 6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	January.	February.	March.	
Ipswich Journal - - - - -	- -	10,000	8,000	£. s. d. 86 15 6
Ipswich Express - - - - -	- -	2,500	7,500	36 18 -
Keighley Observer - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	3 15 -
Kentish Gazette - - - - -	8,000	- -	7,000	38 5 -
Kentish Observer - - - - -	- -	6,000	- -	22 16 -
Kentish Mercury - - - - -	1,230	975	1,000	25 7 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	1,230	1,000	1,000	- - -
Kent Herald - - - - -	8,000	5,000	5,000	39 10 6
Kentish Independent - - - - -	1,050	1,500	2,300	- - -
Kendal Mercury - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	17 6 6
Lancaster Gazette - - - - -	3,000	- -	3,000	21 3 -
Lancaster Guardian - - - - -	3,000	- -	4,375	24 18 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	1,250	- - -
Leamington Spa Courier - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	42 16 6
Leamington Looker-on - - - - -	1,500	1,500	- -	9 10 6
Leeds Intelligencer - - - - -	25,500	5,000	40,500	139 5 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	4,000	- - -
Leeds Mercury - - - - -	45,700	35,800	45,000	242 17 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	22,000	- -	- - -
Leeds Times - - - - -	13,000	14,000	12,500	48 4 -
Leicester Journal - - - - -	6,500	6,500	6,500	66 - -
Leicestershire Mercury - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	21 18 -
Leicester Herald - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	3 18 -
Leicester Chronicle - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	34 1 -
Lynn Advertiser - - - - -	- -	3,000	3,000	11 5 -
Lincoln Standard - - - - -	- -	3,000	- -	9 7 6
Lincolnshire Chronicle - - - - -	7,000	7,000	7,000	78 9 -
Liverpool Albion - - - - -	18,500	13,000	10,000	161 17 -
Liverpool Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	8,000	8,000	120 7 6
Liverpool Mercantile Gazette - - - - -	5,000	4,500	4,500	216 6 -
Liverpool Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	62 18 6
Liverpool Mail - - - - -	8,000	8,000	10,000	144 15 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	2,000	- - -
Liverpool Mercury - - - - -	28,000	23,500	37,000	281 2 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	10,000	- -	6,000	- - -
Liverpool Standard - - - - -	10,000	9,000	10,000	143 5 -
Liverpool Times - - - - -	6,000	6,000	- -	82 10 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	2,000	- -	- -	- - -
Liverpool Advertiser - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,500	258 7 6
Liverpool Courier - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	93 7 6
Macclesfield Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	4,000	- -	25 4 -
Macclesfield Courier and Herald - - - - -	4,000	5,000	6,000	35 11 -
Manchester and Salford Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,500	54 - -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	6,000	7,000	2,000	- - -
Manchester Chronicle - - - - -	750	- -	- -	67 16 -
Manchester Courier - - - - -	26,000	24,000	25,000	214 14 6
Manchester Guardian - - - - -	68,300	52,000	66,000	563 11 -
Manchester Times - - - - -	17,500	18,000	17,000	107 - 6
Midland Counties Herald - - - - -	22,000	22,000	34,000	240 - -
Midland Monitor - - - - -	5,000	3,500	1,300	4 13 -
Maidstone Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	- -	56 6 6
Maidstone Gazette - - - - -	6,500	5,500	6,000	63 12 -
Northampton Herald - - - - -	12,000	3,000	5,000	79 5 6
Northampton Mercury - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	74 6 6
Northern Star - - - - -	25,000	36,000	46,500	14 6 6
Northern Times - - - - -	- -	3,000	- -	49 7 -
Nottingham Journal - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	73 17 6
Nottingham and Newark Mercury - - - - -	- -	5,000	5,000	45 12 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	1,500	- - -
Nottingham Review - - - - -	10,000	9,000	13,500	61 14 6
Norwich Mercury - - - - -	18,000	- -	13,000	86 15 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	6,000	- - -
Norfolk Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	26,000	12,000	96 15 -
North Devon Journal - - - - -	- -	4,000	750	17 9 6
North Devon Advertiser - - - - -	- -	2,500	- -	15 7 6
Norfolk and Norwich Monitor - - - - -	- -	- -	500	- 4 6
Newcastle Journal - - - - -	- -	15,000	2,500	148 19 -
Newcastle Courant - - - - -	26,000	16,000	16,000	141 10 6
Newcastle Chronicle - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	48 18 -

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 2d January to 31st March 1843—continued.

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	January.	February.	March.	
				£. s. d.
Oxford Journal - - - - -	10,000	7,500	10,000	95 12 6
Oxford Herald - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	52 7 -
Oxford City and County Chronicle - - - - -	-	-	10,000	51 - -
Payne's Advertiser - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	47 8 -
Preston Chronicle - - - - -	8,000	8,000	8,000	49 8 6
Preston Pilot - - - - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	39 13 6
Plymouth Herald - - - - -	-	6,000	6,000	46 5 6
Plymouth and Devonport Journal - - - - -	3,000	-	2,500	31 10 -
Penzance Gazette - - - - -	2,000	-	2,000	17 - 6
Port of Tyne Pilot - - - - -	-	-	-	20 5 -
Plymouth Times - - - - -	3,000	-	6,000	31 4 -
Reading Mercury - - - - -	15,750	12,600	13,600	86 2 -
Rochester Gazette - - - - -	-	1,000	-	5 9 6
Swansea Journal - - - - -	3,800	1,500	2,000	- - -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	-	- - -
Sherborne Mercury - - - - -	2,500	2,000	2,000	27 7 6
Sherborne Journal - - - - -	6,000	6,000	8,000	38 17 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,600	-	- - -
Stamford Mercury - - - - -	40,000	40,000	60,000	218 18 6
Somerset County Gazette - - - - -	2,500	4,500	2,000	37 2 6
Sussex Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	4,000	2,000	30 12 -
Sussex Agricultural Express - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	85 4 -
Sheffield Independent - - - - -	11,100	8,500	14,000	77 6 6
Sheffield Mercury - - - - -	10,000	10,000	-	77 11 -
Sheffield Iris - - - - -	4,000	4,000	-	60 7 6
Shrewsbury Chronicle - - - - -	9,000	9,000	12,000	66 3 -
Shrewsbury News - - - - -	-	-	5,000	37 14 6
Staffordshire Examiner - - - - -	-	-	-	20 18 6
Staffordshire Advertiser - - - - -	20,000	18,000	25,000	105 3 -
Staffordshire Mercury - - - - -	4,000	4,500	4,000	33 19 6
Suffolk Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	83 14 -
Salisbury and Winchester Journal - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	90 19 6
Salisbury and Wiltshire Herald - - - - -	-	-	-	38 15 6
Shropshire Conservative - - - - -	-	-	-	26 11 -
Sunderland Herald - - - - -	4,000	5,000	2,000	40 4 -
Salopian Journal - - - - -	8,000	2,000	2,000	42 - -
Stockport Advertiser - - - - -	3,000	3,000	1,000	26 11 -
Scarborough Herald - - - - -	-	-	-	16 19 -
Taunton Courier - - - - -	5,000	-	-	28 10 -
Tyne Mercury - - - - -	3,500	2,000	3,000	32 12 6
Tentowns' Messenger - - - - -	-	10,000	5,000	37 11 6
Western Times - - - - -	8,000	11,000	8,000	64 7 -
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	5,000	- - -
Western Luminary - - - - -	3,000	3,000	1,000	32 5 -
Wolverhampton Chronicle - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	53 12 6
Warwick Advertiser - - - - -	5,500	5,500	5,500	36 7 6
West Kent Guardian - - - - -	1,600	1,675	2,150	30 - -
Whitehaven Herald - - - - -	10,000	-	-	30 7 6
West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser - - - - -	9,000	6,000	6,000	47 2 -
Windsor and Eton Express - - - - -	4,000	4,000	-	21 6 -
Worcester Herald - - - - -	10,000	10,000	9,000	56 6 6
Worcester Journal (Berrow's) - - - - -	5,000	6,000	11,000	61 16 -
Worcestershire Guardian - - - - -	-	-	10,000	29 5 -
Worcestershire Chronicle - - - - -	2,000	8,000	8,000	37 19 -
Wakefield Journal - - - - -	-	-	-	34 10 -
Wiltshire Independent - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	25 10 -
Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard - - - - -	-	-	3,000	26 5 -
West of England Conservative - - - - -	-	4,000	4,000	24 1 -
Westmoreland Gazette - - - - -	3,000	3,000	-	24 6 -
Yorkshire Gazette - - - - -	26,000	-	13,000	68 14 -
York Courant - - - - -	-	10,000	20,000	35 8 -
York Herald - - - - -	-	10,000	24,000	82 17 6
Yorkshireman - - - - -	10,500	11,500	11,000	49 10 -
Yorkshire Racing Calendar - - - - -	-	-	-	1 5 6

Number of Stamps issued to, and Amount of Advertisement Duty paid by, each Newspaper -

SCOTCH PAPERS.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertisement Duty.
	January.	February.	March.	
				£. s. d.
Aberdeen Journal - - - - -	- -	5,000	14,000	124 11 6
Aberdeen Herald - - - - -	17,000	1,000	10,000	68 9 6
Aberdeen Constitutional - - - - -	- -	- -	4,000	30 6 -
Aberdeen Banner - - - - -	5,000	5,000	- -	25 8 6
Aberdeen Review - - - - -	- -	- -	6,000	- - -
Arbroath Guide - - - - -	2,020	1,000	2,000	20 15 6
Ayr Western Watchman - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	7 17 6
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	- -	700	- - -
Ayr Observer - - - - -	1,000	7,900	- -	27 9 -
Ayr Advertiser - - - - -	7,500	4,000	1,875	31 16 -
Dumfries Standard - - - - -	- -	- -	5,000	- - -
Dumfries Times - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	23 9 6
Dumfries Courier - - - - -	12,000	8,000	6,000	45 16 6
Dumfries Herald - - - - -	3,500	3,500	3,500	25 19 -
Dumfries Galloway Register - - - - -	480	2,012	2,498	11 11 -
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	- -	300	- -	- - -
Dingwall Ross Advertiser - - - - -	2,400	2,500	2,100	8 2 -
Dundee Advertiser - - - - -	7,500	4,000	4,000	72 18 -
Dundee Herald - - - - -	1,800	2,550	1,725	7 4 -
Dundee Courier - - - - -	500	2,000	2,000	29 14 -
Dundee Warder - - - - -	4,000	4,000	4,000	30 10 6
Edinburgh Courant - - - - -	26,000	21,000	21,000	178 17 6
Edinburgh Mercury - - - - -	9,000	9,000	9,000	65 - 6
Edinburgh Advertiser - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	65 12 6
Edinburgh Gazette - - - - -	2,000	1,000	1,000	36 9 -
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	1,000	- -	- -	- - -
Edinburgh Journal - - - - -	4,250	3,750	5,000	22 8 6
Edinburgh Chronicle - - - - -	6,400	3,200	4,000	20 5 -
Edinburgh Scotsman - - - - -	27,000	21,000	21,000	123 - -
Edinburgh Observer - - - - -	- -	- -	5,000	39 7 6
Edinburgh North British Advertiser - - - - -	40,000	38,000	41,000	402 18 -
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	18,000	16,000	16,000	- - -
Edinburgh Saturday Post - - - - -	6,000	5,000	6,000	49 19 -
Edinburgh Scottish Jurist - - - - -	480	480	960	- - -
Edinburgh True Scotsman - - - - -	1,500	1,500	1,500	2 8 -
Edinburgh Missionary Record - - - - -	3,050	2,950	3,000	- - -
Edinburgh Witness - - - - -	18,000	21,000	26,000	59 11 -
Edinburgh Intelligencer - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2 12 6
Edinburgh Literary Circular - - - - -	- -	10,000	- -	1 11 6
Edinburgh Missionary Register - - - - -	- -	216	- -	- 3 -
Edinburgh Weekly Register - - - - -	32,425	24,500	30,000	31 17 6
Edinburgh Local and General Advertiser - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	5 3 6
Edinburgh National - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2 17 -
Elgin Courant - - - - -	- -	2,000	- -	17 9 6
Fife Herald - - - - -	4,000	1,000	4,000	20 6 6
Fife Journal - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000	20 8 -
Fife Advertiser - - - - -	2,575	1,300	2,000	6 3 -
Fife Sentinel - - - - -	5,000	3,000	3,000	4 7 -
Forres Gazette - - - - -	- -	1,000	- -	3 10 6
Glasgow Courier - - - - -	10,000	10,000	20,000	151 14 6
Glasgow Journal - - - - -	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 14 6
Glasgow Chronicle - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	47 2 -
Glasgow Herald - - - - -	24,000	36,000	24,000	285 15 -
Glasgow Saturday Post - - - - -	14,000	11,000	18,000	35 - 6
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	3,000	- -	- -	- - -
Glasgow Scottish Guardian - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	48 18 -
Glasgow Argus - - - - -	8,000	10,000	8,000	79 4 -
Glasgow Constitutional - - - - -	10,000	10,000	10,000	78 6 -
Glasgow Scotch Reformers' Gazette - - - - -	14,000	14,000	14,000	82 2 6
Ditto - - - - at One halfpenny	5,000	5,000	- -	- - -
Glasgow Scottish Temperance Journal - - - - -	- -	- -	960	3 12 -
Glasgow Cuaitear nan Gleann - - - - -	1,200	1,440	720	1 4 -
Glasgow Shipping List - - - - -	1,000	4,000	2,000	50 6 6
Glasgow Citizen - - - - -	12,000	8,000	4,000	34 13 -
Glasgow Mail - - - - -	- -	- -	3,000	3 19 6
Glasgow British Friend - - - - -	- -	3,500	2,000	- 7 6
Greenock Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	6,000	2,125	64 7 -
Greenock Observer - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	9 4 6

- in England, Scotland and Wales, from 2d January to 31st March 1843—continued.

SCOTCH PAPERS—continued.	Number of Newspaper Stamps.			Amount of Advertise- ment Duty.
	January.	February.	March.	
Inverness Courier - - - - -	4,000	7,100	7,350	£. s. d. 29 6 6
Inverness Herald - - - - -	5,000	-	3,000	14 - 6
Inverness Journal - - - - -	-	-	6,000	19 14 6
Kelso Mail - - - - -	5,000	4,000	4,000	45 7 6
Kelso Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	-	4,000	23 17 -
Kilmarnock Journal - - - - -	2,000	1,000	2,000	16 14 6
Montrose Review - - - - -	-	5,000	5,000	41 6 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	-	600	- - -
Montrose Standard - - - - -	2,000	2,000	-	15 15 -
Nairn Mirror - - - - -	1,000	-	1,000	2 5 -
Paisley Advertiser - - - - -	-	3,000	3,000	28 14 6
Perthshire Courier - - - - -	-	3,000	3,000	25 1 -
Perthshire Advertiser - - - - -	5,000	5,000	5,000	42 15 -
Perthshire Constitutional - - - - -	-	8,000	-	31 1 -
Perthshire Independent - - - - -	-	2,500	5,200	- - -
Stirling Journal - - - - -	5,000	3,000	3,000	19 17 6
Stirling Observer - - - - -	2,700	2,600	3,250	18 3 -
Wick John O'Groat's Journal - - - - -	1,500	2,000	4,000	14 17 -
Wigtonshire Free Press - - - - -	2,000	6,000	4,000	7 8 6
Ditto - - - - - at One halfpenny	-	1,000	1,700	- - -
WELSH PAPERS.				
Carmarthen Journal - - - - -	4,000	4,000	-	34 10 -
Cambrian - - - - -	7,000	10,000	4,000	55 4 -
Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald - - - - -	-	4,000	3,000	27 18 -
Monmouthshire Merlin - - - - -	6,000	6,000	6,000	38 2 -
Monmouthshire Beacon - - - - -	3,000	2,000	3,000	19 7 -
Merthyr Guardian - - - - -	-	4,000	-	64 12 -
North Wales Chronicle - - - - -	-	2,000	-	21 16 6
Silurian - - - - -	2,425	2,000	2,000	12 4 6
Welshman - - - - -	-	7,000	4,000	31 14 6
Y' Protestant - - - - -	2,000	-	2,000	- 12 -

Registrar of Warrants Office,
 Stamps and Taxes,
 19 May 1843.

W. Watson, Regt.

A RETURN of the Number of STAMPS issued to each NEWSPAPER in *Ireland*, and the Amount of ADVERTISEMENT DUTY paid by each, for the Three-Months ending March 1843.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	STAMPS.		Advertisement
	Newspapers.	Supplements.	Duty.
DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS.			
			£. s. d.
Saunders's News Letter - - - - -	180,000	- - *	532 13 -
Freeman's Journal - - - - -	72,000	- - -	79 9 -
Evening Mail - - - - -	120,000	- - -	130 5 -
Evening Post - - - - -	48,000	- - -	52 10 -
Evening Freeman - - - - -	7,500	- - -	3 15 -
Evening Packet - - - - -	64,000	- - -	64 13 -
Weekly Pilot - - - - -	24,500	1,500	14 13 -
Dublin Monitor - - - - -	20,500	- - -	13 16 -
Dublin Gazette - - - - -	2,500	- - -	13 1 -
Dublin Statesman - - - - -	16,500	2,000	7 14 -
Weekly Register - - - - -	18,000	4,000	14 4 -
Weekly Freeman - - - - -	39,000	5,200	22 5 -
Weekly Warder - - - - -	25,500	3,000	39 2 -
General Advertiser - - - - -	86,700	1,500	96 12 -
Mercantile Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	- - -	12 14 -
Bankrupts', &c., Calendar - - - - -	2,900	500	1 1 -
Medical Press - - - - -	10,000	- - -	3 5 -
World - - - - -	13,850	- - -	18 15 -
Farmers' Gazette - - - - -	21,850	- - -	7 9 -
Nation - - - - -	63,500	- - -	15 1 -
Christian Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	- 11 -
Christian Examiner - - - - -	3,200	- - -	1 13 -
Irish Ecclesiastical Journal - - - - -	5,500	- - -	4 6 -
Literary Journal - - - - -	1,000	- - -	- - -
Racing Calendar.			
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.			
Belfast Commercial Chronicle - - - - -	30,000	- - -	55 9 -
Belfast Mercantile Register - - - - -	2,500	- - -	10 13 -
Belfast News Letter - - - - -	14,000	1,000	32 7 -
Belfast Vindicator - - - - -	16,000	- - -	21 5 -
Belfast Northern Whig - - - - -	53,000	- - -	75 13 -
Belfast Ulster Times - - - - -	16,500	- - -	41 - -
Belfast Banner of Ulster - - - - -	28,500	- - -	19 14 -
Athlone Sentinel - - - - -	2,500	- - -	1 18 -
Westmeath Guardian - - - - -	2,500	- - -	2 18 -
Cork Constitution - - - - -	60,000	- - -	109 16 -
Cork Southern Reporter - - - - -	45,000	- - -	88 - -
Cork Examiner - - - - -	21,000	- - -	62 11 -
Ballyshannon Herald - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 -
Newry Telegraph - - - - -	34,500	- - -	48 - -
Newry Examiner - - - - -	9,000	- - -	16 - -
Downpatrick Recorder - - - - -	5,000	- - -	9 3 -
Drogheda Conservative - - - - -	5,000	- - -	8 6 -
Drogheda Argus - - - - -	10,000	- - -	12 1 -
Drogheda Journal - - - - -	2,500	- - -	6 16 -
Fermanagh Impartial Reporter - - - - -	8,000	- - -	6 18 -
Enniskillen Chronicle - - - - -	4,000	- - -	6 - -
Galway Weekly Advertiser - - - - -	1,000	- - -	12 5 -
Galway Vindicator - - - - -	10,000	- - -	15 13 -
Galway Standard - - - - -	2,500	- - -	3 3 -
Tuam Herald - - - - -	2,500	- - -	4 5 -
Kerry Evening Post - - - - -	5,000	- - -	10 7 -
Kerry Examiner - - - - -	2,500	- - -	6 10 -
Tralee Chronicle - - - - -	2,500	- - -	- - -
Leinster Express - - - - -	10,000	- - -	22 4 -
Kilkenny Journal - - - - -	5,000	- - -	11 1 -
Kilkenny Moderator - - - - -	5,000	- - -	18 12 -
Carlow Sentinel - - - - -	2,500	- - -	8 1 -

Stamps issued to, and Advertisement Duty paid by, Newspapers in Ireland, &c.—*continued.*

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.	STAMPS.			Advertisement
	Newspapers.	Supplements.	Duty.	
COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS— <i>continued.</i>				
Limerick Chronicle - - - - -	46,500	- - -	£. s. d. 44 19 -	
Limerick Reporter - - - - -	15,000	- - -	13 14 -	
Clare Journal * - - - - -	8,000	- - -	14 12 -	
Londonderry Journal - - - - -	11,500	- - -	17 17 -	
Londonderry Sentinel - - - - -	10,500	- - -	18 6 -	
Londonderry Standard - - - - -	17,000	- - -	19 13 -	
Roscommon Gazette - - - - -	2,500	- - -	4 4 -	
Roscommon Journal - - - - -	1,867	- - -	2 9 -	
Longford Journal - - - - -	3,000	- - -	2 2 -	
Mayo Constitution.				
Mayo Telegraph - - - - -	6,000	- - -	6 7 -	
Mayo Ballina Advertiser - - - - -	2,500	- - -	1 16 -	
Achill Missionary Herald - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 -	
Northern Standard - - - - -	5,000	- - -	4 12 -	
Nenagh Guardian - - - - -	5,000	- - -	8 16 -	
Sligo Journal - - - - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 -	
Sligo Champion - - - - -	2,500	- - -	6 17 -	
Tipperary Free Press - - - - -	8,000	- - -	12 1 -	
Tipperary Constitution - - - - -	7,500	- - -	9 14 -	
Waterford Chronicle - - - - -	10,000	2,000	21 4 -	
Waterford Weekly Chronicle - - - - -				
Waterford Mirror - - - - -				
Waterford Mail - - - - -				
Waterford Commercial News Letter - - - - -	2,400	- - -	- 18 -	
Wexford Independent - - - - -	9,000	- - -	12 19 -	
Wexford Conservative - - - - -	5,000	- - -	7 11 -	

Stamp Office, Dublin, }
 18 April 1843.

J. S. Cooper,
 Compt^r and Acc^t Gen^l.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS
AND ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

A RETURN of the Number of Stamps issued to,
and the Amount of Advertisement Duty paid
by, each of the Newspapers of the United King-
dom, for the Quarter ending 31st March 1843;
in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 98
of the present Session.

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 May 1843.*

BANK OF ASIA.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 March 1843;—for,

COPIES of any DESPATCHES from the Earl of *Auckland* in 1841, relative to the Incorporation of a PUBLIC BANK in *London*; together with all the CORRESPONDENCE between the Projectors of the said Bank, and the Boards of Trade and Control, and the Honourable East India Company, relating to the projected Bank of Asia, from the period of its Projection to its Abandonment.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 7 April 1843.

Sir, Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 30 March 1843.

IN compliance with the Address presented to Her Majesty, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 8th instant (communicated to this Office by Sir James Graham), "for copies of all the correspondence between the projectors of the Bank of Asia and the Board of Trade, relating to the said Bank," I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you the accompanying copies of the Correspondence which has taken place in this office on the above subject.

I have, &c.
S. M. Phillipps, Esq. (signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre.*
&c. &c. &c.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3d day of April 1840.

Present:—The QUEEN's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

UPON reading this day, at the Board, the humble petition of the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and others, praying a charter of incorporation for a bank to be established in the East Indies, to be called "The Bank of Asia," it is ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the said petition, copy whereof is hereunto annexed, together with a draft of the charter prayed for, be, and they are hereby referred to the Right honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, to consider the same, and report their opinion thereupon to Her Majesty at this Board.

TO The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of the Right honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., William Jardine, William Newnham, C. J. Middleton, J. Cockburn, C. Norris, Aaron Asher Goldsmid, and C. E. Layard, Esquires; Sir Frederick Hankey, G. C. M. G., James Buller East, M. P., Major-general H. G. A. Taylor, C. B., Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., John Chapman, Thomas Weeding, Samuel Prior, Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, C. Elliot, George Money, T. Goldsworthy, Jacob Montefiore, Charles Buller, jun. M. P., Æneas M'Donnell, and Joseph Hoare, Esquires, and Colonel H. D. Robertson,

Sheweth,

That Your Majesty's petitioners and several other persons being desirous of establishing a society in partnership, by the name and style of "The Bank of Asia," for carrying on the business of banking within Your Majesty's territories in India and elsewhere in Asia;

Your Majesty's petitioners, therefore, humbly beseech Your Majesty to grant to Your petitioners, and such other persons as shall subscribe to or be elected and

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

accepted proprietors, Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, and that Your petitioners, and such other persons as aforesaid, and their successors, may be henceforth one body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Bank of Asia," with such rights, powers, privileges, franchises, and immunities as are expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

[signed as above].

To the Right honourable *Henry Labouchere*, M. P. President of the
Board of Trade, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. CONVINCED that one of the most efficient means for advancing the social improvement and extending the commercial enterprize of our valuable territories in India, is to be found in the employment of English capital, we beg to inform you that we purpose forming arrangements for the establishment of a bank in London, for transacting the monetary operations between Great Britain and our possessions in the East Indies, on principles similar to those banks which have been so successfully established for the West Indian, Australasian, and North American Colonies, and which have received charters of incorporation from Her Majesty's Government.

2. By the practical working of these banks, it has been fully demonstrated that they have materially tended to strengthen the connexion between the respective colonies and the parent state; that they have reduced the interest of money in the colonies, regulated the rates of exchange, superseded the necessity for the transfer of bullion, afforded a permanent supply of capital, at all times applicable to commercial purposes, and, by separating the functions of banker and trader, that they have directed the energies, skill, and means of the merchant more efficiently to purely mercantile pursuits, and to the lucrative development of the resources of the country with which they trade, leaving to the banker the important duty of an intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of commodities.

3. It would be unnecessary to enter into arguments, or to adduce illustrations in proof of the justness of these principles, which indeed apply with peculiar force to the vast territories under the dominion of the British Crown in India, and which the termination of the commercial character of the East India Company require to be now carefully brought into effective operation.

4. In proposing to form a bank for the British possessions in India, it may be almost unnecessary to mention, that an anxious desire exists to regulate our proceedings so that they may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Honourable East India Company, and that all our measures, present and prospective, may be made conducive to the welfare of our numerous fellow-subjects in the Eastern hemisphere.

5. As Her Majesty's Government will require to be informed of the basis on which it is proposed to construct the intended bank, we beg leave to state the outline of the plan, reserving full details for a future period, should our project be honoured with the approval of Government.

6. The capital to be 2,000,000*l.*, with a reserved power of augmentation. Three-fourths of the capital to be subscribed, and one-fourth of the capital to be paid up, previous to the commencement of business. These are the terms on which a charter has been granted by the Crown to the "Colonial Bank," whose sphere of utility is in the British West Indies.

7. The bank to be a bank of issue as well as of deposit, and its operations to consist of dealings in bullion, money, and bills of exchange, lending money on commercial paper, or on Government securities, and in such other lawful ways and means as are usually practised amongst bankers.

8. The general control of the bank will be under the management of a Board of Directors in London, holding each 2,000*l.* stock. The distant operations of the bank will be carried on by local Boards or Managers within the presidencies of Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, and at Singapore, in the Eastern Straits.

9. On these conditions, subject to such amendments as Her Majesty's Government may deem necessary, we beg to be informed whether we shall be favoured
with

with the sanction of Government in our intended application for letters patent, or a charter of incorporation, enabling us to sue, and be sued, and limiting the responsibility of each shareholder to the subscribed amount of his or her individual share, in conformity with the charters already granted to the other banks connected with the transmarine dominions of the British Crown.

10. The present state of the money market being favourable for the investment of British capital, and the public mind being now turned towards the East Indies as a profitable field for the employment of the skill and wealth of England, we shall feel greatly obliged by an early consideration of our request.

And have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Sir, your faithful and obedient servants,

[signed by Sir Gore Ouseley, and Twenty others.]

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
10 April 1840.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will lay before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the accompanying draft charter of a proposed Bank in Asia, which has been referred to this Board for their Report thereon to The Queen in Council; and I am also to request that you will communicate to the Commissioners the wish of this Board to receive their opinion as to the policy of granting such a charter, with reference to the wants of the community and the condition of the banking establishments already in operation in India.

I have, &c.

Wm. Clay, Esq. M.P.

(signed) D. Le Marchant.

Sir,

East India House, 30 April 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 15th instant, transmitting draft of a charter for the proposed "Bank of Asia." In reply, I am commanded to communicate the sentiments of the Court on the subject, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Board that a proposal was some time since submitted for establishing an institution to be called the "Bank of India," resembling in most respects the "Bank of Asia," but intending to raise a much larger amount of capital, and that an application was made for a charter. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of Bengal, and the establishment of a chartered bank at Bombay, were subjects then occupying the attention of the Home authorities, and a final decision upon them was delayed until the result of a reference to India respecting the proposed "Bank of India" could be ascertained. Upon the receipt of a reply to that reference, it was determined without delay to establish a chartered bank at Bombay, and to renew the charter of the Bank of Bengal with an increased capital, and with the additional privilege of establishing branch banks wherever required. The projectors of the "Bank of India" have since abstained from pressing their application, but they have never withdrawn it, and if it should be revived, their claim will certainly have a prior right to consideration.

3. The Court are here desirous of directing attention to a point appearing to them to be of importance. If it be expedient to grant a charter to any body of persons proposing to carry on the business of banking in India, the Court submit that whatever the nature or extent of the powers conferred, such charter (as far as the operations of such company in India are concerned) should, in conformity with the provisions of the law, be granted by the government of India under the sanction of the Home authorities. This, according to the draft of a charter which accompanies your letter under reply, does not appear to have been contemplated by the applicants in the present instance.

*Vide 47 Geo. 3,
c. 68, s. 8.*

4. In reference to the merits of the plan, the Court have to observe that they are sensible of the advantages to be derived from banking establishments formed and conducted upon sound principles; but it is to be remembered, that the business of banking in India may be carried on without the privilege of a charter. It is already so carried on by joint stock companies and other parties. A joint stock

company, indeed, may find it convenient to have the power of suing and being sued in the name of one or more of its officers, and to the grant of this qualification to the Bank of Asia, or other similar establishments, the Court would not object.

5. But while the Court are ready to give every proper facility for the extension of the advantage of banking in India, they feel it incumbent upon them to state that, in their judgment, many parts of the plan of the proposed Bank of Asia are liable to very great objections. The proprietors seek to be relieved from personal responsibility, and as they propose to issue notes payable on demand, the Court are of opinion that the grant of this exemption may involve very serious consequences.

6. In India two banks exist in which the proprietors are thus protected, but in both those establishments the government is a proprietor, and in virtue of that character, has secured a due share of the management. The charters, too, of those establishments contain very strict provisions against improvidence on the part of the directors.

7. The contemplated issue of notes by the Bank of Asia might, indeed, be limited by the government declining (as they must decline) to receive the notes in payment. Government does not receive the notes of the Union Bank of Calcutta, and it has recently refused to receive those of the Bank of Agra,—a refusal approved and confirmed by the Court, with the approbation of the Board. Both those establishments are joint stock banks, upon the ordinary principles of commercial partnership. It is therefore obvious, that the notes of an institution where security is less, from the liability of the shareholders being limited, and where there is no provision for supplying this deficiency, could not with consistency be received.

8. As far as the Court have any means of judging, no extension of paper currency in India, beyond what can be supplied by the banks already in existence, is called for. The circulation of bank paper in the provinces is inconsiderable, and from various causes is likely, for a time at least, to continue so. The Bank of Bengal, which has all the support which the government can give it, and which is authorised to issue to the extent of two crores of rupees, had in circulation, according to the latest accounts, no more than Company's rupees 84,38,868.

Statement from
November 1839,
received 10 April
1840.

9. Under these circumstances any great or rapid extension of paper currency is not to be looked for, except from the use of means creating a forced and unnatural demand for it. By such means a bank may succeed in putting into circulation an amount of paper not only uncalled for by the wants of the community, but bearing no reasonable proportion to the capital and available funds of those by whom it is issued. The consequences of this in other countries have been such as to render the Court most anxious that India should not become a field for similar speculation.

10. After the recent extension of the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and the establishment of the Bank of Bombay (there being also a government bank in operation at Madras), it would, in the judgment of the Court, be obviously expedient to allow time for observing the effect of these measures before adding further to the number of chartered banks. If the commerce of India requires further banking accommodation, it may be afforded on the same conditions which attach to most of the banking establishments in this country, and to some of those in India.

11. But the projectors of the Bank of Asia contemplate an object which is not only not provided for in the rules of the Bank of Bengal, but which that institution is precluded from interfering with, viz., exchanges between this country and India. How far this is a safe banking operation, the Court refrain from inquiring, but they submit that the necessity for any institution for that purpose is not apparent. No inconvenience whatever arises from the Company's operations in drawing bills upon India, and if any be occasioned by the system of advances under hypothecation, it will not be removed by the Bank of Asia, who, it will be observed, propose to add this species of business to their other occupations.

12. The charters of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay contain a provision that the proprietors shall not make, issue, or negotiate any note, bill, or other instrument, containing any promise, order or undertaking for the payment of money within the limits of India; and this provision, which was inserted by the authorities in this country, might be justly complained of if the Bank of Asia were authorized by a charter to conduct remittance transactions as well as banking operations within India.

13. After

13. After the opinions which have been expressed, it appears unnecessary for the Court to offer any observations on the details of the plan of the Bank of Asia; they will merely remark that it contains none of the restrictions which in the Banks already chartered in India have been deemed essential for the security of the public interests.

14. The Board will understand that the objections of the Court apply only to the incorporation of a bank by charter with exemption from personal responsibility.

I have, &c.

Wm. Clay, Esq. M.P.

(signed) *James C. Melvill.*

Sir,

India Board, 7 May 1840.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you that the question for granting a charter of incorporation for the establishment of a bank, to be designated "the Bank of Asia," is now under the consideration of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and of this Board, and I am directed to add that the Board will make a further communication to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury as soon as a decision thereon is passed.

I have, &c.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

(signed) *W. Clay.*

Sir,

India Board, 15 June 1840.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th April last, in which you signify the request of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to receive the opinion of this Board as to the policy of granting a charter to the Bank of Asia (of which a draft accompanied your letter), with reference to the wants of the community, and the condition of the banking establishments already in operation in India.

The Board considered it advisable, upon the receipt of your letter, to request the opinion of the Court of Directors of the East India Company upon the proposition, and I have to enclose copy of their reply, with reference to which, and to the subject generally which has been referred to the Board, I am directed to communicate the following remarks:

The Legislature having, by the Act 47 Geo. 3, c. 68, invested the governments in India with the power, under the control of the Court of Directors and this Board, to grant charters to banks established in India; and having by the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, ss. 43 to 45, committed greatly enlarged powers of legislation to the supreme government there, relative to all places and things whatsoever affecting those territories, the Board, without calling in question any right of the Crown, submit it as their decided opinion that it would be acting in opposition to the spirit of those enactments, if any bank, the operations of which were to be carried on in India, were incorporated by charter in this country, without having first obtained a charter or legislative authority from the government of India, or at least without there being a full concurrence on the part of the several authorities referred to in the Act 47 Geo. 3 above noticed, as to the terms upon which such a charter should be granted. They consider this course no less indispensable also as a matter of policy, since the government of India is held responsible for the administration of the affairs of those territories, upon which the operations of an extensive chartered bank, and especially a bank of issue, might exercise an important influence.

It will be in the recollection of their Lordships, that upon these grounds the proposition of the grant of a charter to an institution to be called the "Bank of India," which was transmitted to Mr. Vernon Smith with your letter of 31st January 1837, was referred to the government of India for their consideration; and as no further application from the parties preferring that proposition has since come before this Board, it is not considered that there is any obstacle, upon

that score, to entering upon the inquiry to which your letter of the 10th of April last directs attention.

The Board fully concur with the Court of Directors in appreciating the advantages to be derived by India "from banking establishments, formed and conducted upon sound principles," and they will be prepared to recommend that the proposition of the proprietors of the Bank of Asia should be brought under the notice and due consideration of the government of India, with a view to the grant of a charter which shall secure a limited liability to the shareholders. At the same time, as a reference of a proposition, containing all the conditions on which it is proposed that the charter should be granted, would naturally be accompanied by remarks upon those conditions, the Board are of opinion that it may be the fairest mode of proceeding towards the parties concerned, to state generally the principal modifications of the draft charter, transmitted with your letter, which it would be their duty to point out to the Indian government as essential, with regard to such a bank established under their sanction.

The Board are of opinion, first, that a similar condition in regard to the capital of the bank should be inserted as they understand to be required in the case of colonial banks sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government; viz. that half the capital should be paid up on opening, and the remainder within 12 months afterwards.

2. That the proposed bank should be restricted from being a bank of issue, as the peculiar circumstances of India preclude the admission of such an interference with its currency as would result from the concession of this privilege.

3. That in its dealings in bills of exchange, bills drawn between India and the United Kingdom should be excepted, with a view to a proper restriction of its risks, to the preservation of the power of easily converting its securities into cash, and to the necessity of its not being involved in trading in articles of merchandize, which would almost inevitably arise out of a dealing in such bills. The Banks of Bengal and Bombay, established under the sanction of the Indian authorities, have been expressly restricted from dealing in any such bills of exchange, and the privilege denied to them could not consistently be granted to a new institution.

4. That full accounts of the affairs of the bank, its assets, debts, and liabilities, at the close of each week, shall be published half-yearly in newspapers circulating at each of the presidencies in India, and, if needful, in the London Gazette, and that the government of India have authority to call for similar accounts at any period that they may see fit.

5. That the shareholders shall be responsible for the amount of their shares until 12 months after they have ceased to hold them.

(Other and minor modifications may be suggested in the course of the consideration of the proposed conditions of the charter on the part of the government of India, but the general features of the modifications will have been sufficiently explained under the heads above specified. If the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade shall be of opinion, upon the consideration thereof, and after communication with the parties interested (if they shall see fit to follow that course), that the reference proposed should be made by the government of India, the Board will without delay communicate with the Court of Directors upon the subject, with a view to the preparation of a despatch accordingly.

I have, &c.

D. Le Marchant, Esq.

(signed) *Wm. Clay.*

Sir,

East India House, 16 September 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 14th July last, containing an inquiry on the part of a company proposing to establish the "Bank of Asia," whether the Court would be disposed to grant a charter to the proprietors on certain specified conditions.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you, that the Court, in giving their consideration to the subject, have on this, as on the occasion of a former application, been anxious to afford every facility for extending to India all the benefits to be derived from an accession of capital; but they find it an imperative duty to protect that country to the full extent of their power from the evils which have elsewhere resulted from incautious and injudicious banking operations.

Acting under these views, the Court, after mature deliberation, are prepared to
authorise

authorise the government of India to grant a charter to the proposed Bank of Asia on the following conditions :—

That half the stated capital of 1,000,000*l.* be paid up on opening, and the remainder within twelve months afterwards.

That its business be confined to the receipt of deposits, the discount of bills, and the general operations of a bank, excluding that of issue..

That its transactions be restricted to the countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter; and that they do not consequently embrace traffic in bills of exchange between those colonies and the United Kingdom.

That sufficient means be provided for giving due publicity to the state of its affairs, and that in other respects the conditions pointed out in Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Le Marchant of the 15th June last, shall be adhered to.

I am, &c.

To R. M. Martin, Esq.

(signed) *James C. Melvill.*

Sir,

East India House, 16 October 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 22d ult., relating to the considerations upon which the Court are prepared to sanction the grant of a charter by the government of India to a proposed "Bank of Asia."

In reply, I am commanded to inform you, that the Court would not interpose any objection to an extension of the period for paying up the second moiety of the capital to two years, nor to the insertion, in any charter that might be granted to the applicants by the government of India under the sanction of the Court, of a clause providing for the augmentation at a future period of the capital of the bank, under due regulations, and subject to the approval of government; but the Court cannot, in any other particular, vary or modify the conditions already laid down and communicated to you in my letter of the 16th ult.

I am, &c.

To R. M. Martin, Esq.

(signed) *James C. Melvill.*

Sir,

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
9 November 1840.

THE committee for organizing the Bank of Asia beg you will do them the honour of laying before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the accompanying copies of letters from the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, of the 16th September and 16th October last.

The draft charter is now preparing, in conformity with the principles laid down in these letters, which will be submitted with the least possible delay to the law advisers of the Honourable East India Company.

As it is understood that a concurrent charter will be granted by the Crown in terms similar to that conferred by the East India Company, the committee beg that the Privy Council for Trade will be pleased to indicate the course to be pursued for the attainment of this object on the part of the Bank of Asia.

I have, &c.

To Denis Le Marchant, Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(signed) *R^d Montg^y Martin,*
Secretary.

Sir,

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
12 November 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosures, respecting an application for a charter in favour of a bank to be called the Bank of Asia.

Their Lordships direct me, in reply, to state to you, for the information of the parties concerned in the establishment of the bank in question, that should these gentlemen resume the application made to this Board in March last, which their Lordships understood to have been abandoned owing to the unwillingness of

the parties to accede to the terms prescribed by the Board of Control in Mr. Clay's letter of the 15th June, their Lordships will communicate with the Board of Control, as was done on that occasion.

M. Martin, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. MacGregor.*

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
23 November 1840.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I beg you will have the goodness to lay before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the accompanying draft charter for the "Bank of Asia," which the directors hope will meet the sanction of their Lordships, and be found conformable with the views of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Denis Le Marchant, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R^d M^y Martin,*
Secretary.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
25 November 1840.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th June last, on the subject of an application addressed to this Board for a charter to the Bank of Asia, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will inform the Commissioners for the Affairs of India that such letter having been communicated to the parties interested in such charter, their Lordships received on the 23d instant the accompanying letter from the secretary to the proposed bank, with a draft charter, which is now enclosed for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Their Lordships direct me to add, that they entirely concur in the views expressed in your letter of the course to be taken by the Commissioners in reference to the incorporation of banking establishments in India.

Wm. Clay, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Le Marchant.*

Sir,

India Board, 24 December 1840.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have received your letter to Mr. Clay, of the 25th ult. transmitting, by direction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, draft of a charter proposed by the directors of the "Bank of Asia" to be granted by Her Majesty to that institution, for the consideration of the Board; and signifying that their Lordships entirely concur in the views expressed in Mr. Clay's letter of the 15th June last, as to the course proper to be followed in the incorporation of banking establishments for India.

The Board direct me to observe respecting the draft of a charter thus submitted, that it does not proceed upon the principles marked out in that letter, as no reference whatever is made to the charter of incorporation which the Legislature has authorised the government of India, with the concurrence of the Court of Directors and this Board, to originate in every case of banks to be chartered for India, and consequently this bank seeks permission to commence and carry on its operations without any reference to the authority thus recognised. If a charter is not first granted by that government, which would be the most convenient and simple course though attended with some delay, it would seem to be indispensable that any charter granted in this country should have especial reference to one which the government of India shall have been instructed to grant, and which being sufficient for all purposes required in India, that granted by the Crown might communicate only such additional powers or privileges as may be needful to enable the company seeking to be incorporated to act as such in this country, being subjected to only a limited liability here.

In the objection to the proposed draft of a charter the Court of Directors of the East India Company entirely concur, and I am therefore directed by the Board to propose that it be returned to the parties; and to submit to their Lordships the suggestion that if it is desired that a charter should first be granted by the

the Crown, without waiting for the receipt of that which is to be granted in India (instructions for which, however, may be forwarded without delay), the manner in which it should be drawn should rather be,

To refer to a charter under certain conditions and restrictions about to be granted by the government of India (the instructions for that purpose being first communicated to their Lordships);

To signify that, to a company, incorporated by the government of India under those regulations, and such others as may be contained in the charter or legislative Act passed for that purpose, the Crown will grant such and such powers applicable to this country (sufficient for the purposes above referred to); but that this charter is not to have effect until the charter or legislative Act above described shall have received the sanction of the government of India.

It is very desirable that the applicants, in framing the draft of a charter, should adhere strictly to all the conditions and restrictions already agreed on.

If the course last suggested shall be approved, and if the parties applying shall think fit to submit the draft of a charter framed upon the principle laid down, the Board will be prepared, if it is the wish of the Lords of the Committee of Trade, to give to it their full consideration and attention.

Denis Le Marchant, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Cabell.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
16 January 1841.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th December respecting the application of the directors of the Bank of Asia for a charter, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, to request that you will inform the Commissioners for the Affairs of India that their Lordships concur with them in opinion that any charter that may be given to the bank should be subject to the restrictions stated in your letter. They, however, are not disposed to recommend the grant of such charter, unless the Commissioners should have strong grounds for believing themselves in possession of the views entertained by the government of India on the subject, and I am accordingly directed to request that you will state to the Commissioners the wish of their Lordships to be informed how far this is the case, my Lords having decided to withhold a definitive answer to the application until they shall be favoured with the further opinion of the Commissioners.

Wm. Cabell, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Le Marchant.*

Sir,

India Board, 9 February 1841.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in reply to your letter of the 16th ultimo, to acquaint you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India are not informed of the sentiments of the government of India upon the proposed grant of a charter of incorporation to the Bank of Asia, inasmuch as no communication has yet taken place with that government respecting this particular project, which in some of its features differs from any scheme hitherto brought to their notice. The Board have signified to the Court of Directors of the East India Company the objection felt by the Board of Trade to the grant of a charter from the Crown, until the views of the government of India upon the subject are known; and a despatch has been forwarded to that government, with the approbation of this Board, calling for their sentiments on the application of the managers of the Bank of Asia, and directing them, if they shall see no strong ground of objection, to prepare and submit for the approval of the Home authorities, agreeably to Act 47 Geo. 3, sess. 2, c. 68, s. 8, the draft of a charter or legislative Act, containing as its leading conditions those which have been approved in the correspondence which has already passed upon the subject between the Board of Trade and the Court of Directors.

D. Le Marchant, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Clay.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

13 February 1841.

WITH reference to my letter to yourself of the 12th November last, relative to the proposed charter to the Bank of Asia, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the directors of the said Bank, copy of a letter which my Lords have received from the India Board on the subject of the grant of such charter.

M. Martin, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Le Marchant.*

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,

Sir,

Old Broad-street, 15 February 1841.

I AM instructed by the Board of Directors of the Bank of Asia to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the India Board, dated the 9th instant, relative to the proposed charter for this company having been transmitted to the government of India.

D. Le Marchant, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R^d Montg^y Martin.*

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,

Sir,

Old Broad-street, 15 March 1841.

As some time must necessarily elapse pending the reference of the charter for the incorporation of the proposed Bank of Asia to the Governor-general of India, a most respectable proprietary, who have subscribed a large amount of capital, have authorised the directors to proceed with the organization of the bank, and to the transaction of money operations between England and the Eastern hemisphere under a deed of settlement as a joint stock company, but without any intention of being a bank of issue.

The Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, in their letter to the Board of Control, of the 30th April 1840, remark, in reference to the Bank of Asia proceeding to operation without a charter, as follows, paragraph 4: "The business of banking in India may be carried on without the privilege of a charter; it is already carried on by joint stock companies and other parties. A joint stock company, indeed, may find it convenient to have the power of suing and being sued in the name of one or more of its officers, and to the grant of this qualification to the Bank of Asia the Court would not object."

As the authority to grant this power is vested, we understand, in the Board of Trade, under the 1 Vict. c. 73, the directors respectfully request that you will have the goodness to grant them a power of suing and being sued in the name of a director or secretary, in conformity with the terms of the above cited Act. The application to The Queen in Council and the public notification in the Government Gazette have been complied with.

To the Right honourable H. Labouchere,
President of the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Jardine,*
Chairman.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

18 March 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th February last, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will lay before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the enclosed copy of an application addressed to this Board by the directors of the Bank of Asia, for letters patent, with power to sue and be sued in the name of its officers, under the 1 Vict. c. 73; and I have to request that the Commissioners will favour this Board with their opinion thereon.

W. Clay, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Le Marchant.*

Sir,

India Board, 21 April 1841.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on an application made to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade by the directors of the Bank of Asia for powers to sue and be sued in the name of its officers, under the Act 1 Vict. c. 73, I am directed to observe that, having referred to the Court of Directors of the East India Company upon the subject, the Board are of opinion that the powers in question may be granted if they do not extend to the territories under the government of the company, and the Court are prepared to instruct the government of India to grant similar powers with regard to those territories upon receiving an application to that effect from the parties desiring the privilege.

I have, &c.

D. Le Marchant, Esq.

(signed) *William Cabell.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

23 April 1841.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 15th ult., on the subject of letters patent being granted to the Bank of Asia to sue and be sued in the name of a director or secretary, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you that their Lordships, having obtained the opinion of the Board of Control on the application for such letters patent, will be ready to make their report whenever Her Majesty shall be pleased to refer the application to this Board. It is not the practice of this Board to pledge themselves as to the nature of the report to be made on any petition for letters patent until the petition shall have come before the Board by reference from the Crown.

I am, &c.

Wm. Jardine, Esq.

(signed) *D. Le Marchant.*

Sir,

East India House, 16 December 1841.

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Stark's letter, dated the 9th instant, and in compliance with the desire therein expressed, to state for the information of the Board of Commissioners some of the grounds on which the Court deem it inexpedient to grant a charter to the proposed "Bank of Asia."

2. The Board will have observed that the opinions recorded by the members of the government of India on the subject of reference to them are not marked by unanimity, that considerable differences exist as to the conditions upon which it might be proper to grant a charter or act of incorporation, and consequently that the reference has failed to a great extent in realizing the advantage which the Court, in common with the Board and the Lords of Her Majesty's Council for Trade, expected from it.

3. The Court are disposed to ascribe much weight to the opinion expressed by Lord Auckland and Mr. Prinsep, that if a charter were granted, there should be a stipulation for a body of local shareholders with a fixed amount of irremovable capital in India. But while the importance of such a provision is felt, the Court cannot but think that difficulties would arise in enforcing it, and that if carried into effect, the practical result would be the establishment of two banks, one in India and one in England, connected together to a certain extent by a common management, but in a manner that would rather impede than facilitate their mutual interests.

4. Looking at the restrictions which in this as well as in other particulars it would be necessary to impose, the Court cannot but see reason to concur with Lord Auckland in thinking it very doubtful whether the advantages to be secured by such a charter as it would be proper for the Home authorities to sanction, or for the government of India to grant, would be at all commensurate with the restraints and disqualifications which would attach to it.

5. The Court are also of opinion that the circumstances of India do not at present indicate any necessity for additional banking accommodation. The Minute of Mr. Bird refers, in proof of this, to the large amount of capital invested in Company's paper, by the banks, both of Bengal and Bombay, and the difficulty of finding legitimate employment in India for banking capital is

further corroborated by a recent application from the Bank of Bombay for permission to establish a branch at Calcutta, on the ground of its having a large amount at its disposal, for which the commercial engagements of Bombay afford no demand.

6. Lastly, The Court desire to advert to the experience which has been gained since the commencement of the correspondence with the projectors of the "Bank of Asia." The disastrous consequences which have attended the undue extension of banking corporations in other places urgently prescribe caution in the introduction of similar establishments in India. The opinions of commercial men on the subject have been greatly modified by the occurrences to which allusion has been made; and with reference to these facts, and to the judgment of those best acquainted with their causes and results, the Court feel disinclined to extend in India at this time the privilege of banking under limited responsibility.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. B. Baring, Esq. M. P.

(signed) *James C. Melvill.*

Sir,

India Board, 24 December 1841.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request the attention of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to the correspondence which has passed between their Lordships and this Board, on the subject of granting a charter of incorporation to the Bank of Asia, respecting which their Lordships signified their desire, in Mr. Le Marchant's letter of the 16th January last, that the opinion of the government of India should be obtained before they could consent to concede the privileges applied for.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company having received a reply from the government of India to the reference made to them, have submitted for the approval of this Board a letter addressed to the chairman of the Bank of Asia, signifying that, "upon a full and deliberate review of the whole subject, the Court deem it inexpedient to grant the charter applied for."

The Board have requested to be informed of the grounds of this decision, and they have received in reply a letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 16th instant, copy of which is enclosed, explanatory of the view which both they and the government of India take of the question of granting the charter desired.

The Board are disposed to coincide in the conclusion at which the Court have arrived, but before they give their sanction to the letter which it is proposed to address to the chairman of the Bank of Asia, they would be glad to be informed whether the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade see any reason for entertaining a different opinion to that which is expressed by the Court of Directors.

J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hugh Stark.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

11 February 1842.

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration your letter of the 24th December last, and its enclosures, from which it appears that the government of India, to whom the question of granting a charter of incorporation to the Bank of Asia was referred for its consideration, is not unanimous as to the expediency of granting or refusing such charter, or as to the stipulations which it should contain, and that the Court of Directors are of opinion that the circumstances of India do not at present indicate any necessity for additional banking accommodation, and that upon several grounds they deem it inexpedient to grant such charter; and further, that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India are disposed to coincide in the conclusion at which the Court have arrived. I have received their Lordships' directions to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that having regard to the opinion expressed by those to whom the management and control of the affairs of India are entrusted, and especially to the decision of the Court of Directors against the inexpediency of granting a charter to the Bank of Asia, my Lords would not feel justified, unless upon the strongest ground of public advantage and necessity, which do not appear to exist in the case, in undertaking to recommend the grant of a

charter

charter by the Crown to the Bank of Asia, a measure which, unless accompanied by a charter from the government of India, would necessarily involve difficulties both of a legal and practical nature.

Hugh Stark, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. G. S. Lefevre.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 16 February 1842.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place between yourself and this Committee on the subject of the grant of a charter for the Bank of Asia, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the committee for organizing the Bank of Asia, that having regard to the opinions entertained on this question by the government of India, to whom the subject was referred, and to the decision of the Court of Directors against the expediency of granting such charter, my Lords would not feel justified, unless upon the strongest ground of public advantage and necessity, which do not appear to exist in this case, in undertaking to recommend the grant of a charter by the Crown to the Bank of Asia, a measure which, unless accompanied by a charter from the government of India, would necessarily involve difficulties both of a legal and practical nature.

Montgomery Martin, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. G. S. Lefevre.*

Sir,

India Board, 1 April 1843.

IN conformity with the request contained in the letter from Sir James Graham to the President of this Board, dated the 10th ult., I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence which has passed between the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the government of India, and this Board, relating to the projected Bank of Asia, for the purpose of being presented to the House of Commons, in-compliance with an Address to Her Majesty.

S. M. Phillipps, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Baring.*

Sir,

India Board, 15 April 1840.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit the draft of a charter for a proposed bank in Asia, which certain parties, whose application to the Board of Trade is also forwarded, are desirous to obtain from The Queen in Council. That Board being desirous to receive the opinion of the Commissioners as to the policy of granting such a charter, with reference to the wants of the community and the condition of the banking establishments already in operation in India, I am desired to request to be favoured with the sentiments of the Court of Directors of the East India Company upon the proposition in question.

It is requested that the papers, being in original, may be returned with your reply.

James C. Melvill, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
East India House.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Clay.*

To the Right honourable *Henry Labouchere*, M. P. President of the Board of Trade, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. CONVINCED that one of the most efficient means for advancing the social improvement, and extending the commercial enterprize of our valuable territories in India, is to be found in the employment of English capital, we beg to inform you that we purpose forming arrangements for the establishment of a bank in London, for transacting the monetary operation between Great Britain and our possessions in the East Indies, on principles similar to those banks which have been so successfully established for the West Indian, Australian, and North American Colonies, and which have received charters of incorporation from Her Majesty's Government.

2. By the practical working of those banks it has been fully demonstrated that they have materially tended to strengthen the connexion between the respective colonies and the parent state; that they have reduced the interest of money in the colonies, regulated the rates of exchange, superseded the necessity for the transfer of bullion, afforded a permanent supply of capital at all times applicable to commercial purposes, and, by separating the functions of banker and trader, that they have directed the energies, skill, and means of the merchant more efficiently to purely mercantile pursuits, and to the lucrative developement of the resources of the country with which they trade, leaving to the banker the important duty of an intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of commodities.

3. It would be unnecessary to enter into arguments, or to adduce illustrations in proof of the justness of these principles, which indeed apply with peculiar force to the vast territories under the dominion of the British Crown in India, and which the termination of the commercial character of the East India Company require to be now carefully brought into effective operation.

4. In proposing to form a bank for the British possessions in India, it may be almost unnecessary to mention that an anxious desire exists to regulate our proceedings so that they may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that of the Honourable East India Company, and that all our measures, present and prospective, may be made conducive to the welfare of our numerous fellow-subjects in the Eastern hemisphere.

5. As Her Majesty's Government will require to be informed of the basis on which it is proposed to construct the intended bank, we beg leave to state the outline of the plan, reserving full details for a future period, should our project be honoured with the approval of Government.

6. The capital to be 2,000,000*l.* with a reserved power of augmentation. Three fourths of the capital to be subscribed, and one fourth of the capital to be paid up previous to the commencement of business. These are the terms on which a charter has been granted by the Crown to the Colonial Bank, whose sphere of utility is in the British West Indies.

7. The bank to be a bank of issue as well as of deposit, and its operations to consist of dealings in bullion, money, and bills of exchange; lending money on commercial paper, or on Government securities, and in such other lawful ways and means as are usually practised among bankers.

8. The general control of the bank will be under the management of a board of directors in London, holding each 2,000*l.* stock. The distant operations of the bank will be carried on by local boards or managers within the presidencies of Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Agra, at Columbo in the island of Ceylon, and at Singapore in the Eastern Straits.

9. On these conditions, subject to such amendments as Her Majesty's Government may deem necessary, we beg to be informed whether we shall be favoured with the sanction of Government in our intended application for letters patent or a charter of incorporation, enabling us to sue and be sued, and limiting the responsibility of each shareholder to the subscribed amount of his or her individual share, in conformity with the charters already granted to the other banks connected with the transmarine dominions of the British Crown.

10. The present state of the money market being favourable for the investment of British capital, and the public mind being now turned towards the East Indies as a profitable field for the employment of the skill and wealth of England, we shall feel greatly obliged by an early consideration of our request.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Gore Ouseley.

C. Elliot, B. C. S.

Joseph Hoare.

John Chapman.

J. Cockburn.

Thos. H. Brooking.

Aaron Asher Goldsmid.

Jacob Montefiore.

J. Goldsworthy.

C. J. Middleton, Bengal C. S.

C. Norris, Bombay C. S.

Montgomery Martin.

John Campbell.

William Newnham

G. Gowan.

C. E. Layard, Ceylon C. S.

Fred. Hankey, G.C.M.G.

H. G. A. Taylor, Major-gen.

Chas. Bullen, Jun.

J. B. East.

A. E. McDonnell.

TO The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of the Right hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart, William Jardine, William Newnham, C. J. Middleton, J. Cockburn, C. Norris, Aaron Asher Goldsmid, and C. E. Layard, Esqrs., Sir Frederick Hankey, G. C. M. G., James Buller East, M. P., Major-general H. G. A. Taylor, C. B., Sir John Campbell, K. C. H., John Chapman, Thomas Weeding, Samuel Prior, Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, C. Elliot, George Money, T. Goldsworthy, Jacob Montefiore, Charles Buller, Jun. M. P., Æneas M'Donnell, and Joseph Hoare, Esqrs., and Colonel H. D. Robertson,

Sheweth,

THAT Your Majesty's petitioners and several other persons being desirous of establishing a society in partnership, by the name and style of "The Bank of Asia," for carrying on the business of banking within Your Majesty's territories in India and elsewhere in Asia;

Your Majesty's petitioners therefore humbly beseech Your Majesty to grant to Your petitioners, and such other persons as shall subscribe to or be elected and accepted proprietors, Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, and that Your petitioners, and such other persons as aforesaid, and their successors, may be henceforth one body politic and corporate by the name of "The Bank of Asia," with such rights, powers, privileges, franchises and immunities as are expressed in the schedule hereunto annexed.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

[signed as above.]

Sir,

East India House, 30 April 1840.

1. I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 15th instant, transmitting draft of a charter for the proposed Bank of Asia; in reply, I am commanded to communicate the sentiments of the Court on the subject, for the information of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

2. It will be in the recollection of the Board that a proposal was some time since submitted for establishing an institution, to be called "The Bank of India," resembling in most respects the Bank of Asia, but intending to raise a much larger amount of capital; and that an application was made for a charter. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of Bengal, and the establishment of a chartered bank at Bombay, were subjects then occupying the attention of the Home authorities, and a final decision upon them was delayed until the result of a reference to India, respecting the proposed Bank of India, could be ascertained. Upon the receipt of a reply to that reference, it was determined without delay to establish a chartered bank at Bombay, and to renew the charter of the Bank of Bengal, with an increased capital, and with the additional privilege of establishing branch banks wherever required. The projectors of the Bank of India have since abstained from pressing their application, but they have never withdrawn it; and if it should be revived, their claim will certainly have a prior right to consideration.

3. The Court are here desirous of directing attention to a point appearing to them to be of importance. If it be expedient to grant a charter to any body of persons proposing to carry on the business of banking in India, the Court submit, that whatever the nature or extent of the power conferred, such charter (as far as the operations of such Company in India are concerned) should, in conformity with the provisions of the law, be granted by the government of India under the sanction of the Home authorities. This, according to the draft of charter which accompanies your letter under reply, does not appear to have been contemplated by the applicants in the present instance.

*Vide 47 Geo. 3,
c. 88, s. 8.*

4. In reference to the merits of the plan, the Court have to observe, that they are sensible of the advantages to be derived from banking establishments formed and conducted upon sound principles; but it is to be remembered that the business of banking in India may be carried on without the privilege of a charter. It is

already so carried on by joint stock companies and other parties. A joint stock company, indeed, may find it convenient to have the power of suing and being sued in the name of one or more of its officers; and to the grant of this qualification to the Bank of Asia, or similar establishments, the Court would not object.

5. But while the Court are ready to give every proper facility for the extension of the advantages of banking in India, they feel it incumbent upon them to state, that in their judgment many parts of the plan of the proposed Bank of Asia are liable to very great objections. The proprietors seek to be relieved from personal responsibility; and as they propose to issue notes payable on demand, the Court are of opinion, that the grant of this exemption may involve very serious consequences.

6. In India two banks exist in which the proprietors are thus protected; but in both these establishments the government is a proprietor, and in virtue of that character has received a due share in the management. The charters, too, of those establishments contain very strict provisions against improvidence on the part of the directors.

7. The contemplated issue of notes by the Bank of Asia might, indeed, be limited by the government declining (as they must decline) to receive the notes in payment. Government does not receive the notes of the Union Bank of Calcutta, and it has recently refused to receive those of the Bank of Agra,—a refusal approved and confirmed by the Court, with the approbation of the Board. Both those establishments are joint stock banks, upon the ordinary principles of commercial partnership. It is therefore obvious, that the notes of an institution where security is less, from the liability of the shareholders being limited, and where there is no provision for supplying this deficiency, could not with consistency be received.

8. As far as the Court have any means of judging, no extension of paper currency in India, beyond what can be supplied by the banks already in existence, is called for. The circulation of bank paper in the provinces is inconsiderable, and from various causes is likely, for a time at least, to continue so. The Bank of Bengal, which has all the support that the government can give to it, and which is authorised to issue to the extent of two crores of rupees, had in circulation, according to the latest accounts, no more than Company's rupees 84,38,868.

9. Under these circumstances any great or rapid extension of paper currency is not to be looked for, except from the use of means creating a forced and unnatural demand for it. By such means a bank may succeed in putting into circulation an amount of paper, not only uncalled for by the wants of the community, but bearing no reasonable proportion to the capital and available funds of those by whom it is issued. The consequences of this in other countries have been such as to render the Court most anxious that India should not become a field for similar speculation.

10. After the recent extension of the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and the establishment of the Bank of Bombay (there being also a government bank in operation at Madras), it would, in the judgment of the Court, be obviously expedient to allow time for observing the effect of these measures before adding further to the number of chartered banks. If the commerce of India requires further banking accommodation, it may be afforded on the same conditions which attach to most of the banking establishments in this country, and to some of those in India.

11. But the projectors of the Bank of Asia contemplate an object which is not only not provided for in the rules of the Bank of Bengal, but which that institution is precluded from interfering with, viz. exchanges between this country and India. How far this is a safe banking operation the Court refrain from inquiring; but they submit that the necessity for any institution for that purpose is not apparent. No inconvenience whatever arises from the Company's operations in drawing bills upon India; and if any be occasioned by the system of advances under hypothecation, it will not be removed by the Bank of Asia, who, it will be observed, propose to add this species of business to their other occupations.

12. The charters of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay contain a provision that the proprietors shall not make, issue, or negotiate any note, bill, or other instrument, containing any promise, order, or undertaking for the payment of money elsewhere than within the limits of India; and this provision, which was inserted by the authorities in this country, might be justly complained of if the Bank of

Asia

Statement for
November 1839,
received 10 April
1840.

Asia were authorised by charter to conduct remittance transactions as well as banking operations within India.

13. After the opinions which have been expressed, it appears unnecessary for the Court to offer any observations on the details of the plan of the Bank of Asia; they will merely remark, that it contains none of the restrictions which, in the banks already chartered in India, have been deemed essential for the security of the public interests.

14. The Board will understand that the objections of the Court apply only to the incorporation of a bank by charter with exemption from personal responsibility.

W. Clay, Esq. M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

Bank of Asia Office, 62, Moorgate-street,
14 July 1840.

Sir,

I BEG to transmit herewith, for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been transmitted from the India Board to the Board of Trade, in reference to the application for a charter for a company to be styled "The Bank of Asia."

(A.)

2. It may be necessary that the Honourable Court should be informed that the application for a charter was made, in the first instance, to the President of the Board of Trade, the question being deemed purely commercial, and not falling, it was supposed, within the immediate jurisdiction of the Honourable Court.

3. A numerous and influential deputation of gentlemen of rank, character, and opulence, waited by appointment on the Right honourable the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Labouchere), on the 28th February last: they expressed their intention to subscribe, through themselves, their friends, and the public, capital to the extent of 2,000,000 £. sterling, to be employed in banking operations; on the same principles as had been adopted and sanctioned by Royal charters with every dependency of the Crown except British India, and they submitted their proposed plan.

4. The proposition was favourably entertained; the deputation were requested to send in a petition to The Queen in Council, with the draft of a charter on the same principles as that which was granted to the Colonial Bank; and the conviction was so strongly entertained that not only would there be no unnecessary delay, but that no unreasonable obstacle would be interposed, that a provisional direction, with the necessary officers, were formed, and arrangements were commenced for the establishment of what was justly considered an object of national importance, productive of mutual benefit to India and England.

5. In order, however, to manifest that respect for the East Indian authorities which was strongly felt, deputations waited on the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to express the intentions of the company, and their desire to act in harmony with the subordinate or local authorities.

6. A large amount of capital was immediately subscribed by names of undoubted wealth and respectability; and a petition to The Queen in Council, with a draft charter, as suggested by the Board of Trade, was transmitted to the Privy Council on the 5th March last.

7. The petition and charter were referred from The Queen in Council to the Board of Trade on the 4th April; the President of the Board of Trade referred the same to the India Board, and the President of the India Board referred the same to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

8. The decision of the Honourable Court was no sooner made known to the provisional direction of the proposed Bank of Asia, than they solicited an interview with the President of the India Board (Sir John Hobhouse), and an interview took place with that Right honourable Gentleman on the 7th May.

9. The conference lasted nearly an hour; and the result was, that the President of the Board of Control promised to the deputation a copy of the Court of Directors' letter to the India Board, under date the 30th April last, and requested that the deputation would commit to writing their opinions on that letter.

10. The deputation retired from the Board under the conviction that the President, however favourably he might be disposed to entertain the question of a charter for the bank (the establishment of which it was fully admitted would be

productive of great good, although it might temporarily interfere with some individual interests), was unwilling to exercise the power with which he was invested as a Minister of the Crown, unless with the concurrence of the East India Company.

(B.) 11. In conformity, however, with the repeatedly expressed wish of the President, a letter, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, was transmitted to the India Board on the 30th May.

(A.) 12. On the 15th June last, the President of the Board of Trade received the final decision of the President of the India Board, in a letter under date, India Board, 15 June 1840, and which has been referred to at the beginning of this communication.

13. The Board of Trade, in transmitting the intentions of the India Board, expressed to the provisional directors of the bank its intention of acting only on the basis of the plan laid down by the India Board.

14. It would be unnecessary to offer any comment on a plan which no man of business could for a moment entertain, and which, while fully recognizing the principle of the bank, provided the means of preventing its formation.

15. The provisional directors of the proposed Bank of Asia, immediately on the receipt of the letter of the Board of Control, met, and unanimously refused to enter on any further negotiation with Government on the subject; the applications for shares were cancelled, the money paid in as deposits returned entire, and the provisional direction was dissolved.

16. On the same day, however, and at the same sitting, several influential gentlemen of the late provisional direction expressed their determination to carry out the plan of the Bank of Asia, although on a more limited scale than originally contemplated, and an announcement has accordingly been advertized in the public papers to that effect.

17. The persons who applied for shares under the former proposition with a charter are now renewing their applications, in conformity with the prospectus advertized, and capital to a large amount is now subscribed, and augmenting daily.

(C.) 18. The basis of the plan, as agreed on, is contained in the enclosed prospectus, marked (C.) The Honourable Court will perceive that it is not intended to make the company a bank of issue; any supposed interference with the chartered banks in India will thus be removed, while the risk to the shareholders in the Bank of Asia will to a very great extent be entirely avoided.

19. The capital of the company is fixed at 1,000,000 *l.* sterling; but the deed of settlement will contain a clause providing for its increase from time to time, should extending and profitable business require a further supply of capital. The scale and scene of operations of the bank will necessarily be in the first instance circumscribed; but this very limitation will produce a greater degree of caution and prudence, qualities indispensable above all things in banking institutions, where undue rivalry or rash competition ought to be strongly deprecated.

20. Whatever legitimately introduces English capital and commercial intelligence into British India, will, it is reasonable to expect, deserve the encouragement of the Honourable Court of Directors, to whom Parliament and the Crown have confided the important functions of delegated sovereignty, in a manner never before committed to any constituted authority. For this reason the East India Company have been deprived of their commercial charter, and invested with the highly responsible functions of rulers over 100,000,000 of British subjects.

21. The promotion of the welfare of that vast mass of human beings, all looking to the Honourable Court as their immediate protectors, the development of the immense resources of the fertile peninsula of Hindostan, and the binding in a link of mutual self-interest India and England, must naturally be objects of solicitude with the Honourable Court.

22. Experience has proved that similar beneficial results have ensued from the establishment of banks in this metropolis for our possessions in the West Indies, in Australasia, in the Canadas, &c. By the establishment of those banks (all of which have received charters of incorporation from the Crown), the transit of specie has been prevented, while capital has readily flowed wherever it could be profitably employed, the interest of money has been reduced, and the rates of exchange steadied. All the local banks in each colony have been materially benefited: the merchant, while ceasing to be a banker or mere money agent, has had his trade increased, and placed on a more really profitable and permanent basis,

basis, that of the buying and selling of marketable commodities; thus promoting commerce, instead of looking chiefly to the hazardous and precarious profits of casual exchange operations; while the creation of a monied class in the parent state, deeply interested in the prosperity of the distant dependency, has proved of the utmost advantage, by strengthening and consolidating their union on the strongest of all ties, that of their mutual welfare.

23. These considerations prompted the establishment of the proposed Bank of Asia; and it is on these considerations alone that the encouragement of the East India Company is sought.

24. The Honourable Court, in their letter of the 30th April, while admitting the principle of the Bank of India, object to its assuming the functions of a bank of issue. That objection is now removed; no issues are contemplated; and as the introduction of English capital into India must, it is supposed, meet with the ready approval of the Honourable Court, and as the Bank of Asia is now being established without seeking any support, direct or indirect, from the East India Company, resting its claims to public approbation on the sound and judicious employment of its funds in purely legitimate banking transactions, such as the remitters of money from one country to another, the safe deposition for accumulated property, and the useful employment of heretofore dormant wealth in aid of industry, I am requested to inquire whether the Honourable Court will be disposed to grant a charter to the proposed Bank of Asia, limiting and fixing the responsibility of its proprietors to twice the amount of their subscribed capital, prohibiting at any time issues of bank notes, and providing due publicity for its affairs in England and in India.

25. The directors of the Bank of Bengal have expressed their desire to see such an institution formed, and have declared their wish to reciprocate friendly intercourse. The materials for the Home authorities coming to a satisfactory conclusion are abundant, and the example of the safe and beneficial working of the other colonial banks is in corroboration and justification of the legitimacy of the object now sought.

26. Should the Honourable Court of Directors concur in these views, and express their intention to meet the wishes of the gentlemen now engaged as directors and shareholders of the Bank of Asia, it will afford much satisfaction to a numerous and influential class of the community who desire to look to the Honourable Court with sincere respect, but who, whatever the determination of the Court may be, are prepared to establish the Bank, and leave the public to form their own judgment whether a Bank for India ought to be excepted from the operation of those useful regulations which the Crown has deemed it right to grant to the banks established for every other dependency of the empire.

Awaiting the answer of the Honourable Court,

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Montgomery Martin.*

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.
Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

Sir,

East India House, 16 September 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter dated the 14th July last, containing an inquiry on the part of a company, proposing to establish the "Bank of Asia," whether the Court would be disposed to grant a charter to the proprietors on certain specified conditions.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you that the Court, in giving their consideration to the subject, have on this as on the occasion of a former application, been anxious to afford every facility for extending to India all the benefits to be derived from the accession of capital; but they feel it an imperative duty to protect that country, to the full extent of their power, from the evils which have elsewhere resulted from incautious and injudicious banking operations.

Acting under these views, the Court, after mature deliberation, are prepared to authorise the government of India to grant a charter to the proposed "Bank of Asia" on the following conditions:—

That half of the stated capital of 1,000,000 £. be paid up on opening, and the remainder within twelve months afterwards.

That its business be confined to the receipt of deposits, the discount of bills, and the general operations of a bank, excluding that of issue.

That its transactions be restricted to the countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter; and that they do not, consequently, embrace traffic in bills of exchange between those countries and the United Kingdom.

That sufficient means be provided for giving due publicity to the state of its affairs; and that in other respects the conditions pointed out in Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Le Marchant of the 15th June last, shall be adhered to.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.

Bank of Asia Office, 62, Moorgate-street,
28 September 1840.

Dear Sir,

I THINK it right to inform you that it is not intended to hypothecate goods in the transactions of the Bank of Asia. Mr. Jardine states to me to-day, that you may "prevent us from advancing money on the security of bills of lading." Our intention is to give every reasonable facility for mercantile transactions; not to interfere with, but to aid, the real merchant. It is a narrow view of the question to consider the Bank of Asia as merely throwing capital into India; this is but a trifling portion of the question; a great and valuable feature is the confidence that a sound bank gives to all who may be disposed to enter on trading operations between India and England. It is not, therefore, the mere capital of the bank itself that is of such importance *per se* to India; it is the capital which is thus steadily and beneficially employed in augmenting the trade between both countries.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. Montgomery Martin*.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
22 September 1840.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, communicating the intentions of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company respecting the condition on which they are prepared to authorise the government of India to grant a charter to the Bank of Asia.

The committee for organizing the bank, have much satisfaction in observing that the proposition of giving to India the benefits of English capital has met with the approval of the Honourable Court, with whom they most fully concur in the necessity of protecting that country from the evils of incautious and injudicious banking operations.

To guard against the possibility of those evils, the committee willingly abandoned the intention of being a bank of issue, although that privilege, together with that of exchanges or money remittances, have been conceded in the charters given by the Crown to the banks which have been established in London for every dependency except British India, and which have been attended with the most beneficial results to the public and to the State.

The committee therefore submit that the remittance of money between two countries cannot in any manner be considered as leading to "incautious or injudicious banking operations."

Feeling assured that the Honourable Court must naturally be anxious to promote the welfare of the important territories confided in trust by the Crown to its management, the committee are desirous of co-operating in this great work by the establishment of a sound banking institution for India, the principle of which has been fully conceded by the Honourable Court as well as by Her Majesty's Government; and with reference to the terms of the proposed charter, they would suggest the following amendments in the basis on which it is to be founded, with a view to the more safe and efficient working of the bank, and to its increased utility and stability in India and in England:—

1st. The

1st. That the time of paying up the whole capital be two years instead of one year, as now proposed, because the gradual employment of capital in banking operations produces a safe and judicious business; whereas past experience has proved that too sudden an accumulation tends to encourage a speculative spirit, in order to provide employment for funds that would otherwise lie dormant and unproductive.

2d. That a clause be inserted in the charter, empowering the directors to augment their capital at a future period, subject to the approval of government.

3d. That the bank be permitted to transmit money; meaning thereby bullion, coin, or negotiable bills (all of which represent the transfer of property), between the territories lying within the recognized limits of the East India Company's charter and the United Kingdom, which operation is essential to the monetary connexion between England and India, and attended with manifest advantages to all engaged in mercantile or financial operations in both countries.

The committee entertain a confident hope that the Honourable Court will, on reflection, perceive that the prohibition of remitting money between India and England is untenable in every point of view, and that the organization of a metropolitan bank for British India, confined to purely banking transactions, and with its risks almost entirely removed, by abstaining from issues, cannot be objected to on the ground of its being likely to injure India "by incautious and injudicious banking operations."

It cannot be said that the Crown, in granting charters to incorporate banks for every dependency of the British empire, has neglected the public interests, by permitting the transmission of money between the colonies and England; and fortified by the experience of the beneficial working of those banks, the committee feel justified in urging on the consideration of the Honourable Court the concession of this right, in the proposed charter for the Bank of Asia.

If the Honourable Court deem that the supreme government of India can only grant a charter for the operation of the bank in the "countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter," then the committee are prepared to accept that charter, and proceed to the Crown for another charter, authorizing the operations of the bank in England, so far as regards the limitation of responsibility to its shareholders, and the power to accept bills between India and England: but on this point your letter of the 16th instant is not explanatory, and the committee await the opinion of the Honourable Court. They have however, they trust, fully explained the basis on which they propose that the charter be granted, whether it consist of an Act of incorporation by the Crown and supreme government of India conjointly or separately.

I have, &c.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. Montgomery Martin*,
Secretary.

Sir,

East India House, 16 October 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 22d ultimo, relating to the conditions upon which the Court are prepared to sanction the grant of a charter by the government of India to a proposed "Bank of Asia."

In reply, I am commanded to inform you that the Court would not interpose any objection to an extension of the period for paying up the second moiety of the capital to two years, nor to the insertion in any charter that might be granted to the applicants by the government of India, under the sanction of the Court, of a clause providing for the augmentation, at a future period, of the capital of the bank, under due regulations and subject to the approval of government; but the Court cannot in any other particular vary or modify the conditions already laid down, and communicated to you in my letter of the 16th ultimo.

I am, &c.

R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.

(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
9 November 1840.

Sir,

THE committee of the Bank of Asia have instructed their solicitors and counsel to prepare the draft of a charter, in conformity with your letters of the 16th September and 16th October last, and they request permission for the legal advisers of the bank to communicate with the solicitors of the Honourable East India Company on the subject.

2. There is one point, however, which requires elucidation. In the 18th paragraph of my letter to your address of the 14th July last, the committee submitted to the consideration of the Honourable Court a prospectus of the proposed bank, stating that the capital would be raised by the issue of 100*l.* shares, in two series of 5,000 each, "the second series not to be appropriated until the business of the bank requires their allotment."

3. As the committee wish to proceed with this bank in the most cautious and prudent manner, only calling up capital as extending and profitable business may demand its employment, the field of operation for which is restricted by the prohibition to traffic in bills of exchange between England and India, as the Honourable Court have been pleased, by your letter of the 16th October, to sanction the insertion of a clause in their charter, "providing for the augmentation, at a future period, of the capital of the bank, under due regulations, and subject to the approval of government," the committee beg permission to retain their original plan of 5,000 shares of 100*l.* each, leaving to the judgment of the Honourable Court the decision of hereafter adding to the capital of the bank, should such procedure be deemed advisable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Montg^y Martin.*

To James Cosmo Melvill, Esq.
Secretary to the Honourable East India Company,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

East India House, 17 November 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 9th instant, requesting permission for the legal advisers of the proposed Bank of Asia to communicate with the solicitors of the East India Company respecting the draft of a charter for the said bank, to be prepared in conformity with my letters of the 16th September and 16th October last, and also proposing, that in the first instance 5,000 shares only of 100*l.* each be issued, leaving any further increase of capital to future consideration.

In reply, I am commanded to call your attention to my letters to you of the 16th September and 16th ultimo, from which you will perceive that in the event of the conditions therein laid down being acceded to by the parties desirous to form the Bank of Asia, the charter solicited was to be granted by the government of India, in conformity with the provisions of the law on that subject. Should the applicants be desirous of a charter on the conditions specified, the Court are now ready to issue the requisite instructions to the government of India.

With regard to the other point adverted to in your letter under reply, I am to inform you that the Court cannot consent to vary in any particular the conditions stated in my letters to you, dated respectively the 16th September and 16th October last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Melvill.*

R. M. Martin, Esq.

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
17 November 1840.

Sir,

HAVING seen your letter of this date, in reply to one of the 9th instant, addressed to you by the secretary of the proposed Bank of Asia, I have to express my regret that the said letter of the 9th instant was not more explicit.

The committee of the Bank of Asia never expected a charter to be granted by the Honourable East India Company in England, and only wished clearly to understand the conditions on which the proposed charter would be granted by the government of India.

As

As regards the capital of the bank, the committee felt desirous of submitting to the Honourable Court, that, being deprived of issue and of trafficking in bills of exchange between England and India, they might be permitted to pay up their whole capital in two years, in four equal half-yearly instalments, and to commence business on the first half-yearly amount being paid; as, under the conditions stated, they would necessarily have funds lying idle, for which they would be unable to find profitable employment.

Trusting that the Honourable Court will take this matter into consideration, and with their usual liberality grant this request,

J. C. Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Jardine*,
Chairman.

Sir,

East India House, 23 December 1840.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 17th ultimo, relating to the grant of a charter to the proposed Bank of Asia.

In reply, I am commanded to inform you, that, upon a certificate being produced to the Court that 250,000 *l.* of the capital has been paid up, authority will be given to the government of India to pass a charter, with a condition that the remaining capital of 750,000 *l.* shall be paid up in three equal half-yearly instalments, the first instalment to be paid six months after the date of that charter, the Court being duly certified of the respective payments as they are effected.

W. Jardine, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

Sir,

India Board, 5 Dec. 1840.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have received from the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade the draft of a proposed charter from the Crown, which has been forwarded to them by the directors of the proposed Bank of Asia, who express their hope that it will meet the sanction of their Lordships, and be found to be conformable to the views expressed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Board request to be favoured with the sentiments of the Court upon this application to the Board of Trade; and as it is intended that a charter or legislative Act for the incorporation of that bank shall also be obtained from the government of India, it seems important to consider in what order these respective charters should be granted; whether the charter first granted should or should not specify all the conditions and restrictions to be insisted upon, and by what means any confusion of authority in India, or the establishment of an inconvenient precedent in the mode of incorporating companies for similar objects, may best be prevented.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Cabell*.

It is requested that the draft of the charter which is enclosed may be returned.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

East India House, 10 Dec. 1840.

1. I AM commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting draft of a proposed charter to the projected Bank of Asia, and requesting a communication to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India of the sentiments of the Court on the subject.

2. The Court continue to be of opinion that in any charter that may be granted to the Bank of Asia, the conditions and restrictions already laid down by the Court with the approbation of the Board should be strictly adhered to, and

that any corporate rights and powers to be exercised within the British dominions in India, should be conferred by the government of India under the sanction of the Home authorities.

3. It appears to the Court that there are two modes in which the object of the projectors of the Bank may be obtained without any departure from those principles which the Court deem it indispensable to maintain. A charter or legislative Act may be passed by the government of India under orders from home, and upon its receipt in this country, letters from the Crown may issue, conferring such powers as may be necessary in the United Kingdom; or such letters patent may issue in the first instance, reciting that the Court, with the approbation of the Board, have instructed the government of India to pass a charter or legislative Act, incorporating the applicants under the conditions and restrictions above referred to (such restrictions and limitations to be specified in the letters patent), and granting the necessary privileges under the same conditions with respect to the United Kingdom.

4. In either case the Court would submit that nothing to be contained in the letters patent from the Crown should involve any departure from the conditions upon which the charter for India is to be granted.

5. As the draft submitted for the consideration of the Court is not framed in accordance with these views, and contains many provisions at variance with them, the Court are unable to give it their approval.

W. Cabell, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*,
Secretary.

Bank of Asia Offices, 62, Moorgate-street,
15 December 1840.

Sir,

THE committee of the Bank of Asia regret to hear that the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company do not approve of the form in which their draft charter has been prepared, and which, as regards its conditions and restrictions, they directed to be drafted in strict conformity with the Honourable Court's letters of the 16th September and October, excepting as to the time and mode of paying up the capital of the bank, that point being still under the consideration of the Honourable Court.

It being now understood that the letters patent to be issued by the Crown with respect to the United Kingdom, should primarily recite that the Honourable Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Control, have instructed the government of India to incorporate the shareholders of the proposed bank, under certain restrictions and limitations to be specified in the said letters patent, this recital has been prefixed in the draft herewith respectfully transmitted for the approval of the Honourable Court.

Should the alterations now made be deemed insufficient, the committee will cause the draft to be prepared in any manner which the Court may be pleased to direct.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Martin*.

Dear Sir,

15 December 1840.

AFTER consulting Mr. Lawford this day, and obtaining the benefit of his advice, Mr. Jardine has directed the draft charter, as amended by Mr. Rowland, to be transmitted to you with the accompanying letter. The draft is strictly in conformity with your instructions, and the time and mode of paying up the capital is inserted agreeably to Mr. Jardine's letter to the Honourable Court.

You will perceive by the recital now prefixed (and which comes in after the declaration or preamble of the deed of settlement usual in letters patent), that the incorporative power emanates solely from the Court of Directors, and that the Crown merely confirms it in this country.

The recognition of the charter by courts of justice in England and in India is necessary for the purpose of suing and being sued, and is in unison with other charters or letters patent. Mr. Jardine requests me to say that he earnestly trusts this amended draft may be favoured with your early approval.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Martin*.

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,
19 January 1841.

Honourable Sirs,

IN consequence of the draft charter, proposed to be granted by the Crown to the Bank of Asia, containing an unexpected extension of the interpretation of the territories under the charter of the East India Company, namely, an inclusion of China and other eastern countries in the veto it proposes to establish on the carrying on of the exchanges between those countries and the United Kingdom, a deputation this day sought and obtained an interview with the chairman and deputy chairman of your Honourable Court, in order that they might have an opportunity of inquiring into the causes of this unexpected condition attached to the granting of the charter, and this increased limitation on the operations of the Bank of Asia.

After some conversation, the deputation were recommended to state their views in writing, with the assurance of their being immediately taken into consideration.

The directors of the Bank of Asia beg, therefore, to submit to the Honourable Court, that the restrictions in question may be limited to the Presidencies of India or the territory under the actual control of the East India Company, and they trust that the Honourable Court will, with their accustomed liberality, see the propriety of granting their request, more particularly when they take into consideration that the draft charter is to be submitted to Her Majesty's Government as a model approved of by the Honourable Court.

The Queen's Government having already granted the privileges asked for to other banks throughout the Presidencies of the British Crown, the directors of the proposed Bank of Asia have reason to hope that similar privileges would be granted to them for the territories in the Eastern hemisphere not under the actual control of the East India Company, provided the Honourable Court confine their restrictions as above stated.

Wearied with delay, the directors of the proposed Bank of Asia are desirous of possessing the charter under the above limitations, trusting that at some future period the Honourable Court may see the propriety of granting the exchanges between the territories under the immediate government of the East India Company and the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Jardine,*
Chairman.

To the Honourable Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

Sir,

India Board, 25 January 1841.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have received a letter from the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, on the subject of the charter which it is proposed to grant to the Bank of Asia, of which I am directed to transmit a copy for the information of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; I am also directed to suggest, in reference to the intention expressed by the Board of Trade, not to recommend the grant of a charter from the Crown until the sentiments of the government of India upon this particular proposition are known, whether the Court will not wish to reconsider the letter to R. M. Martin, Esq., which was forwarded for the approval of this Board with your note of the 22d instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Cabell.*

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

Sir,

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 16 January 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th December, repeating the application of the directors of the Bank of Asia for a charter, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will inform the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that their Lordships concur with them in opinion that any charter that may be given to the bank should be subject to the restrictions stated in your letter: they, however, are not disposed to recommend the grant of such charter, unless the Commissioners should have strong reasons

for believing themselves in possession of the views entertained by the government of India on the subject; and I am accordingly directed to request that you will state to the Commissioners the wish of their Lordships to be informed how far this is the case, my Lords having decided to withhold a definitive answer to the application until they shall be favoured with the further opinion of the Commissioners.

Wm. Cabell, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Le Marchant.*

Sir,

East India House, 26 January 1841.

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 19th instant, relating to the draft charter for the proposed Bank of Asia.

In reply, I am commanded to observe, that the limits of the Company's charter have never been understood, either in legal or popular use, as being confined to the territories subject to the Company's government.

The Court, therefore, do not conceive that any misapprehension could arise of the sense in which they were employed, with reference to the grant of a charter to the Bank of Asia, more especially after the very comprehensive words used in my letter of the 16th September last, "countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter."

The subject has already been fully considered by the Court, and they cannot depart from their decision previously communicated, or consent to adopt any new construction of the words "limits of the Company's charter."

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

W. Jardine, Esq.

Sir,

East India House, 3 February 1841.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th December, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that the Court have been officially informed that it is the intention of the Board of Trade not to recommend the grant of any charter from the Crown until the sentiments of the government of India upon the proposal in question are known. It is unnecessary for the Court to point out to you the modifications which will be required in the draft accompanying your letter, to make it consistent with the views of the Court, as already explained in the correspondence which has passed upon the subject.

For the purpose of obtaining the information desired by the Board of Trade, the Court have prepared a despatch to the government of India, calling likewise for a draft of the charter they would propose to grant to the Bank of Asia, which despatch will be forwarded without delay.

The communication now made supersedes the necessity of any reply to your letters of the 26th and 28th ultimo, and the 2d instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill,*
Secretary.

R. M. Martin, Esq.

Sir,

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,
Old Broad-street, 26 January 1841.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having inquired the grounds on which the Honourable Court decide the terms which the charter from the Crown should contain for the countries not entrusted to the government of the East India Company, the committee request the favour of the Honourable Court informing them of the reasons, in order that they may be communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Martin.*

Dear Sir,

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,
Old Broad-street, 28 January 1841.

I ENCLOSE you herewith an extract from a communication received from Lord John Russell this day.

"It is understood to be the wish of the East India Company to refer the whole matter to the Governor-general of India."

When you stated to me to-day that it was the Board of Trade who expressed this "wish," I told you such was not our impression. After nearly 12 months protracted, anxious, and harassing negotiation and correspondence, after the settlement of the draft charter from the Crown by your solicitor, and consequently after we had made our arrangements in India, &c., we are told that you "wish to refer the whole matter to the Governor-general of India"!

The whole matter to us is inexplicable, and we are unwilling to trust ourselves with an expression of our opinions on the subject.

Throughout the negotiation we acted with frankness and good faith; I wish I could add we had been met in a similar spirit. I trust it would be difficult to find in the public records a parallel to our case.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Martin.*

Sir,

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,
2 February 1841.

HAVING been given to understand that the draft charter for the incorporation of the proposed Bank of Asia will probably be transmitted to the Governor-general by the next overland mail, on the 4th instant, I am instructed by the committee to request that you will again bring under the consideration of the Honourable Court (previous to the reference to India) the propriety of at least permitting the bank to deal in exchanges between England and such territories and places as are not comprised within the peninsula of India and the island of Ceylon.

J. C. Melvill, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Martin.*

Honourable Sirs,

Bank of Asia, 34, Great Winchester-street,
29 July 1841.

HAVING been informed, nearly two months ago, that the report of the Governor-general of India, on the correspondence referred to him respecting the Bank of Asia, had been forwarded to this country, and not having received any communication from your Honourable Court on the subject, the provisional directors of this bank request the favour of your attention thereto, and will feel obliged by an early reply, to enable them to make known the same to their numerous subscribers in India by the departure of the next India mail.

To the Honourable Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Jardine,*
Chairman.

Sir,

Bank of Asia Offices, 34, Great Winchester-street,
23 November 1841.

IN the absence of Mr. Jardine, chairman of the provisional directors of the proposed Bank of Asia, it becomes my duty to request you will call the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company to a letter which Mr. Jardine addressed to the Honourable Court so long since as the 29th July last, relative to a charter for the bank.

The provisional directors being aware of the Honourable Court having referred their application for a charter to the Indian government, and having been informed that the Right honourable the Governor-general transmitted his report thereon to the Honourable Court several months since, and being urged daily by the share-

holders for information on the state of their negotiations, I am to solicit that you will be pleased to move the Honourable Court for an early communication of their views and intentions in regard to granting a charter for the bank; and, further, I have to request that the provisional directors may be favoured with a copy of the despatch of the Right honourable the Governor-general on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Brooking,*
Chairman *pro tem.*

J. C. Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

FINANCIAL LETTER to *India*, No. 5, dated 3 February 1841.

1. WE have received an application for our sanction to the incorporation by charter, or legislative Act, under the name of the Bank of Asia, of a company proposing to carry on the business of banking within the British dominions in India under our Government, as well as in other places within the recognized limits of the East India Company's charter and in London.

2. An application has also been made to the Crown by the same parties for the grant of corporate privileges with regard to places to which the operations of the bank are designed to extend, but which are not included within the territories under our administration. The Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade, entertaining a conviction that it would be inexpedient to comply with the application of the projectors of the Bank of Asia without previously ascertaining the views of our government of India, we have deemed it proper to forward for your consideration copy of all the correspondence which has taken place on the subject.

3. We request that you will give to it your most serious attention, and communicate your sentiments upon it at as early a period as practicable; and unless you entertain decided objections to the measure, rendering further reference to us indispensable, that you will transmit with your reply, for our approval, in conformity with the Act 47 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, c. 68, s. 8, a draft of the charter, or legislative Act, which you propose to pass for carrying into effect the object explained in the correspondence now transmitted.

No. 9, of 1841.—Financial Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 5, of 1841, dated the 3d February, and the correspondence therewith forwarded, and we beg to refer your Honourable Court to the minutes mentioned in the margin, for the sentiments entertained by the Governor-general, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Prinsep, on the subject of incorporating a company by charter or legislative Act, under the name of "The Bank of Asia," to carry on the business of banking within the British dominions in India, and in other places within the recognized limits of the East India Company's charter and in London.

Minute by the Hon. H. T. Prinsep,
dated the 7th April 1841.
Minute by the Governor-general,
dated the 14th April 1841.
Minute by the Hon. W. W. Bird,
dated the 19th April 1841.

2. It will be observed that the Governor-general concurs generally in the views stated in Mr. Prinsep's paper, that the sanction and protection of an incorporation by the Legislature ought only to be given to a substantial scheme, supported by the actual payment of sufficient capital by subscribers in India, and surrounded by valid securities against abuse.

3. His Lordship would insist, in return for any charter given by the government of corporate privileges and restricted liabilities, that there should be a stipulation for a body of local shareholders in this country, with a fixed amount of irremovable capital, and the permission to employ only a stated portion of that capital in exchange transactions beyond the limits of the Indian territories. With this there should of course be rules for the publicity of accounts and for the administration

of

of other parts of the general scheme, into the particulars of which it is not now necessary, nor, as will hereafter be explained, in our power to enter. But upon the principal conditions being satisfied, the Governor-general, agreeing with Mr. Prinsep, does not see sufficient reason for the prohibition of remittance operations to Europe, either from India or from other places, such as China, within the limits of the East India Company's charter. It does not, however, appear to his Lordship that it will be necessary, as suggested in Mr. Prinsep's minute, to have a separate charter and a separate proprietary body for every branch of such bank which may be established in India; it will be enough, in his Lordship's apprehension, that there should be one great Indian branch, the whole operations of which, within the country, should be effectually under the cognizance and control of our local legislature and courts.

4. A bank, established under Royal charter, might of course have agents in this as in other countries, for the acceptance, the sale, and purchase of its bills, in like manner as has been heretofore practised by different private banking establishments; but agents of such a character could doubtless carry on no extensive loan and deposit business, as there would be no sufficient parties on the spot, against whom claims might lie and be easily enforced.

5. This will be a question for the consideration of the parties interested, on their own view of the advantages to be obtained from establishing such unprivileged agencies in India.

6. Mr. Bird sees no objection to the proposed incorporation, on the conditions laid down by your Honourable Court; and he agrees with the Governor-general, that it will not be necessary to have a separate charter or a separate proprietary body for every branch of the bank which may be established in India; but he thinks that if a charter is to be granted to the proposed bank, some legislative Act of the government of India will be required. Mr. Bird agrees with the Honourable Court, that whatever be the nature or extent of the powers to be conferred by such charter, as far as the operations in India are concerned, they must, according to law, be granted by the government of India, under the sanction of the Home authorities.

7. Mr. Bird remarks, that the Court have refused to confer on the proposed institution the power of issuing local bank notes, and he concurs with the Honourable Court in objecting to the combination of remittance with other banking operations, not only between the United Kingdom and British India, but between the United Kingdom and the countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter. Both privileges appear to Mr. Bird to be inadmissible, from their extreme liability to abuse.

8. Mr. Prinsep has pointed out in his minute the omission, from the papers transmitted to us, of the draft charter, mentioned in Mr. Clay's letter of the 15th April 1840 to Mr. Secretary Melvill, and the Correspondence (A.) (B.) and Prospectus (C.), quoted in Mr. R. M. Martin's letter to Mr. Melvill, of the 14th July 1840, also the draft charter from the Crown, forwarded to the Court of Directors with the letter from the India Board, dated 5th December 1840, and noticed in Mr. Secretary Melvill's reply of the 10th of December; and being without the particular information and guides that we might find in these documents, he has explained how we are unable to prepare for submission to the Honourable Court and the Home authorities the draft of a charter for the proposed Bank of Asia at the same time, as desired by the Court, with the opinions which we now offer.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Auckland.
J. Nicolls.
W. W. Bird.
W. Casement.
H. T. Prinsep.

Fort William,
21 April 1841.

COPY of MINUTE by *H. T. Prinsep*, Esq. dated 7 April 1841.

AGREEABLY to the desire expressed at the Council, I have carefully examined the correspondence transmitted by the Court of Directors, having reference to the proposed establishment of the Bank of Asia, in order to collect, as far as possible, the points requiring consideration before it can be determined whether or not to grant a charter or Act of incorporation here; and the form and conditions to be adopted, if the first question be decided in the affirmative.

It appears that in April of the past year a body of gentlemen, containing the names of several from each presidency of India, and from China, laid before the Board of Trade and the Board of Control in London a project for forming a bank on the following basis:

First, The bank was to have a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.*, with power to augment. One fourth of this sum was to be subscribed before commencing business; three fourths, or a million and a half, to be paid up: that is, the working capital was to be a million and a half; but the liability of shareholders was to extend to one third beyond the paid-up value of their shares. The power of augmenting this capital at any time was to be in the general body of proprietors.

Second, The bank was to be one of issue; that is, to have the privilege of issuing bank notes, payable to bearer on demand. It was to be a bank of deposit; to have power to deal in bullion, coin, and bills of exchange; to lend on commercial paper, government securities, "and in such other lawful ways and means as are usually practised amongst bankers."

Third, The general conduct and control was to be in the London managers, who were to be proprietors, holding each not less than 2,000*l.* stock. But, for each presidency, including Agra, and for China, Columbo, and Singapore, there were to be local directors, acting I suppose under instructions from London; but no hint is given of the relative powers or responsibilities of their local directors, nor of the kind of banks to be locally established. Stating the above as the basis of their scheme, the projectors asked for letters patent, or a charter of incorporation, enabling them to sue and be sued, and limiting the liability of shareholders on the footing of other banks established in London for colonies, &c.

Note.—The letter is signed by Sir Gore Ouseley, C. Elliot, retired Bengal C.S., Joseph Hoare, J. Chapman, J. Cockburn, believed of Madras C.S., J. H. Brooking, V. N. Goldsmid, Jacob Montefiore, J. Goldsworthy, C. J. Middleton, Bengal C.S., C. Norris, Bombay C.S., M. J. Martin, John Campbell (Query Sir John?), W. Newnham, Bombay C.S., G. Gowan, believed Bengal; C. E. Layard, Ceylon C.S., Sir Frederick Hankey, of Ceylon, Malta and Ionian Islands, Major-general Taylor, Chas. Buller, jun. M.P., J. Buller East, Æneas M'Donnell, and H. D. Robertson.

The projectors seem to have first applied to the Board of Trade, who referred the question to the Board of Control, and this Board consulted the Court of Directors. The Court in reply, stated, that the scheme of forming in London a Bank of India, had been agitated some years before, and had been given up in consequence

of the determination come to by the Court to double the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and form a bank on the same footing at Bombay.

The Court further stated, that a charter, or Act of the government of India, would, in their opinion, be absolutely necessary to enable any new institution of the kind to enjoy corporate privileges in the territory under their trust-management; and remarked, that the draft of charter submitted did not seem to contemplate this. (A copy of this draft of charter is not amongst the papers forwarded.)

The Court said they would not object to the privilege of suing and being sued being granted to an institution of the kind proposed; but if the Bank were to be one of issue, to exempt shareholders from liability would limit the security; and the Court did object to increasing the number of chartered banks of issue, and likewise to granting to banks the power of dealing in exchanges, that is, granting bills of exchange payable out of India, and of buying or selling such, which business had by their order been interdicted to the Bank of Bengal and Bombay.

This letter of the Court of Directors appears to have been communicated to the projectors of the Bank of Asia through the Board of Trade; but the letter of Mr. Secretary Clay, dated 15th June, specifically prescribing the conditions, is not amongst the papers sent. On its being laid before the proprietors, the majority regarded the conditions as imposing such restrictions as to render it unadvisable to persevere in the scheme; the concern was accordingly dissolved. But from its ashes sprung a fresh project, the details of which are explained in a letter from Mr. Montgomery Martin, dated 15th July 1840. In this, a charter, giving power to sue and be sued, and limiting responsibility, was asked for a bank, not of issue,

issue, with capital of one million sterling, subject to increase; the business to be lending on securities, holding deposits, and remittance operations.

On the 16th September 1840, the Court replied to Mr. Montgomery Martin that they were prepared to sanction the grant of a charter or Act of incorporation to the proposed Bank, on the following conditions:

First, That half a million should be paid up before commencing business, and the rest of the capital in a year.

Second, That the business should be confined to deposits, discounts, and general banking, without any issue of bank notes.

Third, That transactions in remittances should be confined to territories managed by the East India Company, without dealing in bills of exchange payable in Europe.

Fourth, That the accounts and transactions should be open to the public, and periodically laid before it.

The other conditions were to be as in Mr. Clay's letter of the 15th June, which letter is not sent.

Mr. Montgomery Martin, in a letter dated the 22d September, submitted a counter proposition, specifying the following conditions:—

First, That two years should be allowed for paying up the entire capital, instead of one. In a subsequent letter, dated 9th November, this condition was further modified; viz. that the bank was to commence with a paid-up capital of 500,000 *l.*, divided into 5,000 shares of 100 *l.* each.

Second, The directors to have power to augment, which it was contended was a sufficient provision for extension according as the demand for banking accommodation grew; and this was offered to be made subject to the approval of the government, so as not to need the specification in the first instance of a larger capital.

Third, Besides the usual business, viz. loans, discounts and deposits, the bank was to have the power to transmit bullion, coin, and bills to and from any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and to and from the United Kingdom.

On the 16th October the Court replied, agreeing to the extension of the time for paying up to two years, and to giving the directors the power to augment, subject to approval of the government, but refused to change any of the other conditions; thus disallowing the plan of engaging in remittance operations with Europe.

On the 5th December last the Board of Control, to whom a draft of charter of the second scheme appears to have been referred by the Board of Trade, consulted the Court of Directors on the subject of it.

The Court replied on the 10th December, stating that they still thought a charter or Act of the Indian government necessary to give corporate privileges any where in India, and that the conditions stated in the previous correspondence should be imposed; but that if the Crown wished the proposed bank to be established, it might grant its letters patent, and the Court would instruct the government of India to pass an Act giving effect to them, or it might be left to the government of India to originate the measure by passing an Act for India, which the letters patent of the Crown might confirm and extend. The Court, however, deprecated any departure from the conditions in question.

In a letter, dated 16th January 1841, the Lords of Trade declared their concurrence with the Board of Control as to the necessity of imposing the restrictions stated in the letter of the Board (which letter is not in the collection, but is presumed to be to the same effect as in the letter of the secretary of the Court of Directors), and added that they were not disposed to recommend the grant of any * charter unless there were strong grounds for believing the Board and Court of Directors to be in possession of the views of the government of India on the subject. The Lords of Trade therefore asked how far this was the case, they having decided to withhold a definitive answer to the application for a charter or letters patent until the Board of Control should resolve them on this point.

The Board, in a letter dated 25th January 1841, referred on the subject to the Court of Directors, and suggested whether the letter to Mr. Montgomery Martin (meaning, I presume, that offering a charter on conditions) should not be reconsidered with reference to this determination of the Lords of Trade, and whether a reference should not be made to India to learn the sentiments of the Governor-general in Council on the subject, before proceeding further in the matter.

Hence the present reference; and it would seem that the sentiments of this government

government are expected on the scheme generally, as well as on the particular restrictions and conditions proposed to be imposed. It is added, however, that "unless we entertain decided objections to the measure, rendering further reference indispensable," we should at once prepare a draft of charter or legislative Act, "to carry into effect the object explained in the correspondence transmitted."

The only other point to be noticed is one the discussion of which arose incidentally, namely, that the proposed draft of charter prepared to carry out the conditions of the Court of Directors contained a restriction against dealing in exchanges between the United Kingdom and the territories within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, which the projectors found would include China, and against this they represented. But the Court of Directors maintained the interpretation as usual, and in the present case intentional.

It would seem, then, that the Court of Directors is disposed to forward the object of obtaining a formal incorporation for the bank of Asia, and to confirm to them a charter giving the power to sue and be sued, and limiting responsibility also, if the projectors engage to issue no bank notes, and to deal in exchanges only between places within the East India Company's charter. They are to be free to establish, under these conditions, banks of discount, loans and deposit, and of local exchange where they please.

The Lords of Trade, on the other hand, wish to know what we have to say upon this project, restricted as it is by the above conditions, before giving the sanction of a charter or of letters patent even to such an institution.

It is not easy to say with reference to what particular questions our opinion is desired, and the difficulty of forming an opinion is very considerably augmented by the omission to send amongst the papers any copy of the draft of charter framed by the projectors, and which appears to have been laid before the Board of Trade in England as well as the Court of Directors. This document would have shown what specific institutions it was proposed to set up in India, the method of establishing them, the scheme of management, the kind of responsible officers, their mode of appointment, the capital to be set apart for each local bank, the mode of employing it, the limits under which it might be drawn away in exchange operations, the mode of dividing profits and declaring dividends, and all other essential points which ought to be declared before the government grant a charter or act of incorporation, and before the public are invited to lodge their money and buy and sell the bank's bills.

For want of this knowledge we can only deal with the question in abstract; and in doing so I shall endeavour, in order to give system to my remarks, to arrange them under the following heads:—

First, Is a bank for remittance transactions an useful institution to the public of India, and deserving on that account of encouragement?

Secondly, Can such a concern be combined advantageously with ordinary banking institutions doing business in discounts, loans and deposits?

Thirdly, Supposing a parent bank in London to establish branches at the different presidencies and principal places in India, is it necessary that these should each be separately chartered in India; and if so, with what body of proprietors to each, and what capital?

Fourthly, What securities can be given to the public to induce the resort to such banks, and what ought the government to require to be given before granting a charter or Act of incorporation?

Fifthly, Remittance operations being a branch of business particularly contemplated by the projectors of the Bank of Asia, is it necessary to restrict these, and prescribe limits of time, of place, or of kind, and how effect this?

Sixthly, Supposing all conditions to be settled, in what form to draw the instrument for granting the privileges of incorporation in India?

The above statement of points to be considered will sufficiently show what a wide field of discussion is opened by the reference made in this general form, without the specific draft of charter to guide us. I shall deal with each point as concisely as the nature of the question will allow, stating the impressions I entertain upon the subject, with the confidence of some experience in details of banking in India (for I have been a manager of the Bank of Bengal for more than 15 years), and not without some preparation in respect to the abstract principles involved; for on more than one occasion during my connexion with that bank,

propositions

propositions were submitted which brought these principles especially under consideration.

First, upon the question of providing a bank which shall devote itself to remittance operations.

Whilst I was connected as a government director with the Bank of Bengal, and at a period when there was difficulty in finding employment for the capital and funds of that institution, the opinion prevailed with my colleagues that exchange operations were a fair field for the bank to enter upon. I myself was opposed to that opinion; not, however, upon any ground of incongruity with the business of banking, but because I doubted whether the operation could be conducted uniformly with advantage. The true principle, as it seemed to me, upon which a bank should engage in such transactions was simply this, that it should always grant a bill when it could place the funds at the place where it would have to be paid without loss by a coin or bullion transport, and refuse bills whenever these terms were not offered.

Conducted, however, on this principle, as between England and India, I saw no prospect of the Bank of Bengal making profit sufficient to compensate for the appropriation of capital which would of necessity have to be made for establishment of the agency or branch bank through which such operations must be locally conducted.

But though not beneficial for the Bank of Bengal, which has other means of employing its capital, that can be no reason why other institutions should not engage in exchange business. The Union Bank has tried it, but whether unsuccessfully or no, there has scarcely been time to show. The field is doubtless a fair one; and there can be no reason whatever for the Government here or in England interfering to prevent people from trying whether or no there is a sufficiency of profit to be drawn from it. Remittance operations may, indeed, be considered on other principles than the broad and safe one mentioned, and may become as gambling as time bargains on the Stock Exchange.

The American banks and the great London houses lent their credit almost without limit upon deposit of securities of fluctuating value. A chartered bank could do the same with advantage relatively to a private firm, because of its superior credit with the public; but it would equally depend on the discretion with which securities were received, and the value they were taken at, for its protection against losses. It is impossible to regulate by charter what securities are trustworthy, or the prices at which they may be taken; but I incline to think that any bank that may be incorporated with liberty to give letters of credit, should be tied up as to the amount, and perhaps, also, as to the time, by the same stringent rules as are applied to discounts, and to the issue of notes payable on demand: for what, in effect, are these letters of credit but papers on the authority of which the money and goods of others are obtained, for engagements to pay at a distance, and after intervals of more or less duration? The bills of exchange given under them are bought and sold, and circulated amongst commercial men as bank notes are amongst the community at large; and the mercantile public require the same protection against over-issues.

Upon the first question, therefore, viz. Whether remittance banks ought to be chartered and encouraged by Government? the answer, according to my view, is, that provided they submit to the same limit in respect to the amount of credits which is applied to an issue of bank notes, viz. some fixed proportion to the capital and cash balance, and also to a restriction as to the time for which credits are to run and bills to be drawn, there can be no objection.

The second question is, Whether to allow a combination of remittance with other banking operations? And on this point also, I think, the decision must be, that there can be no ground for the government using its influence or authority to prevent any bank from trying to make a profit by so employing its funds and credit. I think the Court of Directors have wisely refused to sanction the issue of local bank notes as the material in which the bank would make payment of its bills of exchange. Such a scheme of paper credit might be built up into a fabric of too many stories for the material and foundation, and so produce, by its sudden dissolution or ruin, too much confusion to be hazarded for the sake of the experiment. But one central bank for buying and selling bills of honest specie, or local value payment, in various quarters, could not fail to afford benefits to commerce and to the public, and, if established under proper checks for security against over-gambling, would seem to deserve encouragement rather than the contrary.

The third point is, Whether is it essential for the conduct of such a business, that besides the parent bank, chartered in London, each separate working agency should be a separately chartered bank? and, if so, with what proprietary body, and under what control?

There can be no doubt that the mere business of buying and selling bills of exchange, and even the accepting and paying of bills, may be conducted as similar transactions have heretofore been conducted for the American and other banks, both in India and in Europe, by common agents specially appointed for the purpose.

But the authors of this scheme would say, For the proper conduct of remittance business our capital and funds must be divided. Each of the agents must have always a large command of money; and wherefore preclude us from the benefit of drawing banking profit from the employment locally of these funds in banking operations? There is only this reason to be given for putting restriction upon the bank's agents, and that is, that banking operations can only be conducted profitably by the employment of twice the actual funds available.

Supposing the local agents, therefore, to be conductors of banks, they must seek to obtain through deposits, or by other means, additions to the capital provided for them by the parent bank; and in case of a sudden turn of exchange leading to any one of them being drawn upon extensively from various quarters, the funds of all depositors would be placed in jeopardy, and nothing left to yield them a local dividend.

To my mind, this consequence of engaging in exchange operations affords an insuperable objection to granting such a constitution to any bank as shall permit its establishing branches with corporate privileges whensoever it pleases. If the Government is to give its sanction to such establishments, and to be party to the invitation made to the public to give confidence, and place funds in their hands, which the grant of charter privileges would be doing, the Government should be satisfied that there is and will be a local and proprietary body, and a local capital not liable to be withdrawn, and local responsible directors also, besides those nominated by the parent bank, who are in effect mere agents. The consideration of this, however, belongs to the fourth head, namely, the specific conditions to be exacted before granting corporate privileges to any branch institution.

It is in regard to this part of the subject in particular that the want of the draft of charter submitted by the projectors is most felt; for being prepared on the model of the charters of the Australian and other colonial banks, it would have shown what conditions and forms of check had heretofore been applied, and in what manner it was intended to work them in connexion with the branch banks proposed to be established in India: for by the want of this information, we have the resources of our own limited experience only to rely upon. Considering the question, however, with this disadvantage, I incline to think something like the following should be essential conditions to the grant of any charter or incorporating Act for India:—

First, That there be a separate proprietary body for the bank to be chartered, of whom one half at least should be known residents within the presidency where the charter is to take effect.

Secondly, That the capital of the said proprietors shall not be removable, and all transfers of shares, &c. shall be made only at the locally chartered bank.

Thirdly, That the local bank shall not by acceptance, or by the grant of credits, or in any other way, incur liabilities exceeding its capital, or a certain proportion thereto, and a certain proportion likewise to its cash or available funds.

Fourthly, The accounts of the local bank to be always separately made up, passed and published, the dividends only being subject to adjustment, by reference to the profits and losses of other concerns.

Fifthly, Directors to be elected by the local shareholders, with whom may be associated others nominated by the parent institution.

Sixthly, The nomination of officers to be in the local directors, subject to approbation by directors at home.

Subject to these conditions, and to that of no issue of notes, I can see no objection to the government granting a charter to any branch institution that may be established; but it is evident to me, that none of these separate institutions can separately claim, or be vested with, corporate privileges unless there be a separate charter or Act passed to confer them; and it would be quite inconsistent with my notion of what is requisite for the creation of such institutions, that the government should be content to pass one general Act, providing that whenever the

London

London parent bank shall open a money shop at any place in India, such shop shall, by virtue of the resolution passed by the directors in London, become a chartered bank without further reference to the Legislature, which alone can grant charter privileges.

The Bank of Bengal has, by its charter, the power of establishing branches. This power it has not yet used, being content to give its many facilities at Mirzapore (the first place to which it has been experimentally proposed to extend them) through a working agent. This agent receives remittances of cash, purchases bills payable at Calcutta, and draws bills also within limits prescribed by the directors here. So long as it is mere exchange business that the bank desires to carry on at Mirzapore, an agent is all that can possibly be required. But there were reasons to believe that there was a monied public at Mirzapore, to which a bank of loans, deposits, and local notes would prove a convenience, and that it were deemed in consequence to convert the agency establishment there into a branch bank, and that the government were to give its assent to such an establishment as required by the existing Charter Act.

The branch would not be a separately chartered concern, using a separate seal, and working independently, with a separate capital and separate proprietary body; it would be only a qualified agency, furnished with capital from the parent stock, and employing it under instructions, and subject to the checks of management imposed. Such a branch would sue and be sued as a branch bank, in like manner as an agent would be; and if the proposed Bank of Asia were duly chartered at home, with power to employ agents abroad, those agents would be recognized as representing the bank at places in India as elsewhere, wherever they might be sent, without needing any reference to local legislatures to confer corporate privileges.

In this view, as it seems to me, if the Bank of Asia be chartered by the Crown for the purposes declared in the Act of incorporation, amongst which the establishment of agencies or branches in India should be declared, it could carry out its purposes, and through such agents or branches do all it could desire to do without needing a local charter here. All that has to be provided is, that the agencies shall be recognized as able to sue and be sued on behalf of the bank in the supreme courts of the presidencies. In our mofussil courts no technical objections on the score of insufficient incorporation are ever likely to be taken; in them the gomastha or corresponding kothee of firms at Gwalior or Lahore, has long been recognized as entitled to exercise all the powers of the principal, without question as to the terms of partnership, and sues and is sued either in his own or in his principal's name, and so gives bills and holds securities.

Thus to me it appears that separate incorporation is not essential for the purposes stated to be in view; those purposes may be carried on without it. There can be no reason, therefore, for this government to abandon, for the sake of this proposed bank, the wholesome conditions and principles which have been imposed as the rule for other institutions similarly desirous of obtaining corporate principles, which conditions have always hitherto been a local proprietary body, with local capital, and a local elective management, besides publicity to all accounts and proceedings. With a separate charter, in short, there must, in my view, be a separate institution, acting towards the parent bank as a corresponding firm, and dividing profits, if so agreed, but not standing of dependency and subservience that an agent would do, and not liable to have its capital withdrawn by any means whatsoever.

I come now to the fifth head, viz., the expediency or otherwise of restricting the field of remittance operations, if these are to be allowed at all.

It is my opinion that remittance speculations, except so far as the carrying of money, and buying and selling bills at rates giving a profit beyond that cost of transport, is a business purely mercantile, and not proper for a bank to engage in. It is hard, however, to draw the line, and there is an apparent incongruity in allowing a bank to deal in bills of exchange, and to prohibit the same bills from being purchased at the place of fresh issue. There is, indeed, the difference, that in one case they are accepted, and payable therefore by known persons, at known times and places; whereas in the other payment is conditional upon acceptance, which may be refused for many reasons; and the risk of having to recur to the

maker of the bill at a distance, is one that a bank ought not to run. The case, however, is one purely of discretion, and if properly exercised, the additional risk ought to be covered by the additional rate obtained. Although, therefore, I have always thought that a bank that desires to thrive by short renewable loans, discounts, issues of notes and deposits, had better not meddle with foreign exchanges, which are of necessity of longer date, liable to greater fluctuation and more difficult of recovery; still it cannot be denied that banks on the other principle may thrive, and be considered so as to do much good to commerce; and the expediency of not refusing sanction to them being admitted, the question presents itself whether to prescribe rules and restrictions, in order to prevent their committing themselves in ruinous or doubtful speculations in this line of business.

Upon the question so stated, I have no hesitation in saying, that if the proposed Bank of Asia be instituted with a special view to exchange transactions, as appears to be the case, it had better be left free to carry on that business according to its own views of advantage, subject only to the same limit as to the extent of credits and liabilities that would be applied to a bank of issue. The Bank of Asia does not ask the government to take part in its speculations, or to guarantee its success to the public; it only asks for a fair field upon which to try its chance; and if chartered by the Crown in England, and working through agencies in different parts of India, there can surely be no harm done to India by allowing the sale and purchase of bills on London, as well as bills on China, Madras, or Bombay.

The Bank of Bengal being a concern in which government is a partner, and which has privileges in respect to its paper currency that no other bank can claim, is wisely, I think, restricted from this business; but that can be no reason for applying the same restriction to other institutions formed on quite different principles; more especially if such institutions can work through their agents without asking a charter of incorporation, or any other special privileges from the government.

I am thus not prepared to concur in the necessity of maintaining the restriction proposed by the Court of Directors, viz. that the Bank of Asia, if established as a bank for remittance transactions, having its head quarters in London, and agencies or branches at the principal parts of India and in China, should be precluded from dealing in bills payable out of the limits of the Company's charter. I would certainly not restrict them as to place, but think it may be a question whether to fix a limit of time, as is done in respect to discount and loans with the Bank of Bengal. In other respects I would leave their remittance transactions to be regulated according to the directors' views of expediency and profit; keeping, however, the restriction as to the extent of liability incurred.

From the above observations it will be seen that I see no objection that the government need make to the establishment by charter of the Crown of the Bank of Asia, or any similar institution based on the principle of seeking profit by the employment of capital in exchange transactions.

Further, I see nothing to prevent that business being carried on by local agents, controlled as the parent bank may order, without any charter being required from the Indian government; and lastly, that if it be desired to establish in India more than such branches as the Bank of England has in different counties, and as the Bank of Bengal may now with the sanction of the government of India establish anywhere in the interior, or at Singapore; that is, if it be desired to establish separate banks with charter privileges, the charter must be applied for and granted in each instance to a separate proprietary body, having a separate capital and management. The question, therefore, put by me in the sixth head of the above division of the subject, is already answered. The home charter will suffice, unless there be required separate working banks, and in that case the Legislative Council must legislate for each, specifying the names of the shareholders who form the separate corporate body, and prescribing for it conditions corresponding with those included in the charter of the Crown to the parent bank.

The Honourable Court of Directors order, "unless we entertain decided objections to the measure, rendering further reference to England indispensable, that we transmit with our reply a draft of charter or legislative Act for carrying into effect the object explained in the correspondence."

According

According to the above view, however, this will not be possible; our reply must be, that the purposes of the projectors do not need separate corporate institutions here in India, and if these be required we must know the proprietors of each, and the amount of capital and the conditions prescribed to the parent bank, before we can grant corresponding corporate privileges of any establishment set up in India.

We cannot transfer to the Bank of Asia in London the power of chartering and incorporating banks at pleasure, though of course they may send agents, and do through them any kind of business allowed to them by their Royal charter, as any other institution of the same kind in London or elsewhere may likewise do.

Chowringhee, 7 April 1841.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

COPY of MINUTE by the Governor-general, dated 14 April 1841.

THE very clear and able paper drawn up by Mr. Prinsep relieves me from the necessity of entering at much length upon the subject of this reference. I concur very generally in the views which he has stated, and it would be useless to dilate upon the general principles by which our opinions in such cases must be governed. We must all be disposed to hail the introduction of British capital into India; and there are intelligent and well-informed persons who believe that there is room in Calcutta for extended banking operations on a sound system. At the same time it is obvious that sanction and protection by the government ought only to be given to a substantial scheme, supported by the actual payment of sufficient capital, and surrounded by valid securities against abuse. It must be remembered also, that any conditions granted to one institution must be conceded to every other which stands in the like circumstances, and tenders the same engagements.

With Mr. Prinsep I would insist, in return for any charter given by the government, of corporate privileges and restricted liabilities, that there should be a stipulation for a body of local shareholders in this country, with a fixed amount of irremovable capital, and the permission to employ only a stated portion of that capital in exchange transactions beyond the limits of the Indian territories; with this there should of course be rules for the publicity of accounts, &c., upon which I need not enter. But upon these conditions being satisfied, I do not see sufficient reason for the prohibition of remittance operations to Europe, either from India or from other places, such as China, within the limits of the East India Company's Charter. It does not, however, appear to me that it will be necessary to have a separate charter and a separate proprietary body for every branch of such bank which may be established in India; it will be enough, in my apprehension, that there should be one great Indian branch, the whole operations of which within the country should be effectually under the cognizance and control of our local legislature and courts.

A bank established under Royal charter, might of course have agents in this as in other countries, for the acceptance, the sale, and purchase of its bills, in like manner as has been heretofore practised by different private banking establishments; but agents of such a character could doubtless carry on no extensive loan and deposit business, as there would be no sufficient parties on the spot against whom claims might lie and be easily enforced. This, however, is a point which (as upon the supposition no protection will be asked from the Indian government) we need not discuss, and which must be left to the determination of the parties interested, in their own view of the advantages to be obtained from establishing such unprivileged agencies in India. While I have stated the only conditions upon which it seems to me that a charter ought to be granted by the government of India to any banking body, I should add, that I think it very doubtful whether the advantages to be gained by such a charter would be commensurate with the restrictions which it would impose; and I do not therefore imagine that we shall be urged to give the charter while maintaining strictly the cautionary provisions, which I would on no account relax. Mr. Prinsep has explained why we can send no form of charter, as desired by the Court, with the opinions which we now offer.

(signed) *Auckland.*

COPY of MINUTE by *W. W. Bird*, Esq., dated 19th April 1841.

WE have been called upon to report our sentiments on an application made to the Court of Directors for their sanction to the incorporation by charter or legislative Act, under the name of "The Bank of Asia," by a company purposing to establish a bank in London, for transacting monetary operations between Great Britain and the possessions of the East India Company, on principles similar to those on which banks have been established for the West Indies, Australia, and the North American colonies, which have received charters of incorporation from Her Majesty's Government.

To a compliance with this application, on the conditions, and under the restrictions laid down by the Honourable Court, I see no objection. Judging from the large amount of capital invested in Company's paper by the Bank of Bengal and Bombay, I doubt whether there is at present much room in India for extended banking operations; but I would on no account discourage the introduction of British capital into this country, unless there were substantial grounds for apprehending that the objects which it is intended to promote are calculated to do harm to the community.

It does not appear to me to be the desire of the applicants that any of the branch institutions to be established within the Company's possessions should be separately chartered, or vested with separate corporate privileges. What they seem to desire is, that the bank in London should be empowered by its charter, like the Bank of Bengal, to establish branches within the assigned limits; such branches not to work independently with a separate capital, and separate proprietary body, but with capital from the parent stock, to be employed under the rules and regulations laid down for their direction and guidance. The general control, to use the words of the original application, is to be under the management of a board of directors in London, each holding a certain amount of stock. The distant operations of the bank are to be carried on by local boards or managers within the different presidencies where branches are to be established, and for whose transactions the parent institution is of course to be responsible. For such an establishment, a separate charter and a separate proprietary body for each branch can hardly be necessary. There will be one great body, the representatives of which will be located in different places, all acting on the same responsibility, and alike subject to the cognizance and control of the legislature and courts under which they may be respectively situated.

But even for this purpose, if a charter is to be granted to the proposed bank, some legislative Act of the government of India will, I conceive, be required. I agree with the Honourable Court, that whatever be the nature and extent of the powers to be conferred by such charter, as far as the operations in India are concerned, they must, according to law, be granted by the government of India under the sanction of the Home authorities. An Act, however, to this effect, for want of the necessary information, we are not at present in a situation to draw up, and we must therefore wait for further instructions.

The Court have wisely refused to confer on the proposed institution the power of issuing local bank notes; and I think they are equally right in objecting to the combination of remittance with other banking operations, not only between the United Kingdom and British India, but between the United Kingdom and the countries and colonies lying within the recognized limits of the Company's charter: both privileges, from extreme liability to abuse, are obviously inadmissible.

(signed) *W. W. Bird*.

My Lord,

Office of the Bank of Asia, Great Winchester-street,
London, 7 December 1841.

HAVING reason to believe that a letter has been addressed by the "Honourable Court of Directors" of the East India Company to the Board of Control for the Affairs of India "respecting a final decision on the application of the Provisional Board of directors of the Bank of Asia for a charter," in the absence of Mr. Jardine, chairman of the Provisional Board, I have the honour to approach your Lordship and to solicit that your Lordship will be pleased to suspend your decision

decision on this important subject until opportunity shall have been afforded to the provisional directors of submitting to your Lordship copies of the correspondence which has passed between them and the Honourable East India Company, and which the Provisional Board propose to lay before your Lordship at the earliest possible period.

In conclusion, I am instructed by the Provisional Board to express their anxious and earnest hope that your Lordship will be pleased to comply with this request, and I have the honour to submit myself

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *T. H. Brooking.*

To the Right hon. the Lord Fitzgerald, &c. &c. &c.
President of the Board of Control,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Right honourable Lord *Fitzgerald*, President of the Board of Control.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Provisional Board of Directors of the
Bank of Asia,

Sheweth,

1. THAT in the beginning of the year 1840, numerous meetings of highly influential persons, deeply interested in the welfare of India, were held for the purpose of establishing a bank, to be called "The Bank of Asia."

2. That applications were made to many other distinguished individuals connected with India, to become directors of a provisional Board, and amongst these we beg to name the Right honourable S. Lushington, whose reply we have the honour to submit for your Lordship's information, as embodying the sentiments of a gentleman whose enlightened mind and whose acquaintance with the affairs of India attach to them, in the opinion of your memorialists, a high degree of importance, as setting forth the incalculable advantages that would result from the establishment proposed to the social, commercial and political condition of India.

3. That in the course of the same year your memorialists applied to Her Majesty's Government and to the East India Company for charters respectively for this country and for India, which applications were favourably entertained; but after much correspondence, the subject was referred to India, for the opinion of the Governor-general in Council.

4. That the agents in India of the Provisional Board have advised your memorialists that the views of the Governor-general are extremely favourable to the proposed incorporation, and that no objection would exist to the establishment of a bank substantially founded, with the full enjoyment of such privileges as those sought for by your memorialists.

5. That your memorialists have reason to believe the report of the Governor-general has been for several months past at the India House, and in consequence your memorialists have made application for a copy of it, but up to this time no answer has been returned to memorialists; and memorialists now beg to solicit your Lordship's interposition, and confidently appeal to your Lordship's high sense of justice to direct a copy of the Governor-general's minute to be furnished to memorialists, together with transcripts of any documents that may have been prepared militating against the establishment of this bank under the sanction of a charter.

6. With equal confidence and respect your memorialists would call the attention of your Lordship to the successful working of the numerous metropolitan banks for British colonies established under Royal charters, as analogous proofs of the benefits that would result to India from the bank now proposed.

7. Adverting to the original intention of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company to grant charters, and to the favourable opinions known to have been expressed by the Governor-general in Council, your memorialists are at a loss to imagine what new obstacles have arisen to the furtherance of a project "fraught with such benefit to the people of India, to whom we owe every consideration that justice and generosity can confer upon them," and one which has met with the hearty concurrence of all except those who apprehend their private and individual interests may be affected by the operations of the proposed bank. Your memorialists, therefore, deeply impressed with a conviction of the important

national benefits which will accrue to the British possessions in the east from the establishment of a bank upon sound principles, earnestly request that your Lordship will be pleased to give the whole question that degree of careful and deliberate investigation which memorialists respectfully submit its importance merits, and that your Lordship will also be pleased to give your approval and sanction to the granting of a charter, for which

Your memorialists will every pray.

(signed) *William Jardine.*
John Hine.
Thomas H. Brooking.
J. Campbell.

John Anderson.
A. Rogers.
J. Goldsworthy.

Office of the Bank of Asia, Great Winchester-street,
 London, 22 December 1841.

Dear Sir,

Norton Court, Feversham, 10 February 1840.

I AM much obliged by your letter and enclosure, and I think the object in view of great national importance, and, if ably and honestly conducted, fraught with innumerable benefits to the people of India, to whom we owe every consideration that justice and generosity can confer upon them. The fugitive character of our capitalists is constantly undermining the foundation of individual confidence. A poor Englishman there (and we are all poor when we arrive), no sooner becomes a rich one, than he flies with his wealth to enjoy it at home. The instance of a successful merchant leaving his gains behind is very rare indeed, and hence the melancholy losses which have been from time to time inflicted upon the civil, military, and commercial classes. A bank sustained by known capital in this country, cannot therefore fail to be a public blessing, if duly and rightly administered. I should therefore be glad to see a list of the gentlemen who are now zealous in this concern, and, at all events, they will have my most cordial good wishes in this laudable undertaking.

I always felt that one of the greatest objections to the destruction of the East India Company's commercial character, was that the scene of mercantile adventure was so distant and the return so tardy; that individual capital could hardly wait the fair course of the trade, and must be often wrecked by its own insufficiency and the impatience arising out of it.

R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.

Believe me, &c.
 (signed) *S. R. Lushington.*

Gentlemen,

India Board, 14 January 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial which you have addressed to me, as President of this Board, dated 22d ult., requesting, in reference to the communications which have taken place regarding the proposed grant of a charter to the projected Bank of Asia by the government of India, under the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that I will direct a copy of the minutes and other documents upon that subject, received from the Governor-general in Council, to be forwarded to you, and that I will investigate the claims of the bank and give my approval to the grant of such a charter.

I have given my full attention to this application, but with regard to the copy asked of the papers received from the Indian government, I have to state that it is contrary to the established practice to furnish copies of such documents to individuals, however respectable, and however they may be interested therein. I would at the same time observe that the views of that government are not, as you suppose, favourable to the grant of such a charter as you have applied for.

With respect to approving of the grant of a charter of incorporation, it is of course needful under the Act 47 Geo. 3, c. 68, s. 8, that the proposition should first be brought before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India by the Court of Directors, with whom the measures must originate, and the Board can pronounce no opinion upon it unless it shall be regularly submitted for their sanction.

W. Jardine, Esq.,
 and others.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Fitzgerald & Vesci.*

Sir,

East India House, 24 February 1842.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place with yourself and Mr. Montgomery Martin upon the application of certain parties for a charter of incorporation, under the designation of "The Bank of Asia," I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that upon a full and deliberate review of the whole subject, the Court deem it inexpedient to grant the charter applied for.

In reply to the request contained in the letter from Mr. Brooking, dated the 23d November last, that the provisional directors may be favoured with a copy of the despatch from the government of India, on the subject of the proposed bank, I am commanded to inform you that the Court cannot, consistently with the practice observed on such occasions, furnish the directors of the bank with the communication alluded to.

W. Jardine, Esq

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Melvill.*

BANK OF ASIA.

COPIES of DESPATCHES and CORRESPONDENCE
relative to the Incorporation of the BANK of
Asia.

(*Mr. Cagley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 April 1843.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 April 1842;—for,

A RETURN of all Persons appointed to act as JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in each and every
County in *England and Wales*, since the 21st day of July 1836.—(*In continuation of Parlia-
mentary Paper, No. 583, of Session 1836.*)

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1842.

THE RETURN of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of all Persons appointed to act as JUSTICES of the PEACE in each and every County in *England* and *Wales*, since the 21st July 1836;—*in continuation of Return made to the 21st July aforesaid.*

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Sir William Horne	(Knight)	Arthur Macnamara, of Codrington	
Timothy Fysh Foord Bowes (Doctor in Divinity)		George Robert Osborne	
Thomas Alexander Boswell, of the Grange, North		Charles Gillies Payne	
Crawley		Henry Stuart	
Thomas Abbott Green, of Pavenham Bury		Christopher Tower, the younger	(Esquires)
William Cooper Cooper		William Shove Chalk, of Wilden	
John Harvey		Henry Howarth, of Mippenshall	
Robert Lindsell, of Biggleswade	(Esquires)	Thomas Beach Whitehurst	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF BERKS.

George Granville Leveson, Duke of Sutherland		Robert Herrick Fowler, Captain R.N., of Walliscote
Hugh Seymour, Earl of Antrim		Christopher Darby Griffith
Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney		Henry Greenway
Jacob Pleydell Bouverie (commonly called Viscount Folkstone)		John Hippisley
George, Lord Boston		George Grenville Harcourt
Sir Frederick Adair Roe		William Bernard Harcourt
Sir Henry Robert Dukinfield, D.D.		Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley
Sir William George Milsham	(Baronets)	John Hopkins
Sir John Phillimore, K.C.B.		William Hayward, of Long Wittingham
Colonel Sir Henry Willoughby Rooke		Thomas James Hall
Sir Charles Henry Riche		Colonel Thomas Kenah, C.B.
Sir Henry Russell	(Knights)	William Merry
Philip Wynter		Thomas Thornhill Morland
Edward Graves Meyrick		James Morrell
William Vansittart	(Doctors in Divinity)	William Fuller Maitland
Robert Marsham	(Doctor of Laws)	James Elliott Morris
Edward Berens	(Archdeacon of Berks)	James Morrisson, of Basildon
Henry John Shepherd	(Queen's Counsel)	John Bligh March, of Coley Park
John Joseph Allnutt		John Oliver, of Circant
Joseph Arnould		Thomas Parker
John Richard Barrett		John Shaw Phillips
John Blandy		George Edward Beauchamp Proctor
Henry George Boldero		Henry Philip Powys
John Samuel Bowles		John Symonds
Henry Mill Bunbury		Henry Simonds
Thomas Bulkeley, of Clewer		Alfred Slocock
Head Pottinger Best, of Donington		William Stephens, of Prospect Hill, Tilehurst
William Pollett Brown Chatteris		Herbert Sawyer
Alexander Cobham Cobham		George Dennistown Scott
Percy Henry Crutchley		Thomas Hogan Smith, of Forberrey Grove
Edmund Currie		Mortimer George Thoyts
Edward Coxwell		Robert Theckmorton
Richard Compton, of Edington House		Richard Townshend
Charles Deans Dundas		Edward Tull
George Henry Elliott, junior, of Hurst Lodge		William Vizard, junior, of Little Farington
John Fane	(Esquires)	Philip Wroughton
		George Willes, of Hungerford Park
		John Walter, junior, of near Woking-
		ham (Esquires)
		George Sherwood Evans
		Isaac Gosset, of Windsor (Clerks)

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Henry Fitzroy, commonly called Earl of Euston	The Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, of
Francis Lord Howland, commonly called Mar-	Wicken
quess of Tavistock (now Duke of Bedford)	
Thomas Earl of Orkney	Sir Robert Frankland Russell
Charles James Fox Russell, commonly called	Sir Frederick Adair Roe
Lord Charles James Fox Russell	Sir Henry Hugh Hoare
The Hon. William Edward Fitzmaurice, of Spring-	Sir John Frederick William Herschel, of Slough
field-cottage, Taplow	Sir East George Clayton East, of Hall Barn
— Philip Sydney Pierrepont	Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, of Bunham (Baronets)
— Charles Compton Cavendish	Admiral Sir Salusbury Price Davenport (Knight)

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM—*continued.*

Sir Giffin Wilson	James Birch Sharpe, of Windsor
Sir Robert Frankland Russell, of Chequers Court	John Richards, of Datchett
Lieutenant-general Sir James Watson, K. C. B.	George Grote, of East Burnham
(Knights)	Charles Robert Scott Murray, of Danesfield
John Radford, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford,	William George Cavendish, of Latimer
D. D.	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Salwey, of Egham
Daniel Baxter Langley, Clerk, of Olney, D. C. L.	Park
Thomas Edgell	Edward Webb, of Tetsworth
Charles Leigh	Philip Dauncey, of Little Horwood
Charles Clowes, of Delaford Park	George Robert Smith, of High Wycombe
William Swabe, of Clifton Reynes	Colonel William Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardiloes
William Cartwright	William Terry, of High Wycombe
William Henry Miller	John Barnes, of Chorley Wood
William Leighton Wood	William Christopher, of Drayton Lodge
William Henry Trant	George Fitzroy, of Grafton
Thomas St. Quintin, of Shipton Lee	Richard Harrison, of Wolverton
Winthrop Mackworth Praed	Henry Thomas Worley, of Iver
Edward Fitzgerald, of Ellesborough	Thomas Newland Allen, of the Fache, Chalfont
Charles John Baillie Hamilton, of Thame Park	St. Giles
Benjamin D'Israeli, of Brudenham	George Lucas, of Newport Pagnall
Henry Blanchard, of Great Missenden	John Newnan, of Brande House, High Wy-
James Swabe	combe
William Davis, of Bicester	Bedd Stainford, of Chetwode Priory
George Croke, of Studley Priory	Henry Charles Hoare, of Wavendon
Colonel John Frederic Crewe, of Loakes Hill	William Tennant, of Brill
Anthony Davis	Colonel John Hall, of Leckhampstead (Esquires)
Alexander Higginson	James Beard
Robert Hammond	John Harrison
George Carrington, the younger	George Gleed
Samuel Turner	Edward Newton Young
Christopher Tower, of Brayfield House	William Fletcher
Joseph Denison, of Stockgrove	William Thomas Eyre
John Walbancke Childers, of Morsley	Francis Rose
William Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell Park	John Athawes
William Bartholomew Higgins, of Pitshill	Henry Playsted Jeston
Abraham George Roberts, of Pill House	Anthony Chester, of Chickeley Hall
Robert Throgmorton, of Weston	Henry Wrey Whinfield, of Filgrove
Stephen Whinfield Round, of Sunning Hill	Samuel Wright, of Drayton Parslow
Benjamin Way, of Denham	Simon Thomas Adams, of Great Horwood
John Palmer, of Dorney Court	William Edwards Partridge, of Princes Ris-
Thomas Stonor, of Stonor	borough
Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, junior, of Shardiloes	William Gifford Cookesley, of Eton
John Ramsbottom, of Windsor (Esquires)	Charles Rose, of Cublington (Clerks)

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke	William Acton
The Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke	Henry Morice, of Ashwell
— Henry Yorke, Clerk	Thomas Coombe
— Algernon Herbert, Ickleton	William Law, Rector of Orwell
— Windham Portman, Hare Park	John Frere, Cottenham
— Samuel Smith, D. D.	William Smith, Dry Drayton
Alexander Cotton	John Graham, Hinston
John Dobede, of Soham	Charles Townley, Abington
Captain William Jardine Purchas, R. N.	William Herbert Chapman, Bassingbourn
Edward Hicks, Wilbraham	Frederick Norris, Gransden
Biscoe Hill Wortham, Great Shelford	John Hailstone, Bettisham
Samuel Newton, the younger, Croxton Park	William Whewell, Master of Trinity College
(Esquires)	George Granado Graham Foster Pigott, Abing-
	ton Pigotts (Clerks)

COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	James Bayley
Sir Robert Wilmot Horton	James Hugh Smith Barry, of Marbury
Sir Charles Peter Shakerley	John Brierley, of Congleton
Sir Thomas De Trafford (Baronets)	Richard Brooke
Sir Salusbury Davenport, K. C. H.	Charles Fox Bunbury
Benjamin Penny, D. C. L.	James Bateman, Knypersley Hall
Thomas Swanwick, M. D.	John Bateman, Knypersley Hall
William Harvey Aston	James Bailey, junior, of Stapeley
David Francis Atcherley	William Barker, of Highfield
George Holland Ackers, of Moreton	Abel Buckley
Samuel Ashton, of Pole Bank (Esquires)	John Dean Case
524.	John Cottingham, Recorder of Chester (Esquires)
A 2	(continued)

COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER—*continued.*

Henry Critchley, Hall Green	Robert Josias Jackson Norreys
John Dixon, of Astle	Richard Orford, of Marple
William Eccles, of Davenham	James Pownall, of Pownall
Joseph Christopher Ewart	John Charles Ryle, of Henbury Hall
James Hilton Ford	William Stubbs, of Warrington
John Frederick Foster	John Ralph Shaw, of Arrow Hall
John Baskervyle Glegg, the younger	John Sidebottom, of Harewood Lodge, Mottram
Holbrook Gaskell	William Sidebottom, of Elthrow House
John Grimshaw	Edward Sidebottom, Duckinfield
Gilbert Greenall, Walton Lodge	John Tollemache
Henry Hesketh	Thomas William Tatton
William Hetherington, the younger	Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, of Tilstone
Henry Hesketh, of Newton	Edward Samuel Walker
Isaac Harrop, of Altrincham	William Wright
Samuel Hadfield, of Old Hall	Henry Winch, of Seacombe (Esquires)
Jonah Harrop	William Brownlow
William Hall, of Coppenhall	Delves Broughton
John William Harden, of the Magazine	Thomas Boydell, of Coddington
Charles Hindley	Joseph Saville Roberts Evans
Josiah Howard, of Bredbury Hall	Thomas France
James Heald, Paris Wood	Henry Glynne
Peter Jackson	Edward Hinchliffe
Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood, Marple Hall	William Robert Hay
Edward Lloyd, of Manchester	Edward Hinch
John Shaw Leigh, of Grange	George Mallory
Ralph Gerrard Leycester, of Toft	Thomas Sturges Mills
Thomas Marsland, of Stockport	Charles Backhouse Sowerby
John Archibald Murray, of Oldfield Hall	Charles Thornicroft
Peter Edward Marsland (Esquires)	John Thornicroft, of Thornicroft Hall (Clerks)

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Hon. George Matthew Fortescue	John Littleton, of St. Winnalls in St. Germans
Sir William Lewis Salisbury Trelawney	John Pemberton Magon
Sir John Colman Rashleigh	Edward Morshead, of Rosebank
Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle (Baronets)	William Morshead, of Lavethan
Sir John Ferris Devonsher (Knight Bachelor)	William Nattle, of Cadsonbury
Edward Archer, of Trelash	Thomas Pearse, of Launceston
John Basset	John Thomas Rous Peter, of Harlyn
Cecil Nicolas Bray, of Longford Hill	John Thomas Henry Peter, of Harlyn
Nicholas Martyn Buckett	Richard Graves Polwhele, of Polwhele
William Lemon Blewitt	William Rashleigh, the younger, of Menabilley
Joseph Carne	Henry Peter Rawlings, of Padstow
William Berkeley Call, of Whiteford	John Rundle
Edward Carlyon, of Tregichan	Colman Rashleigh, of Prideaux
Clement Carlyon, of Truro	Charles Brune Graves Sawle
Augustus Coryton, of Pentillie Castle	Robert Shuttleworth Sutton, of Falmouth
Stephen Davey, of Redruth	John Ustiche Scobell, of Nancealvern
Richard Davey, of Redruth	John Salisbury Trelawney, of Harewood
Carteret John William Ellis, of Frengwainton	Jedediah Stephens Tucker, of Trematon Castle
George Croker Fox, of Falmouth	John Jervis Tucker, of Trematon Hall
Francis Glanville Gregor, of Fremanthewick	Major Charles Crespigny Vivian
John Hornbrook Gill	John Vigurs, of Rose Hill
Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn	Captain George Wightman
James Halse	John Michael Williams, of Trewince (Esquires)
William Hext	Robert Stapylton Bree
Deeble Peter Hoblyn, of Colquite	Samuel Chilcott, of Otterham
Francis Brown Hambly, of Treharrock	Edward Dix, of Newlyn
William Peter Kempe	Henry Elliot Graham
Arthur Kelly, of Kelly	Charles Valentine Le Grice
Robert Gould Lakes, of Trevarrick (Esquires)	John Molesworth
	James Pascoe, of Reverne
	Thomas Philpotts, of Gwennap (Clerks)

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The Hon. Robert Leeson	Andrew Fleming Hudleston, of Hutton John
— John Henry Roper Curzon	Joseph Railton, of Snittlegarth
Sir Wilfred Lawson (Baronet)	John Salmond, of Waterfoot
Sir James Robert Grant, of the Hill (Knight)	John Edward Pattenson
Robert Mounsey	John Dixon, of Knills, near Carlisle
Thomas Coulthard Heysham	Peter Dixon, of Warwick Bridge, near Carlisle
Thomas Salkeld (Esquires)	Joseph Ferguson, Fisher-street, Carlisle
	William Patrickson, of Crosby-upon-Eden
	Joseph Salkeld, of Raisbeck (Esquires)

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*continued.*

John Taylor, of Wigton	William Hodgson, of Bowness
Thomas Ramshay, of Brampton	George Head Head, of Richerby
James Fawcett, of Scaleby Castle	George Harrison
William Hodgson, of Houghton House	Thomas Sowerby, of Dalston
Joseph Ferguson, of Abby-street, Carlisle	Rowland Standish, of Beacon Hill
George Saul	John Edward Patterson, of Melmerby
Major-general Henry Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle	William Nicholson Hodgson
James Steel, the younger, of Cockermouth	Thomas Halton
James Henry, of Derwent Isle, Keswick	William Halton
Henry Lowther, of Whitehaven Castle	Railton Atkinson
Henry Addison, of Penrith	Richard Carruthers, of Eden Grove (Esquires)
James Parkin, of Laiths	Edward Thompson, of Aspatria
William Austin Bushby, of Greystock	Charles Vernon Harcourt
John Hartley, of Moresby	Henry Curwen
Gilfred William Hartley, of Rose Hill	John Heysham, of Seabargham
William Hugh Parkin, of Yanwath	William Rees, of Carlisle
Henry Dundas Maclean, of Carlisle (Esquires)	Thomas Wilkinson, of Stamvie (Clerks)

COUNTY OF DERBY.

George Granville, Duke of Sutherland	Charles Robert Colvill
William, Earl of Burlington	Thomas Webb Edge
William John Bentinck, commonly called Marquess of Titchfield	Thomas Guy Gisborne
William Thomas Spencer, Viscount Milton	Charles Springel Greaves
George John Warren, Lord Vernon	Philip Heacock, of Baxton
Sir Henry John Joseph Hunlohe	William Jessopp, of Butterley Hall
Sir Robert Wilmot Horton (Baronets)	Thomas Nixon
Thomas Slack, of Chapel-en-le-Frith	James Oaks, of Riddings Hall
William Greaves	Henry John Pye, of Clifton Hall in the County of Stafford
George Andrews	Robert John Peel
Robert Ashton	Lancelot Rolleston
George Arkwright, of Sutton Hall	Anthony Strutt, of Belper
Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell	John Strutt, of Belper
Alleyne Sacheverel Bateman	John Spencer Ashton, Shuttleworth
John Bruno Bowden, of Southgate House	John Sherwin Sherwin
Michael Thomas Bass	Captain William Underwood
John Bott	George Vanderlur
Henry Bowden	Peter Walthall
George Henry Cavendish	George Yeldham Wilkinson, of Tapton House
Edward Thomas Coke, of Brimington Hall (Esquires)	Charles Carril Worsley
	Francis Wright (Esquires)

COUNTY OF DEVON.

The Hon. George Matthew Fortescue	Richard Peek
— Hugh Fortescue	William Porter
— Alexander Nelson Hood	Thomas John Phillippis
— Charles Hugh Clifford	William Pode
Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland (Baronet)	William Mackworth Praed
Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin	Thomas Pearse
Sir Henry Bayly	Henry Cranmer March Phillippis
Sir Samuel Pym (Knights)	Charles Henry Seall
Thomas Barnes	Nathaniel Tryon Still
John Richard Best	William Tardrew
John Belfield	John Line Templer
Holland Coham	William Tucker
James Peel Cockburn	Fostescue Wells
Henry Champenowne	Thomas Williams (Esquires)
George Fursdon	John Thomas Pine Coffin
Thomas Were Fox	John Huyshe
Thomas Gill	Thomas Kitson
John Hussey	T. Lethbridge
Richard Burgess Hunt	Henry William Marker
Colonel John Hamilton, of Tiverton	John Penleaze
John Marshall	John Pyke
Richard Zachary Mudge	William Ponsford
Charles Mallock	John Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter
John Pedler (Esquire)	Henry Addington Simcoe (Clerks)

COUNTY OF DORSET.

George, Earl of Beverley		Samuel Bowden Gundry	
Horatio, Earl of Orford		Edward Greathead, of Uddings	
John, Earl of Eldon		Edward Harris Greathead, of Uddings	
Stephen Fox Strangways, commonly called Lord Haverdale		George Tilly Gollop, of Strode House	
Horatio William Walpole, commonly called Lord Walpole		Joseph Gulston Garland	
Edward Berkeley, Lord Portman		Thomas Phipps Howard, K. H.	
		Alexander Nelson Hood	
		George Harbin	
The Hon. Anthony Henry Ashley Cooper		John Greathead Harris	
— Anthony William Ashley Cooper		William Hoskins	
— Stephen Digby Fox Strangways		Thomas Hussey	
— William Henry John Scott		George Thomson Jacob, junior	
		Henry Cooke King	
Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn	(Baronet)	Charles Warre Loveridge	
		William Charles Lambert	
		Benjamin Linthorne	
Admiral Sir Henry Digby, K. C. B.		John Mansel	
Sir Henry Bayly, K. C. B.		John Clavel Mansel	
Arthur Henry Dyke Acland		Charles William Minet	
Thomas Barnes		Philip Warren Pedler	
John Fortescue Brickdale		John George Pole	
Edmund Broderip		Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby	
John Bridge		George Peach	
John Cree		Charles Porcher	
Samuel Symes Cox		Edward Pickard	
Francis Henry Dickinson		Henry Pickard	
John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax		Richard Brinsley Sheridan	
Robert James Elton		Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	
Harry Burrard Farnall		Sheffield Serrell	
Thomas James Willis Fleming		William Tucker	
Harry James Farquharson		Charles Weld	(Esquires)
Augustus Billett Foster			
Edward Fox		Nathaniel Bond	
Henry Goodforde	(Esquires)	Evan Nepean	(Clerks)

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM AND SADBERGE.

Frederick Fitzclarence, commonly called Lord Frederick Fitzclarence		John Edward Brooke	
Edward Bishop of Durham		Joseph Simpson	
Samuel Smith, A. M. Prebendary of Durham		Thomas Richmond, Stockton-upon-Tees	
		John Stagg, - - - ditto	
Andrew White, of Sunderland		Robert Appleby, Rose Villa, near Wolveston	
Robert Reay		Calverly Bewick, of Carlby Manor	
William Lawrence Witham		David Nesham, of Porbrack Lodge	
Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale		John Page, of Norton	
Thomas Mitchinson Maude, of Selaby		Robert Lambton Surtees	
William John Sawrey Morritt	(Esquires)	Robert Archibald Douglas Gresley	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

George Pitt, Lord Rivers		Thomas Thorpe Fowke	
John James, Lord Rayleigh		John Gurney Fry	
Charles Callis, Lord Western		John Beswick Greenwood	
		Edgar Walter Garland	
The Hon. George Chapple Norton		Thomas Gibson	
— Richard Cornwallis Neville		John Moyer Heathcote	
		John Hodgson	
Sir Henry Meux	(Baronet)	Thomas Henry	
		Robert Augustus Hankey Hirst	
Hastings Robinson, D. D.		Thomas Kemble	
Thomas Penrose, Doctor of Laws		William Henry Layton	
Rowland Gardiner Alston		Charles Knight Murray	
John Attwood		Edward St. John Mildmay	
John Bawtree		James Mills	
Joseph Nunn Brewster		John Jeremiah Mayhew	
Peregrine Bingham		Edward H. Maltby	
Henry Bullock		Philip Stuart Feake Martin	
Philip Button		William Henry Pattisson	
Frederick Chamier, R. N.		Fisher Unwin Pattison	
George Carroll		John Oxley Parker	
Harrison Gordon Codd		Thomas Paynter	
Raikes Currie		John Henry Pelly	
George Clive		Anthony Runacles	
John Cottingham		William Smyth	
Captain Charles DuCane, R. N.		Thomas Jenner Spitty	
Denzil Ede	(Esquires)	Robert Wilmot Schneider	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF ESSEX—*continued*.

William Champion Streatfield	George Hudson	
James Traill	Nathan Horn	
John Scrafton Thompson	William Ord	(Esquires)
James Tabor		
Hensleigh Wedgwood	John Collin, junior	
John Clarmont Whiteman	Charles Chrisholm	
John Way	James Chapman	
Algernon Holt White	Richard Croft	
Robert Anderson	John Greensall	
Richard Ansell Bell	George Hemming	
James Wardle Roebv	Thomas Warren Mercer	
William Anderson	John Pearson	
Thomas William Waldy	William Palin	
James Farrar	John Page Wood	
Watson Alcock	Henry Warburton	
Captain Robert FitzRoy, M.P.	Richard Marsh White	
John Scott	Richard Blenkinsopp	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

John, Lord Teignmouth	Robert Cann Lippincott	
	John Morris	
The Hon. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley	Thomas William Chester Master	
— Charles George Noel, (now	Richard Moorsom	
Viscount Campden)	Joseph Overbury	
	Edward Protheroe, the younger	
Sir John Dean Paul	John Phillpotts	
(Baronet)	John Bransby Purnell	
	Frederick Ricketts	
John Fortescue Brickdale	Edward Rogers Coxwell Rogers	
Michael Hunton Castle	Thomas Anthony Stoughton	
William Clutterbuck Chambers	Charles Stephens	
James Crowdy	Adrian Stokes	
Thomas Camplin	George Eddie Sandars	
William John Cole	Robert Straton	
William Capel	Samuel Albin Saunders	
John Altham Graham Clarke, junior	Thomas Thatcher	
Robert Cooper	Robert Lawrence Townsend	
William Fielder Croome	Sidenham Teast	
John Drummond	William Leonard Thomas Pyle Taunton	
John Francis Davis	William Vizard, the younger	
Ferdinand Eyston	John Francis Vaughan	
Thomas Easthope	Reginald Wynniatt, the younger	
Thomas Fulljames	Walter Hayward Wilkins de Winton	
Samuel Gale	Stubbs Wightwick	
William Vernon Guise	Robert Martin Popham Wall	
James Goodrich	Joseph Yorke	(Esquires)
Alexander Gibbon		
William Greaves	John Kynaston Charlton	
William Gyde	Richard Curzon	
William Henry Gomonde	Thomas Jones	
Henry Howard	John Seton Karr	
Joseph Hort	Anthony Berwick Lechmere	
Corbet Holland	Andrew Sayers	
Thomas Henney	Robert Smith	
Edward Owen Jones	John Turner	
Henry Robert Kingscote	Charles White	
Edward Kendall	Robert Waller	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Edward, Earl of Powis	William Charles Henry, of Haffield	(Doctor of Physic)
Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester		
Thomas, Lord Bishop of Hereford		
The Hon. Henry Cornwall Devereux	Edward Stackhouse Pendarvis	
— Robert Devereux, Clerk	Joseph Blissett, of Letton	
— Philip James Cocks	George Goldring, of Trewen House, near Aber-	
— William Rodney	gavenny	
— Randall Plunkett, of Kinsham	James Poole, of the Hemend	
Sir William Rouse Boughton	John Hopton, of Canon Froome	
Sir James Moncy, of Much Marcle	Henry James Lee Warner, of Tibberton Court	
(Baronets)	William Lacon Childe, of Kyre	
	Robert Mc Murdo, of the Whitten	
Matthew Henry Jones, of Goodrich, D.D.	James Ackers, of Leintwardine	
Lacon William Lambe, of Henwood	Colonel Henry Vernon Harcourt, of Brampton	
Charles Underwood, of Ross (Doctors of Physic)	Brian	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF HEREFORD—*continued.*

William Richard Baker Smith, of Party Seal, Monmouthshire	Joseph Bailey, of Glanusk Park
Charles Delabarre Bodenham, of Rotherwas	Joseph Bailey, junior, of Easton Court
George Clive, of Whitfield	Richard Foley Onslow, of Oxenhall, near Newent
Edward Jones, of Langstone Court	Richard John Griffiths, New Court
John Griffiths Beavan, of Penrhose	Bonham Caldwell, Leominster
David Thomas, of Canon Pion	Henry Edwin Chandos Scudamore Stanhope, of Holme Lacy
Francis Freeman, of Lugwardine	Robert Baskerville Rickards Mynors, of Treago
John Edmond Eckley, of Credenhill	William Partridge, of Bishop's Wood
Edmund John Jones, of Poulstone	Charles Dunn, of Bircher (Esquires)
James Michael Parsons Hopton, of Dulas	
Edward Rogers, of Stanage Park	William Cooke, of Bromyard
Arthur Wall, of Kingston	John Hammer Underwood, of Bosbury
Charles Williams Allen, of the Moor	John Jones, of Langstone
William Mason, of Leintwardine	Henry Lawson Whatley, of Aston Ingham
Joseph Stinton, of Munderfield Harold	William Biscoe, of Donnington
Charles Sidebottom, of Worcester	Henry William Maddock, of Kingston
Thomas Dnnn, the younger, of Bircher	Watson Joseph Thornton, of Llanwarnd
David James, of Presteign	Henry Stonehouse Vigor, of Eaton Bishop
Marcellus Newton, of Warham	Henry Blissett, of Letton
Thomas George Symons, of Mynde Park	William Brook Kempson, of Stoke Lacy
John Crawford, Brookenfil	Richard Davies Evans, Kingsham
Lieutenant-Colonel John Colvin, of Elton Hall (Esquires)	Thomas Taylor Lewis, Aymstry
	Richard Lane Freer, Bishopstone (Clerks)

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

James Brownlow William, Marquis of Salisbury	Francis Wigg
Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex	Frederick Cass
Montague, Earl of Abingdon	Charles Franks
George Augustus Frederick, Earl Cowper	John Barron
Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke	William Robert Baker
Lord William Francis Montagu	Henry Meux
Henry, Bishop of Sodor and Man	Charles Preston
William, Lord Rendlesham	Richard Arabin
John, Lord Strafford	Captain Frederick Chamier, R.N.
The Hon. William Booth Grey, of Berkhamstead	Campbell Majoribanks, of Bushey Grove
— Henry Reginald Yorke, Clerk	Humphrey Harper Burchell, of Bushey Grange
— Frederick Dudley Ryder	Charles Drummond
— Robert Grimston	James Hayward
— Peregrine Francis Cust	Arthur Macnamara
— Arthur Duncombe, of Stangenhoe	James Dickens
Sir Charles Colville	Henry Newton Heale
Sir James Flower	Robert Murray, of Yardley
Sir Walter Minto Farquhar, of Goldings	William Christopher, of Drayton Lodge
Sir John Seymour, of Northchurch, Clerk	George Frere, of Twyford
Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, of East Barnet (Baronets)	William Robert Baker
Major General Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B. of Berkhamstead	David Jardine
Admiral Sir William Hall Gage (Knights)	George Long
Samuel Hinds, Doctor in Divinity	Peregrine Bingham
Adolphus Murray	Samuel Page
William Williamson	Stewart William Jenny
William Beetham	Robert William Gausson
John Bendyshe	William Stratton
Jonathan King	Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Sowerby
Nathaniel Hibbert	Thomas Henry
John Curling	Edward H. Maltby
Campbell Majoribanks	Christopher William Pullen, of Youngsbury
Joseph Albin Slack	George Clive
John Pedley	Thomas Paynter
Thomas Plumer Halsey	John Cottingham
John Bennett Lawes	Samuel Clarke Jervoise
Frank John Moore	Henry Alington
Thomas Carvick	George Du Pre
Thomas Davis	Thomas Stead Carter
Henry Philip Powys	Charles Foreman Brown
Joceline Percy	Henry Brown
John Mansfield	Wynn Ellis
David Bevan	William John Lysley
Robert Cooper Lee Bevan	Joseph Arden (Esquires)
Charles Hamilton	Daniel Twining
Francis Hamilton	George Shepherd Porter, of Ansty
Benjamin Cherry (Esquires)	John Rich, of Ivinghoe
	Henry Playsted Jeston, of Cholesbury
	Edward John Randolph, of Wigginton
	John William Butt
	William Adams (Clerks)

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Charles William, Earl Fitzwilliam	Richard Hussey Hussey
Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke	Samuel Newton, junior, of Croxton Park
The Hon. William Duncombe	George William Rowley
— Octavius Duncombe, of Waresley	James Rust, of Alconbury
Sir William Augustus Montagu (Baronet)	Bonfoy Rooper, of Abbots Repton
Gilbert Ansley, of Houghton	Castle Philip Sherard, of Glatton
James Hugh Smith Barry	Philip Tillard
Edward Fellowes, the younger	Leonard Thompson, of Ahalton
Henry Foley	Lawrence John Torkington, of Stukesley
Steed Girdlestone	David Veasey
John Greenstreet (Esquires)	William Wells, of Holme House (Esquires)
	Edward Baines, Rector of Bluintsham
	William Strong (Clerks)

COUNTY OF KENT.

George, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham	William Foord Hilton
Charles, Earl of Thanet	William Hyder, of Court Leise, Whitstable
George, Viscount Torrington	Edward Jarman
George James Finch Hatton, Viscount Maidstone	William Kenrick
Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Governor of Greenwich Hospital	William Charles Lever Keene, Dent-de-Lion
Sir John Croft	Thomas Lewin, of Blackheath
Sir John William Lubbock	Richard Leigh, of Hawley-place, Dartford
Sir John Frederick William Herschel (Baronets)	George Long
Sir John Jacob Hansler	Henshaw Latham
Sir John Maxwell Tylden (Knights)	Samuel Long
John Canham, of Ramsgate, M. D.	Thomas Lotherington, of Southborough Hall
Robert Alexander	Robert Joseph Monypenny
Matthias Wolverley Attwood	Philips Monypenny
John Pelly Atkins	John Malcolm
Edward Richard Adams, of Elmer Lodge, near Beckenham	Charles Milner
William Joseph Berens	Edward H. Maltby
Edward Jacob Bridges, of Throwley	Stewart Majoribanks, of Sandgate
Thomas Bentley, of the Hermitage, Rochester	Henry Shovell Marsham
Robert Boyd, of Bromley	William Courtenay Morland
Peregrine Bingham	George Ward Norman, of Bromley
Thomas Baker, of Rochester	John Nightingale
Jacob George Bryant	George Chichester Oxenden
William Bland	John Tidd Pratt
Edward Drake Brockman	James Page, jun. of Holly Hill, Erith
Harrison Gordon Codd	Thomas Paynter
George Carter	Thomas Walton Roberts
George Clive	Daniel Rowland
Edward Barrett Curteis	William Rigden
John Cottingham	Edward Stuart
George Dering	George Smith, of Greenwich
Francis Dashwood, of Halcot, Bexley	David Salomons, of Broom Hill, Tonbridge
William Delmar, Canterbury	John Baker Sladen
William Elers	James Smith
Wynn Ellis	Robert Townley
Henry Forster	Michael Tweedie
Peter Fisher	Edward Twopeny
Captain Francis Fead, R. N. of Woolwich	George Morris Taswell
Cuthbert Jeddere Fisher	John Whatman, the younger
William Gladdish	John Wrottesley, of Blackheath
John Beswicke Greenwood	John Joseph Wells, of Bichley
Charles Harwood, of Greenwich	Ford Wilson
Joshua Hargrave, of Greenwich	Benjamin Wood, of Eltham Lodge
James Brown Horner, of Charlton	Cornelius Lea Wilson
Joseph Hardcastle, of Deptford	Lieutenant Colonel William Leighton Wood, of Meopham Bank
James Hepburn, of Tail	Arthur Wellesley Ward
Henry Hoare	John Ashley Warre (Esquires)
Thomas Henry	John Hodgson
Frederick Hare, of Oakhill	George Bridges Moore
Giles Hilton, of Preston House, in the parish of Preston next Faversham (Esquires)	George Wilson Sicklemore
	Henry Walker, of Tonbridge (Clerks)

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

John Edmonson, of Grassyard Hall, near Lancaster	Charles Birch, of Litherland House, near Liverpool
William Moore, of Grimeshill, near Kirkby Lonsdale	James Loch, of Wimbledon, Surrey
Thomas Ashton, of Hyde	James Heald, of Parr's Wood, Didsbury
William Dakin, of Warrington	James Kershaw, of Green Heys, Chorlton-upon-Medlock
Edward Lowe Sidebotham, of Shepley Hall, Andenshaw, near Ashton-under-Lyne	Charles James Stanley Walker, of Longford, near Manchester
Thomas Yates Michaelson, of Barrow, in the Hundred of Lonsdale	Samuel Horrocks, junior, of Preston (Esquires)
Samuel Ashton, of Werneth, Cheshire	Lieutenant-Colonel John Austen, of Fishwick, near Preston
Henry Marsland, of Stockport, Cheshire	Elijah Hibbert, of Oldham
John Fielden, of Todmorden	Andrew Schofield, of Oldham
William Sutcliffe, of Lowerlaith, near Todmorden	William Wright, of Ashton-under-Lyne
Samuel Lees, of Martindale Lodge, Southport, in the parish of North Meoles (Esquires)	James Lord, of Ashton-under-Lyne
Robinson Shuttleworth Barton, of Ormskirk (Clerk)	James Dawson, of the Wray, near Hawkshead
George Ashworth, of Holland-street, Rochdale	Thomas Eastwood, of Lancaster
John Heyes, of Gorse Hall, near Chorley	Abraham Rawlinson Ford, of Ellet Hall, near Lancaster
Peter Edward Marsland, of Stockport	John Greg, of Caton-on the-Lune (Esquires)
John Howard, of Brereton Hall, Cheshire	Sir Joshua Walmsley, of Wavertree Hall (Knight)
John Sawrey, of Broughton Tower	Francis Haywood, of Liverpool (Esquire)
Charles Henry Stonor, of Lytham	John Hutton Fisher, of Kirkby Lonsdale (Clerk)
Samuel Newton, of Green Hall, in Atherton	Robert Ellison Harvey, of Liverpool
John Kenworthy, of Peel Hall in Astley	John Hall, of Heaton Norris
Thomas Rodick, of Gateacre, near Liverpool	John Green, M.D. of Newton-in-Mackerfield
John Murray, of Hornby Hall	Joseph Acton, of Wigan
William Hall, of Grappenhall House, Cheshire	Thomas Cooke, of Pendleton
Abraham Wood, of Bury	James Pownall, of Pennington Hall, near Leigh (Esquires)
Lawrence Heyworth, of Yew-tree House, near Liverpool	Shepherd Birley, of Bolton
John Armstrong, of Acreland, near Lancaster	Charles Edward Kendall, of Brindle (Clerks)
Henry Ashworth, of Turton, near Bolton	Jonah Harrop, of Bardsley House
Joseph Aspinall, of Wigan	John Grimshaw, of Andenshaw House
James Rothwell Barnes, of Farnworth, near Bolton	Charles James Darbishire, of the Folds, Bolton-le-Moors
William Birley, of Kirkham	John Woodcock, of the Elms within Wigan
Samuel Bright, of Sand Hays, West Derby	Reece Bevan, of Freckleston House, Wigan
Abel Buckley, of Rycroft, near Ashton-under-Lyne	William Neild, of Manchester
James Nowell Ffarington, of Shaw Hall, near Chorley	William Clayton, of Langcliffe-place, near Settle, Yorkshire
John Harden, of Fieldhead, near Hawkshead	Thomas Birkbeck, of Stackhouse, near Settle, Yorkshire
John Fowden Hodgson, of Heskin Hall, near Wigan	William Briggs, of Kirby Leas, near Halifax
James Garth Marshall, of Coniston Water Head	Henry Charles Lacy, of Kenyon House, near Leigh
John Master, of Croston	Ralph Grenough, of Wigan
Henry Petre, of Dunkenhagh, near Blackburn	John Cocker, of Newbank, near Oldham
Theodore Rathbone, of Allerton Priory, Liverpool (Esquires)	John Buckley, of Carr Hill, near Mossley
The Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, of Bank Hall, near Burnley	Abraham Clegg, of Highfield, near Oldham
James Taylor, of Todmorden Hall	James Alison, of Carus Lodge, Halton, near Lancaster
Daniel Maude, of Manchester	Benjamin Heape, of Rochdale (Esquires)
Montague Ainslie, of Ford Lodge, near Hawkshead	Robert Hornby, of Walton-le-Dale (Clerk)
John Ormerod, of Bankside, near Bacup	James Kaye, of Turton Tower, near Bolton-le-Moors
Henry Kelsall, of Rochdale	Jonathan Mellor, of Failsworth, near Oldham
John Earnshaw, of Bacup	John Fitzgerald, of Castle Irwell, near Manchester
John Holt, of Stubby Lee, near Rochdale	Richard Ashton, of Limefield, Bury
Joseph Leese, of Manchester	John Grundy, junior, of Bury (Esquires)
Paul Moon James, of Summerville House, near Manchester	Sir Ralph Pendlebury, of Stockport (Knight)
William Smith, of Reddish House, Reddish	James Pilkington, of Blackburn
Cornelius Bourne, of Stalmin	William Turner, of Mill Hill, near Blackburn
James Thomson, of Primrose, near Clitheroe	William Winstanley, the younger, of Woolton Lodge, in Childwall
Jeremiah Garnett, of Roefield, near Clitheroe	George John Serjeantson, of Hantith Hall, near Settle
John Weld, of Leagram Hall	William Hargreaves, of Whalley Abbey
John Slack, of Heaton Norris	William Standish Standish, of Duxbury Park
Jonathan Thornhill, of Stockport	Joseph Crossfield, of Warrington
John Spier Heron, of Wigan	Elkanah Armitage, of Rose Ville, Pendleton
John Turner, of Godley, near Hyde, in the county of Chester (Esquires)	Banister Eccles, of Blackburn (Esquires)

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER—continued.

Oliver Farrer, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire	John Bairstow, of Preston
Montague Joseph Feilden, of Blackburn	John Bond, of Lancaster
William Henry Hornby, of Blackburn (Esquires)	John Frederick Lees, of Werneth, near Oldham
Henry John Gunning, Rector of Wigan (Clerk)	John Fletcher, of St. Michael's Mount, Toxteth, Liverpool
William Bolling, of Bolton	John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes (Esquires)
Joseph Ridgway, junior, of Wallsuches, Bolton	George Herbert Cotton, of Welbutts
Thomas Bonsor Crompton, of Farnworth Mills	John Dobie, of Royton (Clerks)
Elias Chadwick, of Swinton Hall, Manchester	James William Farrer, of Ingleborough, Yorkshire
John Bradshaw, of Weaste House, near Eccles	Richard Earle, of Edenhurst, Roby
Robert Gardner, of Pendleton, Manchester	James Hutchinson, of Wood Bank, Bury
George Clarke, of Crumpsall Lodge, Manchester	Henry Hardman, of Chamber Hall, Bury
Henry Butterworth, of Heybrook	James Openshaw, of Fern Grove, Bury
Alexander Fowden Haliburton, of Whitley, near Wigan	William Turner, of Flaxmoss House, Haslingden
Henry Shaw, of Ashton in Mackerfield	Peter Greenall, of St. Helen's
Edward Edge Sylvester, of North Hall, near Wigan	William Sidebottom, of Etherow House, Mottram-in-Longdendale
James Hibbert Wanklyn, of Crumpsall, near Manchester	John Greenall, of Middleton Hall, Winwick, near Warrington (Esquires)
Richard Newsham, the younger, of Preston	William Henry Boulton, of Aughton Rectory, near Ormskirk. (Clerk)
Thomas Hordern Whitaker, of Holme, Burnley	
Thomas Marsland, of Cheadle, near Stockport (Esquires)	

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

George Granville Leveson, Duke of Sutherland	Charles Thomas Freer, of West Cotes
Cecil John Manners, commonly called Marquis of Granby	Robert Green, of Sweptstone
Sir Lionel William John Tollemache, commonly called Lord Huntingtower	Robert Jacomb Hood, of Bardon Park
The Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle	Thomas Dickenson Hall, of Whatton, Notts.
Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, of Market Bosworth Hall	Henry Richard Harper, of Warwickshire
Sir William Nigel Gresley, Clerk (Baronets)	Thomas Joseph Clarke Harris, of Sharnford
William Wootton Abney	William Martin
John Balguy, of Lockington Hall	Thomas Mowbray, of Seals
Robert Green Cresswell	Thomas Barfoot Oliver
Edward Cheney, of Gadeby Hall (Esquires)	Ambrose Phillpps, of Grace Dieu Manor
	William Paget, the elder, Loughborough
	Richard Spooner Jacques Winterton, of Sketchnley (Esquires)
	William Acworth
	William George Sawyer (Clerks)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF HOLLAND.

Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke	Robert Adam Christopher
Charles Anderson Worsley Pelham, commonly called Lord Worsley	Jeremiah Francis Dyson
	William Elmhurst (Esquires)
The Hon. Charles Henry Cust	George Coltman
	William Fox
Sir Thomas Whichcote (Baronet)	Edward Moore
	Willima Gale Townley
Leonard Brown (Esquire)	West Wayet (Clerk)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTIVEN.

George Augustus Frederick Albemarle, Earl of Lindsey	Richard Goddard Hare
The Hon. William Smith	John Archer Houblon
— Alexander Leslie Melville	George Knollis Jarvis
	Henry Nevill
John Bromhead	Anthony Peacock
Wyrley Birch	Gervase Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp
Robert Adam Christopher	George Whichcote (Esquires)
Samuel Russell Collett	
Richard Ellison, of Barltham (Esquires)	Charles Macquarie George Jarvis
	Thomas Nevill (Clerks.)

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY.

Charles Herbert, Earl Manvers	Algernon Langton Massingberd	
Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	Gervase Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp	
The Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville	George Skipworth, of Moortown	
Sir John Charles Thorold	Edward Wright	(Esquires)
Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D.	John Allington	
John Bromhead	George Coltman	
George Broadrick	William Fitt Drake	
George Hildeyard Tennyson D'Eyncourt	William Fox	
Thomas John Dixon	Thomas Hollway	
George Knollis Jarvis	Charles Macquarrie George Jarvis	
George Spofforth Lister	John Henry Pooley	
Joseph Livesey, the younger	Algernon Turnor	
	William Wright	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa	George Forbes, Fitzroy-square	
Thomas Lyon, Earl of Strathmore and Kingham	Charles Richard Fox, Addison-road, Kensington	
Richard, Earl of Glengall	John Freemantle, Cranford Bridge	
William, Earl Fitzwilliam	Peter John Fane, Count de Salis, Uxbridge	
John, Earl of Carysfort	Michael Ffrench, Hemus-terrace	
George Seymour, commonly called Lord George Seymour	James William Freshfield, Upper Wimpole-street	
Charles John, Lord Teignmouth	Thomas Gibson, Tottenham	
The Hon. John Knox	John Beswicke Greenwood	
— Philip Sydney Pierrepont	Thomas Hudson, Park-crescent, Portland-place	
— Frederick Byng	Benjamin Hawes, Brunswick-square	
Sir James M'Grigor	Thomas James Hall	
Sir Walter George Stirling	Thomas Henry	
Sir Edward Hardinge John Stracey	John Gurney Hoare, Heath-end, Hampstead	(Baronets)
Sir John Hall	John Simpson Jessopp, Clifford's-Inn	
Sir William Horne	David Jardine	
Sir John Jacob Hansler, Tavistock-square	Valentine Knight, Finchley Common	
Sir George Carroll, Cavendish-square	Henry Morris Kemshead, Westbourne	
Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H.	John Lainson, Alderman of London	
Hampton Court Palace	George Long	
Sir Thomas Wilde, one of Her Majesty's Serjeants-at-Law	Thomas Mills, Inner Temple	(Knights)
James Lewis Knight Bruce, Q.C.	Charles Knight Murray, 5, Whitehall	
Benjamin John Armstrong, Norwood	William Alexander M'Kinnon, jun., Hyde Park-terrace	
Richard Arabin, High Beach, Essex	John Mirehouse, Common Serjeant of the City of London	
Major James Anderson, Havering Grange	Edward H. Maltby	
Edward Thomas Buck, Ford's Grove, Winchmore Hill	Charles Mills, Hillingdon	
Thomas Becket, Russell-place	William Mountford Nurse, Langham-place	
Edward Bellasis, Bedford-square	Charles Newdigate Newdigate, Harefield-place	
Lancelot Archer Burton, Grove End House, St. John's Wood	Edmund Pepys, Harley-street	
Peregrine Bingham	Redmond William Pilkington, Hyde Park-gate	
Albert William Beetham, Stoke Newington	William Phillimore, Deacon's Hill	
Charles Salisbury Butler, the Lodge, Upper Clapton	Thomas Philpotts, 3, Park-lane	
Edward Henry Chapman, Highbury Grange	Samuel Page, Hadley	
Thomas Edward Colebrooke, York-terrace	Peter Page, East Sleen, Surrey	
William Taylor Copeland, Alderman of London	Thomas Paynter	
Thomas Truesdale Clarke, junior, of Swakeleys	Marlborough Pryor, Hampstead	
William Dodge Cooper Cooper, of Hornsey	John Romer, Cambridge terrace, Regent's Park	
Henry Chester, of South Grove, Highgate	Thomas Russell, Park-terrace, Camden Town	
Henry Beaumont Coles, 4, Chesterfield-street, May Fair	John Simpson, Hackney	
John Lloyd Clayton, Portman-square	Arthur Smith, Grove-terrace, Kentish Town	
George Clive	Robert Sullivan, Ashford	
John Cottingham	Daniel Sutton, junior, Kensington	
Peter Dickson, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park	Montague David Scott, Harley-street	
James Dickens, Hadley	Benjamin Cruttall Pierse Sleaman, Upper Gower-street	
Richard Drew, Hamilton-terrace	William Matthew Thiselton, Great Russell-street	
Thomas Dimsdale, Hadley	John Trotter, Durham Park	
Ralph Deane, Eastcote House, Watford	Richard Twining, junior, Devereux-court	
Charles Elliott, Portland-place	Charles Turner, Hanwell Park	
William Evans, Queen-square, Westminster	Thomas Twining, Perryn House	
Thomas Farrant, 17, Montague street	John Townend, Tottenham	
George Binsteed Farrant, King's Bench-walk, Temple	Henry William Vincent, Camden Hill, Kensington	
	Hensleigh Wedgwood	
	Wadham Wyndham, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square	
	Edward Williams, Enfield	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*continued.*

Edward Jones Williams, Enfield	Josiah Wilson, Stonard House
Francis Pearson Walesby, New Boswell-court	Samuel Charles Weston, Upper Montague-street
Henry Witham, Lincoln's-Inn	Alexander Wilson, Bryanston-square (Esquires)
Henry Warner, Hornsey	Abel Lendon, Totteridge, Herts (Clerk)
George Wigg, Mecklenburgh-square (Esquires)	

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Sir Samuel Fludyer (Baronet)	William Needham, Varteg
Sir Thomas Phillips (Knight)	George Ormerod, Ledbury
John Fortescue Brickdale, Newland	Thomas Prothero, Malpas
John Bainbridge, St. Arvons	Edward Harris Phillips, Pont-y-Pool
James Jamieson Cordes, Brynglas	Charles Powell, Llanelly, Breconshire
George Cave, Kilstone	John Roberts, Chidden
Christopher Davies, Derwyn Cottage	Alexander Rolls, Gibraltar
Joseph Davies, Ty-isha-Bedwas	John Russell, Risca
Richard Fothergill, Bedwelty	William Adams Williams, junior, Langibby Castle
George Goldring, Trewyn House	William Marsh Wood, Christchurch
Montague Gore, Langstone	Robert Wheeley, Llanfoist (Esquires)
James Greenfield, Upper Pentre	William Crawley, Bryngwin
George Hall, Christchurch	John Evans, Monyddthusloyne
James Hunt, Snatchwood	George Gore, Langstone
Summers Harford, Sirhowey House	John Irving, Lantrissent
Charles Lloyd Harford, Ebbw Vale	David Jones, Panteague and Tredonnock
Philip Jones, of Lanarth	Charles Augustus Samuel Morgan, Machen
Edward Jones, Lanarth	Charles Henry Morgan, Rector of Tiddenham
Henry Wyborn Jones, Lanarth	William Leigh Morgan, Bedwelty
Warren Hurdman Jane, Chepstow	Thomas Pope, Vicar of Christchurch
William Hunter Little, Upper Pantygoytre	John Probert, Llanvihangel and Llanthewey
Francis M'Donnell, Usk	Hugh Williams, Bassaley
Henry Marsh, Rock Colliery (Esquires)	Richard Williams, Rogiat (Clerks)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich	George Edward Francis, Martham
George John, Lord Sondes	Robert Gilbert, Thorpe
Lord Henniker	Richard Glasspoole, Ormesby
The Hon. Thomas Robert Keppel	William Gwynn, Tasburgh
— George Anson	William Hardy, Letheringsett
— Francis Baring	William Herring, Hethersett
Sir James Flower (Baronet)	William Lancroft Holmes, Gawdy Hall
Francis L'Estrange Astley, Melton-Constable	Robert Palmer Kemp, Yarmouth
Thomas Allen, of Shouldham	Thomas Kerslake, Barmer
William Jex Blake, Swanton Abbott	George Browne Leak Knight, Shottesham
George Blane field, Necton	Edmund Slingsby Long, Catton
Francis Green Bradshaw, Drayton	John Edward Lacon, of Ormesby
William Burroughes, Hoveton	Edmund Henry Lyon, of Horstead
William Bircham, Hackford	Charles William Marsham, of Stratton Strawless
Robert Blake, Swafield	Henry Muskett, of Clippesley
William Womack Branford, Caister	Thomas Starling Norgate, of Hethersett
Thomas Brown, Thrigby	Alexander Ogilby, Ketteringham Hall
Theophilus Russell Buckworth, the younger, of Cockley Cley	Thomas William Brograve Beauchamp Proctor, Langley
Colonel William Colyer, of Norwich	Henry Norton Palmer, Old Buckenham
Edward Henry Chad, of Thursford	George Danby Palmer, Yarmouth
Lieutenant-Colonel John Chester, Castle Rising	Charles Fawcett Neville Rolfe, Sedgford
Robert Copeman, the younger, Hemsby	William Rising, Somerton Hall
Henry Finlay Cubitt, Catton	Thomas Edward Scott, Carbrooke
Barnes Caldecott, Ormesby St. Michael	Edward William Trafford, Wroxham Hall
John Dugmore, the younger, Swaffham	Charles Umphelby, Denton
William Bodham Dame, Mattishall	Henry Villebois, Marsham
Robert Fellowes, the younger, Shottesham	John Wright, Buxton
Edward Fellowes, Heveringland	Henry James Lee Warner, Walsingham (Esquires)
William Simon Haughton Fitzroy, Wedsenham Hall	Charles Currie, of Tilney
Hugh Fitzroy, Ryburgh (Esquires)	Vincent Edward Eyre
	Henry Tacy
	Edward Williams, Hempstead, (Clerks)

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Richard, Archbishop of Cashel		Henry Hayne	
Lord Charles Henry Somerset		Thomas Charles Higgins	
Arthur Viscount Dungannon		Lewis Loyd	
Lord George Gordon		Samuel James Loyd	
Lord William Compton		John Ward Boughton Leigh	
Lord Spencer Compton		John Christopher Mansel, junior	
Lord Alwyne Compton		Edwin Peel	
George John, Lord Sondes		John Reddall	
Robert Henry, Lord Henley		George Stone	
		Wenman Langham Watson Samwell	
The Hon. Edward Stopford		Edward Thornton	
— Booth Grey		Quintus Vivian	
— Richard Watson		William Wilkins	
		George Wheldon	(Esquires)
Sir John Trollope	(Baronet)	Frederick Apthorp	
Sir Watkin Owen Pell	(Knight)	John Athawes	
Thomas Canston, D. D.		John Barlow	
Charles George Arbuthnot		Henry Jonas Barton	
William Langham Christie		Thomas Cook	
Richard Trevor Clarke		William Greenwood	
Spencer Cunliffe Christie		John Graham	
Richard Aubrey Cartwright		Thomas French Major	
John Sydney Doyle		John Thomas Maine	
William Harcourt Isham Mackworth Dolben		Francis Rose	
William Drayson		George Powys Stopford	
William Wood Eyles		Thomas Saunderson	
William Grant, the younger	(Esquires)	Christopher Smyth	
		William Thornton	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence		James Kinsopp, the Spittall	
Edward, Lord Rokeby		William Linskill, the younger, Tynemouth Lodge	
John Thomas, Lord Redesdale		John Lambert Loraine, Fawdon	
The Hon. William Robert John Horsley Beresford, of Bolam		Henry George Liddell, Eslington House	
Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley	(Baronet)	Hugh Moises, of Dalton	
Sir Henry Askew	(Knight)	Robert Mitford, Mitford Castle	
Charles Sharp, Archdeacon of Durham		Robert Ogle, the younger, Eglingtonham	
Matthew Anderson, Jesmond		Charles William Orde, Nunykirk	
John Anderson, Coxlodge		William John Pawson, Shawdon	
Thomas Anderson, Little Harle Tower		John Potts, Newton-by-the-Sea	
James Henry Holles Atkinson, Angerston		Thomas Riddell, Felton Park	
Edward Berens Blackburn, Alnwick		George Rippon, Water Villa, near North Shields	
John Chalfont Blackden, Ford Castle		Horace St. Paul, St. Ninians	
George Burdon, Brockallier		Charles Maximilian St. Paul, Thirlings	
William Clavering, Axwell Park		George Shadforth, Irthing House	
Edward John Collingwood, Chirton		Aubone Surtees, Pigdon	
John Cookson, Melton Park		Leicester Viney Smith, Alnwick	
William Cuthbert the younger, Beaufront		Marlow John Francis Sidney, Cowpen, near Blyth	
Oswin Addison Baker Cresswell, Cresswell		Robert Smith Surtees, Apperley	
William Dent Dent, Shortflat Tower		Henry Tower, Stanton	(Esquires)
John Errington, High Warden		John Dixon Clark, Belford Hall	
Joseph Addison Fryer, Whitley House		Robert William Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham	
John Manners Fenwick, Long Framlington		Henry Ogle, Kirkley	
John Robinson Forster, Adderstone		Leonard Shatto Orde, Weetwood	
William Gray, East Bolton		Henry Percy, Vicar of Warkworth	
George Hughes Hughes, Middleton Hall	(Esquires)	Christopher Robinson, Vicar of Kirknewton	
		Luke Yarker, Vicar of Chillingham	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

George Granville, Duke of Sutherland		Sir Arthur Clifton	(Knight)
Henry Pelham Clinton, Earl of Lincoln		Francis Thornough Foljambe	
Edward, Earl of Derby		Henry Frederick Walker	
John, Earl of Scarborough		Robert Bromley	
John, Earl of Carysfort		Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell	
William, Earl Fitzwilliam		Thomas Dickinson Hall	
— Earl of Hardwicke		Henry Martin, junior	
— Earl of Chatham		William Brown Darwin	
Lord George Thynne		John Handley, junior	
Sir John Charles Thorold	(Baronet)	William Hodgson Barrow	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—continued.

George Robinson	William Chambers, Hodsock Priory
Robert Hall	Thomas Broughton Charlton, Morley
Francis Sherlock	John Whitham, Kirklington
John Franklin	Admiral Sotheron, Kirklington
Henry Smith	John Walbank Childers, Cantley, Yorkshire
John Smith	William Swymmer Leacroft, Southwell
Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, Chadderder	John Dodsley, Skegby Hall
Edward Miller Mundy, Shipley	William Sacheverell Coke, Kirkby
John Radford, Smalley	John Salmond, Mansfield Woodhouse
William Palmer Morewood, Alfreton Hall	Edward Dawson, Long Whatton (Esquires)
James Oakes, Reddings House	Charles Wastneys Eyre
Major Robert Warrant	Edward Henry Dawkins
Charles Paget, Ruddington	Thomas Manners Sutton
William Jessop, Butterly Hall	Christopher Nevill
Alfred Lowe, High Fields	William Job Charlton Staunton
Francis Hart, Nottingham	Thomas Coats Cane
Francis Wakefield, Mansfield	Thomas Drake Becker
Thomas Pares, Hopwell Hall	Robert Evans (Clerks)
Beckit Denison, Doncaster (Esquires)	

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Seymour, Earl of Antrim	Henry Norris
Charles Henry, Viscount Dillon	John Shawe Phillips
Lord Mark Robert Kerr	Henry Philip Powys
	Compton Reade
The Hon. James Marsham	James Ramsey
	Mortimer Ricardo
Sir John Chandos Reade	Thomas Stevens
Sir Henry Peyton (Baronets)	William Stevens
	William Stone
Philip Wynter, M.D.	Charles Alexander Sheppard
Richard Benyon De Beauvoir	William Henry Stone
Henry Alexander Brown	Richard Townsend
William Cartwright	Mortimer George Thoyts
Samuel Fortnom Cox	Daniel Coggs Webb
Lieutenant-Colonel John Sidney Doyle	William Willes
Henry William Dashwood	Frederick Whitaker (Esquires)
Thomas Denton	Dacres Adams
Adam Duff	James Blomfield
Samuel Davis	Edward Philip Cooper
Thomas Davis, Steeple Aston	Thomas Farley
Robert Merrick Fowler	Joseph Loscombe Richards, B. D.
Hugh Hammersley	William Raine
Hugh Holbech	Samuel Young Seagrave
John Harrison Slater Harrison	Frederick Vaue
John Loveday	Henry Walker (Clerks)
James Morrell, junior (Esquires)	

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Marquis of Stafford	Henry William Wilson
Earl Fitzwilliam	Thomas Frewen
Earl of Hardwicke	Charles Hay Frewen
	George Sowerby, Ketton
William Henry, Viscount Downe	William Henry Heathcote, North Luffenham
	Henry Bennet Pierrepont, Ryhall
The Hon. Richard Watson, Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire	Henry Cecil Lowther (Esquires)
— Charles George Noel	Everson Harrison
	Henry Chaplin, Ryhall
Sir John Trollope, Casewick, County of Lincoln (Baronet)	John Henry Fludyer, Thiselton
	Charles Atlay, Barrowden (Clerks)

COUNTY OF SALOP.

George Granville Leveson, Duke of Sutherland	The Hon. Henry Wentworth Powys
George Hamilton, Earl of Belfast	— Henry Edward John Howard, D.D.
Edward James Herbert, Viscount Clivé	— Dean of Lichfield
Granville George Leveson Gower, Lord Leveson	— James Somers Cocks, Vicar of Neen Savage (Clerk)
Samuel, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	— Charles Tracy Leigh
Philip, Bishop of Hereford	Sir Francis Lawley (Baronet)
Robert James, Bishop of Worcester	Sir Charles Thomas Jones, Broadway
William, Bishop of St. Asaph	Sir Edward Thomason, Ludlow (Knights)
William, Bishop of Chichester	
John George Weld, Lord Forester	

COUNTY OF SALOP—continued.

Sir Evan Lloyd, Ferney Hall		Richard Mountford, Shiffnall
Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B.	(Knights)	Edward Muckleston, Shrewsbury
John Proud Johnson, M. D.		Edward Morris, Oxon
William Anstice, Iron Bridge		John Meredith, Hales Owen
John Charles Burton Borough, Chetwynd Park		Thomas Mytton, Shipton
Samuel Stone Briscoe, Kingswinford		Edmund Hemming Owen
Peter Boughton, Tunstall		William Henry Francis Plowden
Benjamin Boddington, Badger		George Pardoe, Nash Court
George Bowen, Coton		Robert Pigot, Pateshall
William Bennitt, Dudley		Thomas Pardoe, Purton
John Brown, Lea Castle		Major-General Lechmere Coore Graves Russell
George Brooke, the younger		C. B. Ashfield Hall
Richard Corbet, Longnor		John Rocke, the younger, Chingunford
Robert Henry Cheney, Badger Hall		George Rushart, Barford
Edward Bernard Coleman, All Stretton		Richard Wycherley Smith, Wem
James Davies, Elm Lodge		Edward Joseph Smythe, Acton Burnell
William Sharrington Davenport		Henry Goodrich Willett, Harbourne
Thomas Campbell Eyton, of Eyton		William Watkin Edward Wynne (Esquires)
John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Porkington		
George Holyoake, Ruckley Grange		William Bates, Welly
Captain William Horton, Caynton House		Henry Burton, Atcham
John Hancock, Wolverley Court		John Bright, Rector of Lydbury North
Henry Justice, Hinstock		Richard John Davis, Brompton
Richard Henry Kinchant, Park Hall		John Oliver Hopkins, Battlefield and Uffington
Thomas Lovett, Fernhill		Maurice Lloyd, Montgomery
Ralph Merrick Leeke, Longford Hall (Esquires)		Thomas Woodward, Hopton Wafers (Clerks)

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

George Edward, Earl of Waldegrave		William Goodenough Hayter, Stoberry Hill, near Wells
Henry John, Earl of Carnarvon		James Hole, Knowle, near Dunster
William, Earl of Lovelace		John Hamilton, Broomfield
Stephen Fox Strangways, Lord Haverdale		Henry William Hobhouse, Farley Castle
Robert James, Lord Bishop of Worcester		Thomas Jones, Burfield House, near Bristol
George, Lord Nugent		Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge, Sandhill Park, near Taunton
Nicholas William Ridley, Lord Colborne		William Henry Gore Langton, Clifton
The Hon. Robert Boyle, Marston		John Stuckey Lean, Southill House, Shepton Mallett
— James Talbot		Charles Warre Loveridge, Crewkerne
— Alexander Nelson Hood		Philip William Skinner Miles, Abbots Leigh
Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller Palmer Acland (Baronet)		George Barons Northcote, South Brent
Sir James Bathurst, K. C. B.		Edward Berkeley Napier, East Pennard
Sir John Hare Bushington (Knights)		Ralph Neville, Butleigh Court
Haviland John Addington, Longford Court		George Norman, Bath
Thomas Dyke Acland, Honicote, near Ninehead		John George Pole, Shute House, near Axminster
William Beadon, late of Fitzhead		Robert Page, Charlton
William Blake, Crewkerne		John Hugh Wadham Pigott Smyth Pigott, Brockley Hall
George Browne, Bridgwater		Stephen Pitt, Cricket Malherbie
William Thomas Blair, Bathwick		Francis Leyborne Popham, Marksbury
William Morris Bailey, Grosvenor Place, Bath		Thomas Porch Porch, Glastonbury
Robert Farthing Beauchamp, Walford House, near Taunton		John Ravenhill, Warminster, Wilts
Richard Thomas Bateman, Hill Grove, near Wells		Vincent Stuckey Reynolds, Pitminster
George William Blathwayt, Bath		Henry Ricketts, Brislington
John Blommart, Willett House		Francis Hutchinson Synges } of Weston-super-Mare
Richard Blakemore, near Wells		Henry Seymour
William Camsell, Mark		William Ayshford Sanford, Mynehead Court
Thomas Cabal Dean, East Brent		Nathaniel Tryon Still, Axminster
Francis Henry Dickinson, King Weston, near Glastonbury		Charles Taylor, Burcott
Edward Simcoe Drewe, Grange, Broadhembury		William Tudor, Kelson Knowle
Thomas Lyddon Edwards, Brislington		William Tucker, the younger, Coryton Park, Axminster
Bickham Escott		Charles Noel Welman, Poundesford Park, near Taunton
Heberden Finden Emery, Barwell		John Woolcott Warren, Taunton
Henry Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, Maperton House		John Eveleigh Wyndham, Corton
John Halliday, Chapel Cleve, near Minehead (Esquires)		Harry Farr Yeatman, Stack House (Esquires)
		James Stratton Coles, Shepton Beauchamp (Clerk)

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

George Granville Leveson, Duke of Sutherland	William Theophilus Græme
Philip, Earl of Hardwicke	William Garnier
Henry John George, Earl of Carnarvon	Thomas Griffith
Ellis, Earl of Normanton	John Guitton, Little Park, Wickham
Thomas William, Viscount Anson	Henry Percy Gordon
Thomas, Lord Walsingham	John Newington Hughes
Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar, Viscount Somerton	John Hanborough
William Henry Hugh, Lord Cholmondeley	William Hornby
The Hon. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert	George Blair Hall
— Augustus Moreton	Robert John Harrison
Sir William Hylton Jolliffe	Robert Holford, junior
Sir John Barber Mill	John Hamborough, Steephill
Sir George William Tapps Gervis	Andrew Sharpe Hammond
Sir Henry Charles Paulet	Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt
Sir William Knighton	Edward Hicks
Sir Henry Paulet, West Hill (Baronets)	George Jones
Admiral Sir Francis William Austin	John King
Sir Francis Collyer	James William Lukin
Admiral Sir Edward Brace	Captain George Oury Lampriere, R. N.
Sir Thomas Williams	Walter Jervis Long
(Knights Commanders of the Bath)	Rear Admiral George M'Kenley
Major-General Sir Charles Philipps	George Marryat
Admiral Sir Peter Halket	Charles Wykeham Martin
Sir Philip Durham (Knights)	William Alexander Mackinnon, junior
Philip Williams (Doctor of Laws)	John Sadlier Moody
Robert Alves	John Martin, Wymering
John Elias Atkins	Charles John Middleton, Midenbury
William Astley	Colonel Thomas Cromley Onslow
Henry Brown	William Page
Wilson Bradyll Bigland, C.B.	Francis Pigott
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bryan	Thomas Pipon
Henry Burningham	William Postlethwaite
John Frederick Breton	Charles Bassett Roe
George Buck	William Wornen Rooke
John Brymer	Robert Rawlins
John Richard Best	Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Stackpole
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Le Blanc	Edward Grose Smith
Nathaniel Burslem	John Spink
Joseph Barnard	John Spicer
Lancelot Archer Burton	Captain Michael Seymour, R. N.
Arthur Bailey, Chilworth	Andrew Saunders
William Whitear Bulpett	Samuel Sanders
John Barney, Fareham	John Simeon
Henry Beauchamp Coles	Edmund Phillips Samuel
Henry Ducie Chads, C. B.	Hardress Thomas Saunderson
William Colt	Spencer Smith, Brooklands
John Corrie, Southington	Walter Taylor
Samuel Cartwright	James Theobald
Richard Crozier	William Steel Tomkins
Henry Compton	Thomas Thistlethwayte, jun.
David Thurlow Cunyngham	Charles Taylor
John Bonham Carter	Edward Vernon Utterson
William Bateman Dashwood	John Vane
Captain Charles Du Cane, R. N.	John Wood
William Duckworth, Beechwood	John Thomas Waddington
Charles Day	George John Brander James Willis
George Eyre	Frederick Charles Wilson
William Etwall, Longstock, Dow	Edward Waddilove
William Farrington	Captain Robert Ballard Yates, R. N. (Esquires)
Philip Eliot Furnall	Walter Blunt
George Rooke Furnall (Esquires)	Augustus James Brine
	William Knight Steventon
	Richard Fortescue Purvis
	Charles Randolph (Clerks)

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

William Walter Legge, Viscount Lewisham	The Hon. Edward Richard Littleton
Washington Sewallis Shirley, Viscount Tamworth	Sir James Fitzgerald (Baronet)
Granville George Leveson Gower, Lord Leveson	John Dehane
George Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia	Herbert Taylor (Doctors of Physic)
George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgman, Viscount Newport	Henry Pigot
Samuel, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	Cornelius Cartwright
The Hon. William Bingham Baring	Thomas Yate Hunt
— Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot	William Taylor Copeland
— Robert Curzon, the younger	Joseph Frederick Ledsam
— John Jervis	William Wenman (Esquires)
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COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*continued.*

William Henry Cope	Charles Harvey
Henry Fryer Devey	Richard Fryer
Henry Pigot	John Fleeming Fryer
John Ayshford Wise	John Barker
William Cririe	George Briscoe
Samuel Addison	John Shaw
John Addison	Philip Williams
Henry Botfield Thomason	Job Meigh
Ashton Nicholas Every Moxley	John Harvey
William Herbert Woodhouse	Henry Goodrich Willett
Thomas Ryle Daintry	John Edwards Piercy
John Bott	William Baldwin, Bilston
Bolton Peel	John Foster, Bilston
George Lambert Clifford	Richard Thompson, Bilston
John Cotes	Thomas Cartwright, Hill Hall
Matthew Gisborne	Charles Bowyer Adderley
Hugh Dyke Acland	Thomas Marsland
Michael Thomas Bass	Thomas Sneyd
Rowland Mainwaring	William Harwood
John Spencer Stone	Edward Thornehill
Samuel Allsopp	John Wood
Clement John Sneyd Kynnersley	William Parker
Matthew Gaunt	William Bennitt
Robert John Peel	Skynner George Woodroffe
Henry Dawson	Richard Levett
William Mannix	Dorning Ramsbotham
Thomas Webb	Frederick Wynn Knight (Esquires)
William Foster	
John Amery	Henry Clarke
Joseph King	Thomas Piggott
George Bate	John Hinckley
Thomas Bailey Rose	Charles Smith Royds
James Stamford Caldwell (Esquires)	Isaac Clarkson (Clerks)

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Lord William Paulett	Charles Phillips
Richard Acheson, Vicount Acheson	John George Rokewode
Lord Arthur Hervey	Robert Alexander Shafto Adair
William Henry Fitzroy, Vicount Ipswich	Alfred James Schreiber
Henry Thomas Howell, Lord Thurlow	Edward Bacon
The Hon. Charles Andrew Vanneck	Edward Leathes
— Merrick Peter Lindsey Burrell	Robert Fowler
— Robert Wilson, clerk	William Bence Jones
— Frederick de Grey, clerk	Windsor Parker
— Augustus Frederick Phipps, clerk	Richard Aplin
— William Chafy Henniker, clerk	Thomas Bland
Sir Thomas Gage	Andrew Wood Baird
Sir Robert Shafto (Baronets)	Henry D'Esterre Hemsworth
Henry Thomas Day, clerk (Doctor of Laws)	James Amys
Frederick Corrance	John Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther
Thomas Milner Gibson	Brampton Gurdon
Francis Capper Brooke	John Carter
William Charles Fonnereau	Bazett David Colvin
William Frederick Schrieber	Robert Pocklington
John George Weller Poley	Joseph Sidney Tharp
Thomas Havers	Frederick Doughty (Esquires)
Charles Tyrell Oakes	
Charles Steward	Stephen Clissold
Thomas Robinson	William Colville
Edward Bliss	Christopher George Watson
William Henry Meyrick	Copinger Hill
John Cobbold	Edward Gould
Robert Butcher	Robert Gorton
John Barber Scott	William Crawford
Gilbert Affleck	Robert Wilson
Frederick Barne	Adolphus Holmes
Henry Alexander Starkie Bence	Henry Barry Knox
Charles Lillingstone	Jermyn Pratt
Alfred Lillingstone	Martin John Lloyd
Edward Simeon	Charles Robert Ashfield
Robert Emlyn Lofft	George Sandby, the younger
Thomas Green	James Haddy Wilson Williams
Thomas Brown	John Stevens Henslow
Francis George Probart	Henry Hunter Hughes
Leonard Shelford Bidwell (Esquires)	Ralph Berners
	James Bedingfield
	Humphry Cholmely (Clerks)

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*continued.*

Francis Steward	Richard Daniel	
Edward Richard Benyon	Edmond Holland	
Richard Brudenell Exton	Thomas Blomfield Syer	
Edward Frere	William Melton Hurlock	
Charles Boileau Elliott	George Barber Paley	
James Young Cooke	William Mack	
George Thomas Turner	Nathaniel D'Eye	
John Wareyn Darby	James Bennet	
Edward Paske	Walter John Spring Casborne	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Arthur, Earl of Onslow	Henry Jeremy	
George Allan, Viscount Middleton	Robert Henry Jenkinson	
George James, Lord Arden	John Edward Johnson	
	David Jardine	
The Hon. Peter John Locke King	Henry Kemble	
— George John Cavendish, captain, R.N.	George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent	
	Robert Grews Loraine	
Sir William Weller Pepys	Edmund Lomax	(Baronet)
	Roger Lee	
Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B.	George Long	
Sir Patrick Ross, K.C., M.G., K.C.H.	Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Croydon	
Sir Henry Edmund Austen	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Martin Leake, Wood-	
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.H.	hurst Oxted, Godstone	
Sir Benjamin Brodie, Broomhill, Betchworth	Charles Knight Murray	
Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Richmond	Frederick Mangles	
Sir Thomas Newby Reeve	James More Molyneux	(Knights)
	Edward H. Maltby	
George Heath	Charles Edward Mangles, Poyle Park, Farnham	(Serjeant-at-Law)
James Lewis Knight Bruce	Denis Le Marchant, Chobham Park, Chertsey	(Queen's Counsel)
	James Norris	
Edward Richard Adams	John Tidd Pratt	
Robert Alfred Cloyne Austen, Gosden, Guildford	Hillebrant Meredith Parratt	
Edmund Antrobus, junior	Peter Page	
John Palfrey Burrell	Thomas Paynter	
Joseph Bonsor	Samuel Palmer, Dulwich	
William Baker	Lawrence Redhead, Newington	
Peregrine Bingham	Abraham Wildey Roberts, Roehampton Park	
Charles Bean, Richmond	Benjamin Rankin, Croydon	
Boyce Combe	William Shutt	
Harrison Gordon Codd	John William Sutherland	
John Currie	Miles Stringer	
George Clive	Richard Sharp	
Benjamin Cohen, Richmond	William Strachan	
John Cuming	Henry Salwey	
John Cottingham	George Robert Smith	
Robert Davies, Wandsworth	Henry Sturt, Clapham Common	
Evan Edwards	Samuel Smith, Kingston Hill	
Richard Edmonds	William Leonard Thomas Pyle Taunton	
John Easthope	James Traill	
Richard Wyatt Edgell	John Taylor	
Edward Foss, Streatham	John Tyrrell, Kew	
James William Freshfield, Betchworth	John Travers	
John Beswicke Greenwood	George Vaughan, Christchurch, Borough	
Joseph Godman, junior	Hensleigh Wedgwood	
William Grove	Rowland Edward Williams	
Christopher Philip Garrick, Richmond	Henry Westcar	
John Beales Hyndman	Stephen Wilson	
Thomas Hawes	Robert Smith Webb	
Thomas James Hall	Samuel Wilson, Beckenham	(Esquires)
Thomas Henry		
John Hanmer, Kingswood Lodge, Dulwich	Thomas Thurlow, Baynards, near Guildford	
John Humphery, Alderman of London, Clapham	Charles Henry Samuel Weston	
Common	James Cecil Wynter	(Clerks)
Robert Hutton, Putney Park		(Esquires)

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, Earl of March	Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe	
John George, Lord Monson	Sir Godfrey Webster, Battle Abbey	(Baronets)
Henry Granville Howard, Lord Fitzalan	Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, Cowdray Park	
George John Frederick West, Viscount Cantelupe	Sir George Augustus Westphal, Brighton	(Knights)
The Hon. Richard Cavendish, Eastbourne	Anthony George Wright Biddulph, Burton Park	(Esquire)
— John Jervis Carnegie, Littlegreen		(continued)
— Henry Edward Hall Gage, Firle		

COUNTY OF SUSSEX—*continued.*

George Bartlelot, Stopham House	Eardley Nicholas Hall, Brighton
Henry Blackman, Lewes	Edwin Henty, Ferring
Philip Boghurst, Worthing	Hugh Ingram, Steyning
John Hamlin Borrer, the younger, Hanfield	Joseph Jeffries, St. Leonard's
Francis Holles Brandram, Oakdean Park, Kent	George Payne Rainsford James, Fair Oak Lodge
William Borrer the younger	Thomas Barrett Lennard, Rottingdean
John Baring, Oakwood	Charles James Saville Montgomerie Lamb, Beauport
John Borrer, Portslade	Charles Marshall, Steyning
Nathaniel Borrer, Parkins Manor, Hurst-pierpoint	Henry Collier Milward, Hastings
Thomas Shaw Brandreth, Worthing	William Townley Mitford, Pitshill
Charles Crosbie, Watergate	Joseph Montefiore, Worth Park
Henry Comper, Chichester	Robert Joseph Monypenny, Rolvenden, Kent
Peter Clement Cazalet, Brighton	John Manship Norman, Slaugham
Thomas Arnoll Davis, Heathfield Lodge	William Postlethwaite, Hambrook House
John Day, junior, Chiddingly	John Tidd Pratt, Blackheath, Surrey
Thomas Evans, Leominster	George Palmer, Tonbridge Wells
Hugh Fuller, Portslade	Frederick Hoffham Pedder, Brighton
Charles Hay Frewen, Northiam	Thomas Smith Pix, Rye
Moreton John Edward Frewen, Northiam	James Hamilton Parks, Stonewall Park, Penhurst, Kent
Captain Henry Forbes, Lancing	Joseph John Wakehurst Peyton, Wakehurst Park
Thomas Fitzgerald, Muntham	Edward Stuart, Tunbridge Wells
Cuthbert Jeddere Fisher, Culverdon	Benjamin Smith, Hastings
George Gibson, Sandgate Lodge	James Sibbard David Scott, Brighton
Charles Goring, Wiston	David Salomons, Burrswood House, East Grinstead
John Graham, Eastbourne	Thomas Sheppard, Folkington
George Henry Hooper, New Shoreham	Morgan Thomas, Mayfield
Richard Heaviside, Brighton	Charles Taylor, Hollycombe
William Franklin Hick, Lewes	Stephen Wilson, Bexhill
Robert James Harrison, Oak Lodge, near Emsworth	William Wigney, Henfield
Haslar Hollist, Lodsworth	William Whitter, Steyning
William Thomas Harrison, Sutton-place, Seaford (Esquires.)	(Esquires)

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Samuel, Viscount Hood	Darwin Galton, Cleverdon
Arthur Wills Sandys Blundell Turnbull, Windsor Hill, Earl of Hillsborough	Edward Greaves, Barford
George Augustus Frederick Villiers, Viscount Villiers	Henry Greswolde, Malvern Hall
Adam Duncan Haldane, Viscount Duncan	Charles Harris, Coventry
George Guy Greville, Lord Brooke	William Hartopp, Dee Bank
The Hon. James Hewitt	Dempster Heming, Nuneaton
— Robert Henry Clive	Thomas Holbeche, Sutton Coldfield
— Charles Thomas Clifford	Hugh Holbech, Farnborough
— William Somerville	Henry Richard Harper
Sir Francis Lyttleton Holyoake Goodricke (Baronet)	Richard Jee, Hartshill
John Kaye Booth, Birmingham	Daniel Ledsam, Birmingham
John Staunton, Falton House, Worcestershire	John Little, Newbold Pacey
Henry Jephson (Doctors of Physic)	George Moore, Appleby Park
Charles Bowyer Adderley, Hams Hall	Christopher Musgrave, Leamington Priors, and of Claverdon
William Charles Alston, Winson Hall	Charles Newdigate Newdigate, Harbury
William Anderton, Edgbaston	John Sidney North, Wroxton Abbey
Robert James Atty, Jugon Hall	Lionel Place, Weddington
Charles Barker, Sutton Coldfield	Mark Phillips
Robert John Barnard, Wellesbourne Mountford	William Aylesbury Roberts, Bewdley, Worcestershire
William Beale, Birmingham	James Rattray, Barford
John Barthee, Baxterley	Evelyn Philip Shirley, Easington Park
Thomas Brown, Kinwarton House	Robert Short, Solihull
James Beech, Brandon	Henry Smith, Edgbaston
Henry Bradley, Leamington Priory	Gustavus Thomas Smith, Goldicote, Worcestershire
William Collins, Warwick	James Sturge, Birmingham
Richard Tapper Cadbury, Birmingham	William Taylor, Southam
William Chance, Birmingham	John Turner, Birmingham
John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, Ansley Hall	William Henry Bowen Jordan Wilson, Knowle Hall
John Corrie, Handsworth, Staffordshire	Charles Thomas Warde, Wellcombe
Charles Marriott Caldecott, Mytton House	James Roberts West, the younger, Alscot Park, Gloucester
Thomas Dilke, Maxtoke Castle	George Whieldon, Welton, Northamptonshire
Marmion Edward Ferrers, Baddesley Clinton	Edward Woodcock, Coventry
William George Augustus Fielding, Street Aston House	Charles Woodmass, Alverston (Esquires)
John Fullerton, Stretton-upon-Dunsmore	John Ballard, Rector of Cropredy, Oxfordshire
Kelynge Greenway, Warwick	Charles Pilkington, Stockton (Clerks)
Henry Grimes, the younger, Ashfurlong House, Sutton Coldfield (Esquires)	

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

The Hon. Fulke Greville Howard	William Hugh Parkin, Yarmouth
Sir George Musgrave, Eden Hall (Baronet)	Thomas Atkinson, Kidside
John Adamthwaite, Winton, D. D.	James Gandy, Heaves Lodge
Thomas Dawson, Grassmere	Edward Tatham, Summerfield
James Salmond, Waterfoot	William Wilkinson, Warcop
George Martin, Caponwray	George Wilson, junior, Dalham Tower
James Farrer	Anthony Preston, Penrith (Esquires)
Henry Howard, Greystoke Castle	Gray Rigge Wood, Broughton, Lancaster
Richard Fothergill, Bridgehouse, Selside	Joseph Gibson, Whelp Rigg
Joseph Gibson, Phelpriggs, near Kirkby Lonsdale	Matthew Thomas Farrer
Henry Addison, Penrith	Thomas Upton, Ingmire Hall
William Hopes, Marton House	Gilbert Elliott, Kirkby Thore
Henry Lowther, Lowther (Esquires)	Ralph Watkins Fisher, Hill Top, Kendal
	John Hutton Fisher, Kirkby Lonsdale (Clerks)

COUNTY OF WILTS.

Henry, Duke of Beaufort	William Curtis
Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, Earl of Shelburne	Richard Compton
George William Frederick Brudenell Bruce, Earl Bruce	Thomas Dewell
James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis, Viscount Somerton	Henry Toogood Davis
Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, Viscount Folkstone	George Edward Eyre
Lord Ernest Bruce	Thomas Everett Fowle
Edward, Lord Bishop of Salisbury	George Grove
Henry Benedict, Lord Arundell	Robert Graves
Francis Almeric, Lord Churchill	John Rock Grosett
William Fitzhardinge, Lord Segrave	Edward Hulse
The Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie	Henry Hetley
— Frederick Pleydell Bouverie, clerk	Edward Hinxman, junior
— Edward Pleydell Bouverie	James Hayward
— Richard Nevill	Robert Fitzhardinge Jenner
— Francis George Spencer	Thomas Luce
— William Henry Ashe a'Court Holmes	Wadham Locke
Sir Alexander Malet	Francis Alexander Sydenham Locke
Sir Ralph Lopes (Baronets)	John Neeld
Sir John Wither Awdry (Knight)	Edward Dyke Poore, the younger
George Mitford	Richard Hungerford Pollen
Edward Froud Seagrim (Doctors of Physic)	Francis Leyborne Popham
Lestrangle Southgate Austin	Thomas Duncombe Shafto
William Heald Ludlow Bruges	William Pigot Shuckburgh
George Graham Blackwell	Samuel Champernowne Sadler
Edward Pery Buckley	William Stancomb, junior
Wade Browne	Charles Stephens
Edward Brice Bunny	William Smith
John Clark	George Willes (Esquires)
John James Calley	John Hopkins Bradney
Lewis Clutterbuck	Richard Crawley
Oliver Calley Codrington	George Ash Goddard
John James Calley, junior (Esquires)	John Cunninghame Calland Bennet Popkin Hawkins
	Robert Vanburgh Law
	Thomas Maurice (Clerks)

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Lord Robert Spencer	Patrick Chalmers, Hanbury Park
George William, Lord Littleton	Benjamin Collett, Grafton Manor Park
Arthur Moyses William, Lord Sandys	Ferdinand Eyston
Robert Francis, Lord Gifford	George Ellins
The Hon. William Whitworth Chetwynd Talbot, Ombersley (Clerk)	Francis Finch, Great Barr
Sir Francis Lyttleton Goodricke, Studley Castle, Warwickshire (Baronet)	William Foster, Kingswinford, Staffordshire
John Amery, Stourbridge	Thomas Fulljames, Harfield Court
John Henry Allen, the Rhyd	Corbett Holland, Cheltenham
George Bates, Stourbridge	Thomas Heywood, Hope End
Samuel Stone Briscoe, Fir-tree House, Kingswinford	William Hemming Fox, Lydiate House
William Bennitt, Dudley	John Hancocks, Wolverley Court
John Mosley Gilbert Cheek, Evesham (Esquires)	Joseph King, Cradley
	Frederic Winn Knight
	Thomas Lea, Blakebrook
	John Towers Lawrence, Balsall Heath
	James Martin, Colwell, Herefordshire (Esquires)
	(continued)

COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*continued.*

John Meredith, Belle Vue, near Hales-Owen	Henry Jeffreys Winnington, } Stanford Court
Phipps Vansittart Onslow, Alfrick	Thomas Edward Winnington, }
John Somerset Pakington	Richard Webb, Donnington Park
Edmund Thomas Perrott	Charles Wicksted, Shakenhurst
George Rushout, Barford	Francis Edward Williams, Doddenham
Joshua Scholefield, Edgbaston Grove	Henry Goodrich Willett, Lightwoods, near Hales-
Henry Eustatius Strickland, Cracomb Park	Owen
William Turton	Joseph Yorke, Forthampton Court (Esquires)
Abraham Turner	Samuel Cooper
John Thomas	John Pearson, Suckley
James Arthur Taylor (Esquires)	Francis Severne
	Edward Francis Witts, Stanway (Clerks)

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

John, Lord Muncaster	John George Lloyd, Dunnington Hall
The Hon. Edwin Lascelles, Harewood House	Thomas Preston, Moreby Hall
— Beilby Richard Lawley, Escrick Park	John Smith, Wilton
— Arthur Duncombe, Kilnwick Percy	Charles William Strickland
Henry David Erskine (Clerk)	Edward William Smith, Routh
Sir Henry Mervin Vavasour (Baronet)	William Williamson Whitaker, Sigglesthorne
Sir William Lowthrop, Hull (Knight)	Thomas Wood Wilson, Fulford Grange
William Robert Bethell, of Rise	Henry Willoughby, the younger, Birdsall
Ralph Creyke	Joseph Smith Windham, Warne (Esquires)
John Clough, Newbold	Samuel Henry Alderson, Rise
William Duesbery Thornton Duesbery, Beverley	John Blanchard, Middleton
Amariah Empson, Blacktoft Grange	George Thomas Clare, Bainton, near Driffield
Benjamin Haworth, Hall Bank	Joseph Dunnington, Thicket Priory
Robert Harrison, Benningholme	John Ion, of Hemingbrough
Bosworth Middleton Jalland, Holderness House, near Hull	Henry Kitchingman, Paltrington
George Legard, Fangfoss	John May, Holmpton
Thomas Bentley Locke, Hessle Mount (Esquires)	Robert Metcalfe, Sunk Island
	Francis Simpson
	Charles Whateley, Rise
	George Wray, Leven* (Clerks)

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING.

The Hon. Thomas Lawrence Dundas, Upleatham Hall (Clerk)	John Hutton, Sober Hill, near Northallerton
— Thomas Dundas, Upleatham Hall	Octavius Vernon Harcourt, Swinton Park, R. N.
— Thomas Powlett Orde Powlett, Bolton Hall	John Hodgson
— Augustus Duncombe	George Healey, Middleton Tyas
— Charles Beaumont Phipps, Mulgrave Castle	Richard Machel Jaques, Silton Hall
Samuel Standidge Byron, Ayton, near Scarborough	William Lawson, Brough Hall
John Chapman, Low Stakesley Hall	Thomas Lacock, City of York
Francis Cholmeley, Brandsby	George Lloyd, Stockton in the Forest
Edward Thomas Copley, Croft	Francis Morley, Merrick Park
Francis Cholmeley, jun., Brandsby	James Pulleine, Crake Hall, near Bedale
Peter Consett, Brawith Hall, near Thirsk	William Henry Orde Powlett, Bolton Hall, near Leyburn
Christopher William Carter Chaytor, Spennithorn	John Bartholomew Rudd, Tolesby Hall
Henry Coore	Gilbert Stapleton, Richmond
Henry Brewster Darley, Aldby Park, near Matton	Harry Stephen Thompson, Kirby Hall
William Duesbury Thornton Duesbury, Scalby	Thomas William Waldy, Yarn
George Gilpin, Sedbury	Richard Basset Wilson, Cliffe Hall
William Hutchinson, Eggleston Hall	Captain George Witham, Lartington Hall
John Holt, Cliff House, Whitby	Basil Thomas Wood, Aldbro' Lodge, near Boroughbridge (Esquires)
John Leonard Hammond, Firby Hall, near Bedale (Esquires)	Henry Clarke, Gisbro'
	Edward Cust, Danby Hill, near Northallerton
	William Gooch, Stainton in Cleveland
	William Kay, Kirbymoorside
	William Lockwood, Fencote (Clerks)

COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.

William Thomas Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton	Sir Joseph William Copley, Sprotburgh (Baronet)
John Charles George Saville, Viscount Pollington	Arnold James Knight, of Sheffield
Henry Howard, Lord Howard	William Younge, Sheffield
The Hon. George Chapple Norton, Kettlethorpe	James Williamson, Leeds
Sir George Armytage (Baronet)	William Mathews, Hatfield (Doctors of Physic)

COUNTY OF YORK—West Riding—*continued.*

Robert Paley, Ripon (Doctor of Physic)	Joseph Levick, junior, Sharrow House
William Aldam, jun., Leeds	George Spofforth Lister, Ouse Fleet Grange
Charles Anderson, Lea	Ralph Lawton, Saddleworth
William Assheton, Downham Hall	James Lees, Delph Lodge
Samuel Bailey, Burn Grove, Sheffield	John Milner, Attercliffe
Charles Brownell, Rich View, Sheffield	James Garth Marshall, Headingley
Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell, Beauchief	Thomas Mason, Copt Hewick
William Walter Batty, Mouldgreen	Thomas Horncastle Marshall, Leeds
Henry Bonbonous Benyon, Roundhay Lodge	William Nicholson Nicholson, Roundhay
William Busfield, Milnesfield	Wilson Overend, Sheffield
William Briggs, Halifax	Thomas Goulbourne Parker, Browns holme
Thomas Benyon, Gledhow Hall	Joshua Pollard, Crow Trees
Joseph Brook, Huddersfield	Thomas Paley, Bowling Hall
John Brooke, Armitage Bridge	Samuel Roberts, junior, Park Grange
William Brooke, Mold Green, Dalton	John William Rhodes, Farnley Hall
Edward Baines, Leeds	John Rand, Bradford
Thomas Birkbeck, Settle	Henry Ramsden, Lidstone
John Buckley, Call Hill	William Henry Rudston Read, Hayton, near Pocklington
James Brown, jun., Harehill Grove	Offley Shore, Richmond Hill
Alexander Brown, Beilby Grange	John Starkey, Huddersfield
John Francis Carr, Carr Lodge	Thomas Starkey, Springwood, Huddersfield
Thomas Clapham, Potter Newton	Joseph Starkey, Heaton Lodge, Kirkheaton
John Peele Clapham, Barley Hall	John Sutcliffe, Huddersfield
Joseph Charlesworth, Holly House	Hamer Stansfeld, Burley
John Hyde Clarke, Hyde	Miles Thomas Stapleton, Carlton
Thomas Carvick, Wyke	John William Sturgess
William Thomas Carruthers, Arthington	Edwin Smith, Acomb
Richard Browne Clayton, Littlethorpe	Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, Heningford
John Dalton, junior, Stenningford	Charles Towneley, Towneley Hall
Joseph Dent, Ribston Hall	Richard Terry, Knaresborough
John Edward Dyson, Willow Hall	James Taylor, Todmorden
Tomyns Scott Dickens, Mowbray House	Edward Tew, Wakefield
Pudsey Dawson, Marchfield	John Robert Tennant, Chapel House
Michael Ellison, the Farm, Sheffield	James Thomson, Primrose
Joseph Edward Greaves Elmsall, Woodlands	Henry Stephen Thompson, Kirkby Hall
John Earnshaw, Bacup	George Thompson, Bolton Lodge
James Farrer, Ingleborough	Thomas Upton, Ingenu Hall, near Sedberge
Matthew Thomas Farrer, Ingleborough	Thomas Asline Ward, Sheffield
Edwin Greenwood, Keighley	William Weldon, Handsworth
Henry Marwood Greaves, Hesley, near Bawtry	James Whitaker, Broadclough
Benjamin Scott, Leeds	Charles Swain Wright, Bilham
George Goodman, Leeds	Anthony Wilkinson, Horsgill
Jeremiah Garnett, Roefield	Nicholas Waller, Masongill
Bartholomew Hamsfield, Clough House	William Bradley Wainman, Carhead
Samuel Hadfield, Sheffield	John White, Park Hall
Lamplugh Wickham Hird, Light Cliffe	Matthias Whitehead, Bradford
John Hague, Dewsbury	John Wilson, Seacroft
Jeremiah Horsfall, Fairfield House	Basil Thomas Woodd, Aldborough Hall
John Harpin, Birkshouse	George Cooke Yarburgh, Campsmount (Esquires)
Colonel George Horton, Howroyd	Thomas Airey, Hole House, near Dent
John Holt, Todmorden	Thomas Dayrell, Marston
Thomas Hague, Wakefield	John Hutton Fisher, Kirby Lonsdale
Charles Hardy, Oldsall	Valentine Green, Birkin
John Hardy, Low Moor	John Hand, Handsworth
Octavius Vernon Harcourt, Swinton Park	John Ion, Hemingborough
David Harrison, Thompsons	John Sedgwick
Jonah Harrop, Bardsley House	William Thursby, Ormrod House
Thomas Ingleby, Lawkland Hall	Henry Watkins, Silkstone
Theophilus Hastings Ingham, Marton	Richard Whitelock, Saddleworth (Clerks)
Robert Popplewell Johnson (Esquires)	

W A L E S.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich	Thomas Williams, of Trosyrafon
The Hon. Major Charles Crespigny Vivian	Owen Owen, of Llanfigael
Sir Love Parry Jones Parry (Knight)	William Hughes, of Plas Llandyfydog
John Jervis, of Beaumaris	Thomas Williams, of Glamafon
Hugh Beaver, of Glyn Garth	Robert Jones Hughes, of Plas Llangoed (Esquires)
Thomas Asheton Smith, of Trefarthin (Esquires)	John William Trevor, of Llanfaelog
	Rice Robert Hughes, of Newborough (Clerks)

COUNTY OF BRECON.

Henry, Duke of Beaufort	Thomas Powell, of Purgad
The Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux	John Powell
Henry Lucas	Rees Davies Powell
William Wynter (Doctors of Physic)	Colonel William Pearce
John Ansdell	Thomas Turner Roberts
William Hibbs Bevan	Edward Lewis Richards
Crawshay Bailey	Thomas Ramsden
Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville	William Richard Stretton
William Crawshay	Anthony Mervin Storey
Joseph Clayton	Edward David Thomas
James Price Gwynne Holford	James Duncan Thomson
William Davies Harries	William Thomas
Summers Harford	Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan
Charles Harford	Walter Jones Williams
Edward John Hutchins	John Jeffreys Wilkins
John Jones	Alexander Charles Wood
Thomas Lewis Lawrence	Charles White
William Fuller Maitland	John George Herbert Griffies Williams (Esquires)
Morgan Morgan	Charles Clifton
John Bruce Pryce	Richard William Payne Davies
Thomas Parker	David Hanmer Griffith
Lancelot Powell (Esquires)	John Leyson Pennoyre (Clerks)

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Ernest, Earl of Lisburne	David Davies, merchant, Cardigan
Edward Billopp Lawrence, of Penbrynblodie	Allan Thomas Davies, of Tyglyn (Esquires)
Alfred Stephens, of Aberystwyth (Esquires)	John William Pugh, of Greenhill (Clerk)

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

Henry, Duke of Beaufort	David John Brown Edwards, Rhydygors
Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham	John George Phillips, the younger, Carmarthen
Ernest, Earl of Lisburne	Charles Morgan, the younger, Furnace, Carmarthen
Sir James Williams	Thomas Charles Morris, Llanstephan
Sir James Cockburn, Ddolgrom (Baronets)	George John Lloyd, Brunant
Henry Lucas, M.D.	George Jordan Harris, Priscelly
William Taddy, Queen's Serjeant at Law	John Lennox Griffiths Price Lewis, Henllan
John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Laugharne	Herbert Jones, Llanelly
William Garnons Hughes, Trogil	Charles William Nevill, Glanmor
William Henry Wilson, Penycod	Thomas Edward Lloyd, Coedmore
William Nonus Saunders, Glawr	Thomas Samuel Nicholls, Tenby
William Davys Harries, Nenaddfawr	Francis Green, Courthenry
John Scandrett Harford, Blaise Castle	Robert Frederick Gower, Glandofen
David Harries James, Llandwfr	Abel Lewis Gower, Castellmalgwyn
Evan George, Plasrwn	Robert Lewis, Glassalt
Thomas Morris, Green Castle	Nathaniel Rowland, Packe
Thomas Wood, the younger, Littleton	Thomas Thomas, Treffgarn
Thomas Dares Lloyd, Bronwydd (Esquires)	Thomas Hughes Jones, Esgerfynnant (Esquires)

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	Hugh Price, of Llangelynin
— Thomas Pryce Lloyd	John Williams Ellis, of Glus-fryer-fawr
— Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant	David Hanmer Griffith, of Mount Hall
William Turner, of Porkin	Ellis Amyl Owen, of Llanystydwy
John Morgan, of Tycock	Hugh Rowlands, of Llanrug
William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Cock	Howell Hughes, of Infien
John Williams, of Brig-y-don	Evan Lloyd, Llangelynin
James Hilton Ford	Morgan Morgan, of Conway
John Wyatt Watling, of Syddywhen, Captain R.N. (Esquires)	John Williams, of Trefrew (Clerks)

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn	David Francis Atcherley (Serjeant at Law)
Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe	George Cumming of Dolbryfryd, M.D.
Sir William Henry Clerke	Henry Ellis Boates, of Rosehill
Sir Arthur Trevor (Baronets)	John Jones Bateman, of Pentremawr (Esquires)

COUNTY OF DENBIGH—*continued*.

Roger Harry Barnston, Crew Hill	Llewellyn Faulkner Lloyd, Pontriffith
Richard Butler Clough	John Edward Madocks, Glanywern
William Shipley Conway	Robert Myddleton, Gwaenynog
Brooke Cunliffe, of Erbistock Hall	William Owen, Plas Kynaston
Brownlow Cumming, Dolbryfryd	William Mostyn Owen, Plas Kynaston
Thomas Downward, Bathafarm Park	Anewrm, Owen Egryn
Edward Edwards, Denbigh	Thomas Parry Jones Parry, Llwynon
John Jocelyn Foulkes, of Eriviat	John Thomas Proby, Frosy Park
Charles Wynne Griffith Finch	John Robin, Hafod Elwy
Henry Powell Foulkes	Samuel Sandbach, Hafodwnos
Thomas Fitzhugh, junior, Plas Power	Thomas Sudworth, Llwyndedwydd
John Owen Ormsby Gore	Richard Thompson, Stansby Hall
Thomas Griffiths, of Ruthin	Robert Williams Vaughan
Edward Humphrey Griffith	Watkin Williams Wynn, Wynnstay
John Bamford Hesketh	Robert Williams, Hendrewaelod
Francis Haygarth, Llwyn Inn	John Wilkinson, Brymbo
Thomas Hughes, Astrad	Charles Wynne, Fœlas
David Hamer, of Glanyrafon	Charles Wynne, Gartheneilio
John Richard Heaton, Plas Heaton	Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, Wynnstay
Thomas Kenrick	Ignatius Williams, Pentre Mawr
Henry Kenrick	Richard Lloyd Williams, Henllan Place
Edward Lloyd Kenyon, of Penylan	Pierce Wynne Yorke, Dyffryn, Aled (Esquires)
Samuel Kenrick, Wrexham	
George Kyrke, Bryn Mally	Morgan Davies, Llanarvon
George Lloyd, Bryn-estyn (Esquires)	James Foulkes Roberts, Llanddulas (Clerks)

COUNTY OF FLINT.

George Horatio, Marquis of Cholmondeley	Llewelyn Falkener Lloyd, Cilcen Hall
Robert Grosvenor, Lord Robert Grosvenor	Cynrick Lloyd, Pontriffith
David Francis Atcherley (Serjeant-at-Law)	Thomas Mather
Roger Harry Barnston	Edward Mostyn, Talacre
Edward Humphrey Dymock	Peter Parry, Mold
James Whitley Deans Dundas	Thomas Parry Jones Parry, Llevynon
Charles Whitley Deans Dundas	Edward Pearson, Althrey
John Prys Eaton, Llanerchmymor	John Offley Crewe Read
Philip Fonnereau, Overton	Richard Richardson
Hugh Davies Griffith, Rhewlfawr	Ralph Richardson
George Griffith, Cwybefawr	John Taylor, junior
Thomas Hughes, Morlan	Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Brynpolin
Howel Maddock Arthur Jones, Wepre	Joseph Warter, Bangor Iscoed (Esquires)
Edward Lloyd Kenyon	
Edward Lloyd, Hafod (Esquires)	George Augustus Elliot Marsh, Bangor (Clerk)

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Henry, Duke of Beaufort	Henry Lewis, Green Meadow
Henry, Earl of Plymouth	Robert Lindsay, Glenafon
Lord George Stuart	Lewis Morgan, Havod
Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart	William Morgan, Bolgoed
James Ebenezer Bicheno Corbely	Joseph Martin, Swansea
Crawshay Bailey, Aberamon	Richard Hill Miers, Ynispenllwch
Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, Swansea	John Wyndham Pryce, Aberdare
John Hamilton Crock Ebrington, Ty Twr	John Bruce Pryce, Duffryn, St. Nicholas
Rowland Fothergill, Abernant	John Samuel, Bonvilstone
Edward John Hutchins, Dowlais	Iltid Thomas, Bishopstone
William Chuter Hayton, Penlline Castle	Edward Morgan Williams, Garth Hall
John Hewitt, Tyr Mab Ellis	Evan Williams, Ystrad Mynach (Esquires)
Robert Oliver Jones, Foumon Castle	Henry Lynch Bloss
Edward Herbert Lee, Dynaspowis	Samuel Davies, Oystermouth
Henry Thomas Lee, same	Frederick Francis Edwardes, Gilestone
Griffith Llewellyn, Baglan	Henry Wyndham Jones, Loughor
Francis Edwardes Leach, Killebebill (Esquires)	Charles Mayberry, Penderrin (Clerks)

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

William Humble, Lord Ward	Griffith Richards, Meeslisbryn, q.c.
The Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd	John William Astley, Eskirangell
Sir Henry Bunbury (Baronet)	Rice Anwyl Vron drew
Sir Joseph Huddart, Plas yn Penrhyn	Thomas Pryse Anwyl, Vron drew
Sir William Wynn, Hendregwenlliam (Knights)	John James Barton, Cacanól
	John Bird, Plas yndinas (Clerks)

COUNTY OF MERIONETH—*continued.*

Hugh Davies, Maesgamedd	John Williams, Minffordd	
Edward Lloyd Edwards, Dolserrey	Edward Williams	(Esquires)
Thomas Fitzhugh, Gydros		
John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Glyncowarch	Richard Davies, Llanenddwyn	
Edward Humphrey Griffith	John William Ellis	
Joseph Gill	Edward Edwards, Bettws	
Charles Gray Harford, Bryntirion	Edward Edwards, Llanymowddy	
Robert Nanney Hartley, Llwyne	Edward Herbert, Cwmeiddaw	
John Jones, Vronhenbog	Lewis Daniel Jones, Gwyddelwern	
William Jones, Glandwr	Richard Jones, Braichycelyn	
John Jones, Caessart	John Jones, Lanabar	
Thomas Parry Jones Parry, Llwyncrwm, Captain	Isaac Heathcote Pring, Llanfrothen	
R.N.	George Phillips, Garthmalan	
Hugh John Reveley, Parke	Thomas Griffiths Roberts, Brynhyffryd	
Richard Meredydd Richards, Coerynach	Lloyd Wynne, Pengwern	
Charles Frederick Thruston, Talgarth	David Williams, Trawsfynydd	
Charles Frederick Thruston	Henry Weir White, Dolgellau	
Charles Wynne, Cwmmain	David Williams, Tyrcerrig	(Clerks)
Lewis Williams, Vronwnion		

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

William, Lord Bishop of Bangor	Robert Bridgeman Moore, Hyssington	
Sir John Conroy, Plas-y-pennant	John Glynne Mytton, Llandyssil	(Baronet)
John William Astley, Cwmillecrodoig	George Mears, Dollys	
Richard Corbett, Leighton Hall	Richard Herbert Mytton, Garth	
John Davies Corrie, Dysserth	John Owen, Broadway	
John Foulkes, Forno	Robert Phillips, Hirros	
John Ralph Ormsby Gore, Cemmesb uchan	John Crew Read, Llandinam	
David Hamer, Glanrafon	John Vaughan, Cefndu	(Esquires)
John Robinson Jones, Brithdir	Richard Ambler, Churchstoke	
Charles Jones, Garth Mill	Richard Morris Bonnor	
Charles Tracy Leigh, Gregynog	Robert John Harrison, Caerhowell	
William Lutener, Newtown	Hugh Wynne Jones, Vicar of Myfod	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Sir James Cockburn	(Baronet)	Xavier De Castaner Peel, Cotts	
Joshua Jullien Allen, Bicton		Arthur Wellington Peel, Cotts	
George Barling, Woodfield		Pryse Pryse, the younger, Gogerddon	
James Robertson Bryant, Pembroke		John Lavallin Puxley, Tenby	
Charles Ferrior, Tenby		George Protheroe, Loveston	
Abel Lewis Gower, Castlemalgwyn		Richard Adamson Roch, Paskerton	
Robert Frederick Gower, Glandofan		Nathaniel Rowland, Parkey	
William Henry Lewis, Clynfiew		Michael Reynolds, Hayston	
Edward Laws, of Pembroke		John Thomas, Gellydeg	
William Meyrick, Bush		Charles Cook Wells, Tenby	(Esquires)
Henry Mannix, Tenby		James Robertson, Holcombe	
John Walker Owens, Haverfordwest	(Esquires)	James Propert Williams, St. David's	(Clerks)

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle	Robert Baskerville Rickards Mynors	
Henry Pelham, Earl of Lincoln	Guy Parsons	
The Hon. Henry Cornewell Devereux	Francis Phillipps, Abbey-cum-hyr	
— Thomas James Harley Rodney	Richard Lister Venables	
— Henry Rodney	George Stovin Venables	(Esquires)
Henry Allen	James Richard Browne	
Henry Beavan	Josiah James	
Joseph Bailey	Lewis Price Jones	
Frederick Hamilton Cornwall	Gilbert Frankland Lewis	
John Evans	Oliver Ormerod	
Henry Vernon Harcourt	John Price	(Clerks)
Henry Lingee, Penlanole		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A RETURN of all Persons appointed to act
as JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in each and
every County in *England* and *Wales*, since
the 21st day of July 1836.—(*In continuation*
of Parliamentary Paper, No. 583, of Session
1836.)

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 August 1842.

P E N S I O N S.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 May 1842;—for,

AN ACCOUNT, in Detail, of the EXPENDITURE of the Sum of £.87,661. 3s. 7d.
in *Great Britain*, and of £. 28,455. 9s. 11d. in *Ireland*, for PENSIONS on the
CIVIL LIST (under 1 & 2 Vict.); stating the Name of each Person, and the
Date of the Grant of such Pension.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 8 June 1842.

AN ACCOUNT, in Detail, of the EXPENDITURE of £.87,661. 3s. 7d. in *Great Britain*, for
PENSIONS on the CIVIL LIST (under 1 & 2 Vict.); stating the Name of each Person, and the
Date of the Grant of such Pension.

E N G L A N D.

DATE OF GRANT.	N A M E.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
		£. s. d.
20 July - 1793	Arnold, James R.	81 - -
14 January 1824	Arnold, Wm. F.	81 - -
16 April - 1824	Arbuthnot, Augusta A.	100 - -
17 Sept. - 1833	Airey, Dame Catherine	100 - -
10 March - 1835	Airy, Richarda	300 - -
15 Sept. - 1821	Allen, Viscount	266 - -
Prior to - 1784	Bradshaw, Laurence	92 - -
21 March - 1769	Brudenell, Augusta	202 - -
28 January 1805		
28 January 1788	Barlow, Sophia	137 - -
13 October 1819		
10 Nov. - 1794	Birt, Elizabeth	93 - -
24 October 1795	Burke, Edmund (Representatives of)	1,340 - -
2 Dec. - 1796	Bernard, Thomas T.	300 - -
- - -	Bernard, Margaret (now Pigott)	300 - -
6 July - 1803	Biron de Goutant, Isabella and Charlotte	159 - -
4 Dec. - 1803	Bisset, Christian Mary	100 - -
10 Nov. - 1809	Bentinck, Lady A. W.	100 - -
29 Sept. - 1812	Ball, Catherine	100 - -
16 April - 1812	Beacroft, Susanna	57 - -
20 Dec. - 1817	Bloomfield, Lord	936 - -
15 Sept. - 1801	Blackwood, Lady Harriett	206 - -
1 Dec. - 1820	Bacon, Henrietta S.	100 - -
15 Dec. - 1820	Bouverie, A. E. (now Talbot)	300 - -
15 April - 1822	Beaufort, Louisa C.	81 - -
1 April - 1824	Braine, Mary	50 - -
1 April - 1826	Boyes, Jane H.	100 - -
5 April - 1826		
26 August - 1829	Browne, Sir Thomas H.	400 - -
10 February 1823	Bathurst, Charlotte	150 - -
- - -	Bathurst, Anne	150 - -
- - -	Bathurst, Elizabeth S.	150 - -
2 April - 1827	Brooksbank, Elizabeth, Isabella, and Elizabeth C.	300 - -
6 February 1829	Beaumont, A. S. (now Winstanley)	40 - -
25 June - 1834	Buck, Anthony	30 - -
24 February 1836	Banim, John	150 - -
25 February 1837	Bate, Grace (now Bennet)	50 - -
28 June - 1834	Bailey, Catherine	100 - -
24 October 1817	Crofton, Caroline	141 - -
3 Feb. - 1779	Cary, L. M. (now Mortimer)	81 - -
- - -	Cary, E. S. (now Grant)	81 - -

(continue.)

DATE OF GRANT.	NAME.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
		£. s. d.
21 June - 1786	Calvert, Diana A. - - - - -	24 - -
1 July - 1794	Cumberland, Lady A. - - - - -	311 - -
• 16 October 1798	Cathcart, Elizabeth, Countess - - - - -	389 - -
29 May - 1800	Cockburn, Marianne, Lady - - - - -	115 - -
24 October 1800	Cochrane, Dame Maria - - - - -	200 - -
24 July - 1832		
10 March - 1803	Clare, Dowager Lady - - - - -	780 - -
16 Sept. - 1805	Campbell, Eliza Maria - - - - -	389 - -
30 January 1806	Clarkson, Elizabeth C. - - - - -	40 - -
23 May - 1810	Clarina, Lady - - - - -	233 - -
11 March - 1813		
13 March - 1815	Clive, Mary Ann - - - - -	81 - -
21 June - 1817	Cort, Caroline - - - - -	19 - -
31 January 1818	Coke, Elizabeth Anne - - - - -	81 - -
27 January 1821	Cooke, Mary - - - - -	200 - -
28 June - 1822	Copinger, Catherine - - - - -	81 - -
25 August - 1824	Cumming, Ann - - - - -	200 - -
20 May - 1825	Cockburn, Dame Mary - - - - -	680 - -
7 April - 1827	Cockburn, Augusta H. - - - - -	200 - -
29 Sept. - 1827	Courtenay, Anne - - - - -	300 - -
26 August - 1829	Congreve, Dame Isabella - - - - -	311 - -
8 August - 1831	Crokat, Louisa A. - - - - -	300 - -
4 Dec. - 1833	Calcraft, Caroline Jane - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Calcraft, A. (now Rochfort) - - - - -	100 - -
30 April - 1834	Crowe, Eyre E. - - - - -	100 - -
30 May - 1837	Cameron Elizabeth - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Campbell, Patrick S. - - - - -	70 - -
10 October 1800	Dawson, Lady Anna M. - - - - -	200 - -
23 August - 1804	Dundas, Jas. F. and John B. - - - - -	233 - -
20 October 1805	De Curt, Amelia - - - - -	50 - -
— - -	De Curt, Augustus - - - - -	50 - -
10 Sept. - 1806	Dickson, Jane - - - - -	81 - -
9 Sept. - 1816	Ditto - - - - -	88 - -
10 Sept. - 1806	Dickson, C. E. (now Bourke) - - - - -	81 - -
9 Sept. - 1816	Ditto - - - - -	88 - -
10 Sept. - 1806	Dickson, L. S. (now Carrard) - - - - -	81 - -
9 Sept. - 1816	Ditto - - - - -	88 - -
5 May - 1808	De Bailleul, Louise - - - - -	142 - -
4 February 1818	Despard, Eliza - - - - -	100 - -
1 August - 1820	Douglas, Dame Anne - - - - -	300 - -
2 Dec. - 1820	Dwight, Susanna - - - - -	50 - -
1 April - 1824	Drake, Francis H. - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Drake, Charles D. - - - - -	100 - -
25 August - 1824	De Ros, Lady G. F. - - - - -	200 - -
8 October 1825	Durell, Patty - - - - -	100 - -
19 March - 1830	Dean, Mary B., and C. L. - - - - -	300 - -
29 June - 1830	D'Este, Sir Augustus F. - - - - -	467 - -
— - -	D'Este, Augusta Emma - - - - -	467 - -
16 Nov. - 1830	Drummond, Edward - - - - -	250 - -
2 Nov. - 1831	Davies, Sir David - - - - -	938 - -
17 Sept. - 1833	Dalton, Dr. John - - - - -	300 - -
20 July - 1836		
12 May - 1834	De Gaudrion, Maria - - - - -	100 - -
14 March - 1808	Dunmore, Janet (now Dunlop) - - - - -	58 - -
14 October 1800	Ernst, Charlotte - - - - -	113 - -
28 August 1811		
10 Nov. - 1794	Ewart, John F. - - - - -	93 - -
29 May - 1800	Eyre, Juliana M. - - - - -	115 - -
8 March - 1817	Edwards, Louisa F. - - - - -	150 - -
1 July - 1818	Eden, Hon. Emily - - - - -	203 - -
25 January 1819	Eden, Hon. Frances H. - - - - -	203 - -
30 Sept. - 1824	Erskine, Agnes - - - - -	50 - -
10 Sept. - 1813	Emmerick, Hester S. - - - - -	40 - -
9 October 1793	Flint, J. (now Sweetland) and Ann - - - - -	53 - -
— - -	Frances, Elizabeth - - - - -	48 - -
21 June - 1798	Fagel, Francis Wm. and Robert - - - - -	1,026 - -
3 April - 1799	Fraser, C. M. (now Woodford), and Jane - - - - -	389 - -
4 Dec. - 1806	Fox, Elizabeth B. - - - - -	936 - -
5 Dec. - 1812	Fuller, Caroline - - - - -	50 - -
— - -	Fuller, Louisa (now Walsh) - - - - -	50 - -
9 Sept. - 1818	Fitzclarence, E. (Countess Erroll) - - - - -	500 - -
— - -	Ditto A. (Lady Gordon) - - - - -	500 - -
— - -	Ditto M. (Lady Fox) - - - - -	500 - -
— - -	Ditto A. (Lady Falkland) - - - - -	500 - -

DATE OF GRANT.	N A M E.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
		£. s. d.
10 July - 1822	Farmer, Sir George R.	185 - -
14 Nov. - 1829	Fitzclarence, Lord Frederick	500 - -
— - -	Fitzclarence, Lord Adolphus	500 - -
7 February 1833	Franklin, Robert A.	50 - -
15 July - 1834	Fullarton, Margaret	60 - -
9 Dec. - 1835	Faraday, Michael	300 - -
7 February 1821	Fitzroy, Lady Mary	200 - -
31 January 1839		
1 July - 1794	Gordon, Albinia E.	82 - -
29 May - 1800	Gwynne, Georgiana M.	115 - -
10 March - 1803	Grattan, Lucia C.	32 - -
— - -	Grattan, Caroline C.	32 - -
— - -	Grattan, Frances C.	32 - -
3 June - 1814	Grange, James and Mary	250 - -
8 May - 1819	Gloucester, Duchess of	1,000 - -
1 July - 1820	Grey, Anna Maria	81 - -
— - -	Gordon, George H.	155 - -
7 January 1825	Goddard, Louisa	40 - -
31 March - 1826	Griesbach, Caroline A.	50 - -
— - -	Griesbach, Elizabeth A. (now Waterhouse)	50 - -
— - -	Griesbach, Frances M.	50 - -
15 Dec. - 1821	Grange, Mary G.	50 - -
26 March - 1827	Gifford, Robert F. (Lord)	1,202 - -
16 Nov. - 1830	Greville, Algernon	250 - -
1 October 1833	Gordon, Sir Robert	400 - -
27 June - 1789	Holdsworth, Elizabeth	233 - -
11 June - 1790	Hamilton, Sir Charles	142 - -
2 Sept. - 1793	Hallifax, Gertrude	48 - -
— - -	Hallifax, Charlotte	48 - -
— - -	Hallifax, Marianne (now Taylor)	48 - -
— - -	Hallifax, Caroline	48 - -
— - -	Hallifax, Catherine (now Lukin)	48 - -
— - -	Hallifax, Elizabeth	48 - -
20 October 1797	Hamilton, Elizabeth	200 - -
20 June - 1798	Hamilton, Mary A. P.	100 - -
17 April - 1799	Herries, Isabella M.	230 - -
2 Dec. - 1814		
16 May - 1799	Huskisson, Eliza E.	615 - -
14 March - 1801	Hewgill, Elizabeth	233 - -
10 June - 1803	Hobart, Augustus E.	100 - -
— - -	Hobart, Harriet (now Hageman)	100 - -
21 February 1806	Hammond, George	150 - -
— - -	Hammond, Edmund	150 - -
— - -	Hammond, M. (now Stapylton)	150 - -
— - -	Hammond, William A.	150 - -
27 Nov. - 1817	Hargrave, Harriet	50 - -
16 February 1818	Hayter, Elizabeth and Sophia	101 - -
25 October 1823	Hare, Louisa	52 - -
5 August - 1826	Hume, Elizabeth (now Campbell)	200 - -
5 April - 1827	Humphrys, L. (now Hare)	150 - -
15 Dec. - 1827	Hawker, Dorothea, Julia, and Mary	300 - -
14 August - 1829	Hyde, George H.	48 - -
26 August - 1829	Huntingdon, Earl of	600 - -
11 July - 1832		
26 August - 1829	Hastings, Lady Louisa	40 - -
— - -	Hastings, Hon. Edw. P. R.	40 - -
— - -	Hastings, Hon. Rich. G. H.	40 - -
16 Nov. - 1830	Holmes, Thomas Knox	500 - -
8 August - 1831	Huntingdon, Dowager Countess of	300 - -
11 July - 1832		
17 February 1832	Holroyd, Sarah, and Sarah L.	200 - -
20 March - 1834	Hunt, Charlotte M.	60 - -
16 March - 1796	Hamilton, Sir Frederick	445 - -
1 July - 1801	Jennings, Ann	252 - -
— - -	Jennings, Robert John	151 - -
28 August - 1811	Johnston, Mary (now Triscott)	40 - -
30 April - 1816	Jackson, Laura H. (now Ness)	100 - -
— - -	Jackson, Charles	100 - -
14 June - 1832	Ivory, James	300 - -
5 August - 1836		
24 July - 1832	Johnson, Julia	50 - -

DATE OF GRANT.		NAME.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		
			£.	s.	d.
19 July	- 1672	Kinnoul, Earl of (in Perpetuity) - - - - -	676	4	-
19 October	- 1816	Küper, Rev. Wm. - - - - -	400	-	-
25 May	- 1832	Kirkcudbright, Lady, and C. E. M'Clellan - - - - -	200	-	-
30 April	- 1824	Knollys, Gertrude C., Caroline, and Augusta - - - - -	150	-	-
18 Nov.	- 1834	King, Dame Maria S. - - - - -	300	-	-
27 Nov.	- 1813	Lushington, Dame Fanny - - - - -	350	-	-
14 August	- 1816	Lock, Georgiana, (now Greville) - - - - -	144	-	-
-	-	Lock, Lucy F. (now Ellice) - - - - -	144	-	-
21 June	- 1817	Liddon, Catherine - - - - -	19	-	-
6 Sept.	- 1819	Leigh, George and Mary - - - - -	700	-	-
8 April	- 1837	Lefanu, Alicia - - - - -	97	-	-
18 January	- 1828	Leeves, Edward - - - - -	200	-	-
26 August	- 1829	Lloyd, Mary H. - - - - -	200	-	-
6 Dec.	- 1833	Lyon, Lucy P. - - - - -	100	-	-
2 June	- 1834	Lander, Harriet (now Pask) - - - - -	70	-	-
-	-	Lander, Harriet Anne - - - - -	50	-	-
31 October	- 1833	Mackenzie, Theresa M. - - - - -	100	-	-
15 Dec.	- 1821	Murray, Deborah - - - - -	200	-	-
9 July	- 1789	Martin, Alice - - - - -	37	-	-
-	-	Martin, Sarah - - - - -	37	-	-
13 January	- 1798	Mudge, Thomas - - - - -	100	-	-
2 April	- 1800	Minto, Earl of - - - - -	924	-	-
8 October	- 1800	Montfort, Lord - - - - -	622	-	-
10 March	- 1803				
30 April	- 1802	Master, Isabella F. - - - - -	139	-	-
3 Dec.	- 1803	Murray, Lady Charlotte A. - - - - -	300	-	-
4 Dec.	- 1806	Marsden, A. (Representatives of) Maria Radcliff - - - - -	300	-	-
9 August	- 1805	Magra, Emily Eliza - - - - -	194	-	-
-	-	Magra, Harriet - - - - -	194	-	-
14 Sept.	- 1808	Morel, Frances - - - - -	81	-	-
14 March	- 1809	Milnes, Dame Charlotte - - - - -	600	-	-
2 June	- 1809				
8 March	- 1814	Mansfield, Countess of - - - - -	1,000	-	-
25 February	- 1815	Massey, Emily - - - - -	115	-	-
29 April	- 1826	Mitchell, Martha (now Molyneux) - - - - -	50	-	-
22 Nov.	- 1815	Muirson, Mary A. (now Delany) - - - - -	40	-	-
-	-	Muirson, Clara (now Vibert) - - - - -	40	-	-
31 January	- 1816	Macarmick, Catherine D. - - - - -	82	-	-
-	-	Macarmick, Leonora - - - - -	82	-	-
1 January	- 1817	Master, Richard - - - - -	74	-	-
31 January	- 1818	Mitford, Letitia - - - - -	186	-	-
17 July	- 1820				
21 Sept.	- 1821	M'Creight, Sarah - - - - -	100	-	-
21 May	- 1821				
6 June	- 1825	Muskerry, Sarah, Baroness - - - - -	233	-	-
8 October	- 1825	Mellish, Amelia (now Marschall) - - - - -	100	-	-
-	-	Mellish, Eleonora (now Sprenger) - - - - -	50	-	-
-	-	Mellish, Elizabeth (now D'Oppel) - - - - -	50	-	-
-	-	Mellish, Wilhelmina - - - - -	50	-	-
-	-	Mends, Eliza - - - - -	50	-	-
-	-	Mends, Harriet A. (now Hereford) - - - - -	50	-	-
-	-	Mends, Sarah Alice - - - - -	50	-	-
12 May	- 1826	M'Culloch, Jane - - - - -	100	-	-
30 June	- 1826	Montgomery, Marian E. (now Yorke) - - - - -	40	-	-
-	-	Montgomery, Matilda - - - - -	40	-	-
-	-	Montgomery, Isabella E. - - - - -	40	-	-
26 August	- 1829	Muirgrave, Sophia (Countess of) - - - - -	800	-	-
23 August	- 1832	Maxwell, Dame G. C. - - - - -	150	-	-
14 Nov.	- 1829	Munster, Countess of - - - - -	500	-	-
3 May	- 1834	Millingen, James - - - - -	100	-	-
31 July	- 1834	M'Pherson, Margaret - - - - -	25	-	-
-	-	M'Pherson, Christian - - - - -	25	-	-
16 Dec.	- 1834	Montgomery, Alfred - - - - -	300	-	-
14 April	- 1835	Montgomery, James - - - - -	150	-	-
29 August	- 1835	Moore, Thomas - - - - -	300	-	-
16 February	- 1837	Morton, William - - - - -	250	-	-
25 February	- 1837	M'Crie, Mary - - - - -	100	-	-
5 June	- 1837	Mitford, Mary R. - - - - -	100	-	-
12 April	- 1826	Montgomery, Lady S. M. - - - - -	146	-	-
17 February	- 1827	Montgomery, Lady, and M. E. (now Yorke) - - - - -	92	-	-
3 January	- 1804	Murray, Amelia M. - - - - -	72	-	-
17 Dec.	- 1838	Macgowan, Ann - - - - -	155	-	-
1 February	- 1801	Murray, Lady Louisa - - - - -	509	-	-
5 March	- 1801				
14 March	- 1801	Nedderberg, Sara H. - - - - -	68	-	-

DATE OF GRANT.	N A M E.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
		£. s. d.
23 Nov. - 1805	Napier, Louisa M. - - - - -	251 - -
26 October 1813	Nicolay, Augusta G. - - - - -	100 - -
16 Sept. - 1818	Nicolay, Maria G. - - - - -	250 - -
31 August - 1819	Noad, Maria - - - - -	500 - -
24 Sept. - 1829	Napier, Lady - - - - -	484 - -
17 Sept. - 1835		
25 February 1837	Nash, Mary Anne - - - - -	100 - -
2 June - 1778	Onslow, George W. - - - - -	81 - -
10 Dec. - 1821	O'Connell, Louisa - - - - -	21 - -
- - - - -	O'Connell, Alicia - - - - -	21 - -
18 Nov. - 1834	O'Driscoll, Dorothea - - - - -	100 - -
20 March - 1834	O'Keeffe, Adelaide - - - - -	50 - -
5 August - 1836	Ouseley, Sir William - - - - -	100 - -
26 Dec. - 1799	Popham, Lady Elizabeth M. - - - - -	364 17 6
8 Dec. - 1813	Pye, Martha - - - - -	60 - -
18 January 1820	Popham, Mary R. - - - - -	50 - -
1 July - 1820	Pont, Maria - - - - -	155 - -
1 August - 1820	Page, Mary H. (now Lipscomb) - - - - -	60 - -
- - - - -	Page, Anne - - - - -	60 - -
- - - - -	Page, Emma Rose - - - - -	60 - -
- - - - -	Page, Elizabeth - - - - -	60 - -
21 February 1822	Pearce, Elizabeth - - - - -	150 - -
9 Dec. - 1822	Pritchard, Anastatia (now Whitelock) - - - - -	50 - -
10 July - 1822	Procter, Agnes - - - - -	50 - -
5 July - 1825	Pack, Arthur J. - - - - -	100 - -
- - - - -	Pack, Denis Wm. - - - - -	100 - -
- - - - -	Pack, Anne E. - - - - -	100 - -
- - - - -	Pack, Elizabeth C. - - - - -	100 - -
19 March - 1830	Pennell, Rosamond H. (now Barrow) - - - - -	100 - -
28 February 1833	Poussett, Sophia M. - - - - -	25 - -
- - - - -	Poussett, Julia R. - - - - -	25 - -
- - - - -	Poussett, Emma F. - - - - -	25 - -
- - - - -	Poussett, Maria A. - - - - -	25 - -
25 February 1837	Pond, Anne G. - - - - -	200 - -
16 June - 1837		
- - - - -	Paley, Mary A., William, Mary, Anne C., Jane S., Penelope, Edward, and Charlotte.	200 - -
19 March - 1782	Randall, Susanna (now Lemon) and Martha (now Bowen) - - - - -	40 - -
1 Sept. - 1812	Rodney, Ann - - - - -	152 - -
1 July - 1818		
25 Nov. - 1814	Radstock, George, Lord - - - - -	389 - -
16 April - 1816	Rooke, Jane E. - - - - -	60 - -
- - - - -	Rooke, Mary H. - - - - -	60 - -
20 Sept. - 1816	Rochatt, Anne - - - - -	20 - -
11 Sept. - 1817	Roths, Charlotte (Dowager Countess) - - - - -	155 - -
1 August - 1820	Russell, Lucy - - - - -	18 - -
30 July - 1821	Roby, Harriet A. (now Desbrisay) - - - - -	43 - -
6 Sept. - 1823	Ross, Charlotte - - - - -	194 - -
31 May - 1824	Richardson, Fanny, Elizabeth, and Sarah - - - - -	101 - -
28 October 1825	Renny, Margaret - - - - -	40 - -
5 August - 1826	Rumbold, Caroline E. (now St. Clair) - - - - -	115 - -
- - - - -	Rumbold, Emily (now De Delmar) - - - - -	115 - -
16 June - 1837	Rickman, Martha - - - - -	50 - -
- - - - -	Rickman, Helen Mary - - - - -	50 - -
- - - - -	Rickman, Maria E. - - - - -	50 - -
10 Nov. - 1794	Shaw, Mary - - - - -	93 - -
16 October 1800	Swinburn, Mary - - - - -	48 - -
9 May - 1804	Smythe, Eliza M. (now Sullivan) and Louisa S. (now Eld) - - - - -	162 - -
31 March - 1807	Southey, Robert - - - - -	455 - -
6 April - 1835		
14 August - 1807	Selwyn, Charlotte (now Turner) - - - - -	81 - -
- - - - -	Selwyn, Albinia F. - - - - -	81 - -
- - - - -	Selwyn, Maria L. - - - - -	81 - -
28 August - 1811	Smith, Isabella F. - - - - -	40 - -
12 October 1812	Smith, Lady Ann C. - - - - -	600 - -
16 March - 1813	Smith, Dame Carterette - - - - -	155 - -
2 March - 1818	Sheridan, Caroline E. (now Norton) - - - - -	57 - -
- - - - -	Sheridan, Francis C. - - - - -	57 - -
- - - - -	Sheridan, Charles K. - - - - -	57 - -

(continued)

DATE OF GRANT.	N A M E.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
		£. s. d.
31 October 1819	Sherwood, Susan (now Eason) - - - - -	15 - -
— - -	Sherwood, Rebecca (now Wills) - - - - -	15 - -
— - -	Sherwood, Ann (now Snelling) - - - - -	15 - -
14 May - 1822	Stuart, Sir Simeon H. - - - - -	200 - -
25 October 1823	Steward, Catherine H. (now Davidson) - - - - -	266 - -
10 March - 1825	Shaw, Lieut.-colonel M. - - - - -	500 - -
26 April - 1824	Stoddart, Jane C. - - - - -	65 - -
8 October 1825	Scott, Anne L. - - - - -	250 - -
28 February 1826	Stepney, Dame Catherine - - - - -	200 - -
22 Dec. - 1827	Spearman, Agnes A. and Margaret G. - - - - -	120 - -
3 Dec. - 1831	South, Sir James - - - - -	300 - -
18 Nov. - 1834	Stewart, Maria D. - - - - -	200 - -
6 April - 1835	Somerville, Mary - - - - -	300 - -
5 June - 1837		
5 August - 1835	Stewart, Charlotte - - - - -	200 - -
31 Dec. - 1835	Saunders, Catherine Urania - - - - -	60 - -
19 May - 1837	Sidney, Adelaide A., Wilhelmina, Ernestine W., and Sophia - - - - -	500 - -
1 July - 1818	Seymour, Sophia A. - - - - -	81 - -
1 June - 1803	Stephenson, Hon. Jane - - - - -	100 - -
28 January 1778	Thistlethwayte, Caroline - - - - -	40 - -
27 June - 1806	Tekell, Lady Griselda - - - - -	440 - -
1 March - 1811	Taylor, Ann - - - - -	15 - -
28 Sept. - 1812	Trefusis, Barbara - - - - -	81 - -
9 March - 1813	Tyrconnel, Earl of - - - - -	600 - -
11 June - 1814	Taylor, William S. - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Taylor, Sabine H. (now Alexander) - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Taylor, Lucy R. - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Taylor, Frances A. - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Taylor, Emily A. - - - - -	100 - -
— - -	Taylor, John P. - - - - -	100 - -
1 July - 1820	Treasure, Elizabeth - - - - -	100 - -
1 August - 1820	Torrens, Dame Sarah - - - - -	624 - -
31 May - 1825	Tildesley, Anna S. - - - - -	61 - -
29 June - 1830	Tierney, Anna M. - - - - -	400 - -
17 Feb. - 1832	Turner, Susan and Christiana - - - - -	100 - -
17 Sept. - 1832	Taylor, Dame Charlotte A. - - - - -	930 - -
5 Feb. - 1835	Temple, Dorcas - - - - -	100 - -
20 April - 1835	Turner, Sharon - - - - -	200 - -
9 Dec. - 1835	Thorpe, Benjamin - - - - -	160 - -
30 May - 1837	Tidy, Mathew (Widow) - - - - -	100 - -
14 March - 1801	Vande, Spiegel Adolp. W. - - - - -	68 - -
— - -	Vande, Spiegel Maria A. - - - - -	68 - -
21 June - 1786	Webber, Mary - - - - -	21 - -
29 May - 1800	Wellington, Charlotte H. - - - - -	115 - -
17 Sept. - 1806	Williams, Mary - - - - -	40 - -
22 Oct. - 1812	Waldron, Jane - - - - -	40 - -
28 August - 1813	Whitehouse, Elizabeth - - - - -	50 - -
30 June - 1819	Wynyard, Lady Matilda - - - - -	467 - -
1 July - 1819	Welch, Mary Anne - - - - -	50 - -
27 January 1821	Wilcox, Elizabeth D. - - - - -	100 - -
2 March - 1821	Wright, Phillis - - - - -	30 - -
14 June - 1822	Whittingham, Maria M. - - - - -	400 - -
31 May - 1825	Wiseman, Harriet - - - - -	100 - -
31 May - 1827	Willimott, Mary - - - - -	100 - -
21 August - 1827	Watson, Sir Fred. B. - - - - -	936 - -
15 Nov. - 1827	Wright, Alexander J. - - - - -	50 - -
— - -	Wright, Victorine C. - - - - -	25 - -
— - -	Wright, Alfred C. - - - - -	25 - -
29 June - 1833	Winthrop, Elizabeth J., Caroline E., Ann F., Hay E. S., Maria R., and George T. T. - - - - -	240 - -
21 Sept. - 1821	Wade, Mary - - - - -	100 - -
28 Sept. - 1829		
26 January 1829	Westmeath (Marchioness of) - - - - -	386 - -
17 Sept. - 1833	Yeo, Mary H. - - - - -	50 - -
— - -	Yeo, Jane J. - - - - -	50 - -
Carried forward - - - £.		69,400 1 6

Brought forward - - - £.				£.	s.	d.
				69,400	1	6
The following Pensioners died in the Year:						
DATE OF GRANT.	NAME.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT PAID.			
		£.	£.	s.	d.	
6 September 1823	Barnard, Edward - -	400	25	-	-	
17 September 1806	Brereton, Mary - -	40	11	-	-	
23 May - 1828	Harrison, Lady (late Hill) -	400	100	-	-	
5 June - 1792	King, Margaret - -	430	323	5	-	
31 July - 1834	McPherson, Jane - -	25	18	15	-	
14 May - 1804	Sargent, Charlotte - -	616	308	-	-	
24 June - 1813	De Vries, Elizabeth - -	80	80	-	-	
				866	-	-
				£.		
Deduct fractions not paid - - -				70,266	1	6
				-	-	2
				£.		
				70,266	1	4

Pay-office, Civil Services, }
Treasury, 2 June 1842. }

W. Sargent.

SCOTLAND.

So far as relates to the Department of the Exchequer.

DATES OF GRANTS.	PENSIONERS' NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.
		£. s. d.
22 October 1804	Right honourable C. Hope, for Jane Arbuthnot, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841.	138 - -
- - -	Ditto, for Catherine Arbuthnot, from ditto to ditto - -	138 - -
19 May - 1809	Sir R. Anstruther and James H. Anstruther, for Charlotte Anstruther, from ditto to ditto.	92 - -
- - -	Ditto, for Jean Anstruther, from ditto to ditto - - -	92 - -
- - -	Ditto, for Elizabeth Christian Anstruther, from ditto to ditto -	92 - -
22 October 1804	Lamont Burnet, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39 - -
- - -	Helen Burnet, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39 - -
- - -	Christian Burnet, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39 - -
- - -	Jean Baillie, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39 - -
- - -	Jean Brown, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	58 - -
28 October 1806	Ann Baillie, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	24 - -
7 October 1811	Isobella Cornelia Blair, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276 - -
- - -	Ditto and Lord Meadowbank, for Isobella Blair, from ditto to ditto.	138 - -
- - -	Ditto, for Cornelia Blair, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	138 - -
- - -	Ditto, for William Blair, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
5 Dec. - 1812	Ditto, for ditto, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
- - -	Deborah Burnet, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
14 August 1826	Ditto, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
12 July - 1805	Ann Blair, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
24 June - 1820	Baron Abercromby, for Mary Bruce, from ditto to ditto -	49 - -
30 August - 1823	Jean Black, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
- - -	Mary Ann Black, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
12 October 1827	William Tritton and Arthur Geddes, for Lady Janet Buchanan, from ditto to ditto.	138 - -
29 Nov. - 1827	Susannah Buchanan, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
24 Sept. - 1829	Sir David Brewster, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	297 - -
9 October 1830	Mrs. Brown, widow, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
24 Dec. - 1802	Mary Clara Buchanan, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
Vide Report from Select Committee on Pensions, pp. 75 & 76 -		
8 August - 1789	Margaret Cockburn, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	46 - -

(continued)

DATES OF GRANTS.	PENSIONERS' NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.
		£. s. d.
1 July - 1790	Ann Colville, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841	97 - -
— - -	Catherine Colville, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
3 July - 1790	Robina Cullen, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
14 March - 1791	Mary Cockburn, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
9 October 1830	Ditto, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	47 - -
1 July - 1800	Countess of Caithness, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
2 July - 1802	Ditto, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
24 October 1800	Amelia Campbell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
1 July - 1801	Sir Edmund Antrobus and A. Trotter, for Lucritia Ciciaporci, from ditto to ditto.	184 - -
24 October 1800	Ditto, for Maria Cochrane, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
3 February 1804	Jean, Margery, and Lavinia Cunningham, from ditto to ditto -	97 - -
22 October 1804	Helen Christie, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	24 - -
— - -	Sir C. Adam, for Hugh Cleghorn, Janet Cleghorn, Rachel Cleghorn, and Jean Cleghorn, or Campbell, from ditto to ditto.	196 - -
28 October 1806	Thomas Campbell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
13 Sept. - 1810	Mary Campbell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
19 June - 1817	Helen Cooper, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	44 - -
18 January 1819	Margaret Chisholm, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	72 - -
31 August - 1826	Lady Cranstown, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
25 October 1824	Helen Campbell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
28 Sept. - 1825	James Buchanan, for Countess of Caithness, from ditto to ditto	276 - -
20 February 1778	Ann Dick, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
8 July - 1790	Henrietta and Elizabeth Dalzell, from ditto to ditto - -	97 - -
14 February 1801	Clementina Dundas, or Bruce, and Charlotte Dundas, or Davis, from ditto to ditto.	276 - -
28 Nov. - 1803	Martha Drysdale, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
10 March - 1804	Maria Letitia Dyer, at 97 l. per annum, from ditto to 1 December 1840.	16 6 10
22 October 1804	Margaret Dalrymple, from ditto to 30 September 1841 - -	49 - -
24 March - 1807	Williamina Duncan, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39 - -
27 Sept. - 1809	Ann Davidson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	29 - -
— - -	Elizabeth Davidson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	29 - -
— - -	Mary Davidson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	29 - -
— - -	Joanna Wauchope Davidson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	29 - -
5 Dec. - 1812	Lady Amelia Drummond, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
24 June - 1820	Elizabeth Douglas, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276 - -
21 Nov. - 1821	Mary Dalzell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
9 October 1830	George Drummond, of Melfort, from ditto to ditto - -	97 - -
9 Nov. - 1814	Elizabeth Mackenzie Elphinstone and Keith Elphinstone, at 276 l. per annum, from ditto to 8 December 1840; and Keith Elphinstone, at 184 l. per annum, from that date to 4 August 1841.	172 15 -
17 June - 1818	Lady Elibank, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841	92 - -
22 Dec. - 1818	Erskine Erskine, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276 - -
6 May - 1819	George Earl of Erroll, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276 - -
24 June - 1820	Harriet Countess Dowager of Erroll, from ditto to ditto -	276 - -
16 June - 1821	Lady Elibank, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	92 - -
25 October 1824	Margaret Erskine, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	138 - -
26 Nov. - 1805	Elizabeth Ferguson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
23 August - 1792	William Fraser, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
16 February 1808	Margaret Euphemia Farquharson, from ditto to ditto - -	49 - -
14 June - 1816	Viscount Falkland, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184 - -
28 Dec. - 1784	Sophia Jane Grant, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
— - -	Charlotte Frances Grant, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49 - -
28 Nov. - 1803	Goodrick Ann Gordon, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97 - -
— - -	Euphemia Gloag, at 58 l. per annum, from ditto to 21 November 1840.	8 3 11
14 June - 1816	Mary Gray, at 184 l. per annum, from ditto to 23 November 1840.	27 - -
— - -	Baron Lyndock and John Broderick, for Isabella Graham, Mary Cathcart Graham, Emily Georgina Graham, and Roberta Graham, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841.	276 - -
16 June - 1821	Sir George Gordon, at 138 l. per annum, from ditto to 10 December 1840.	26 12 6
9 October 1830	Harriet H. Gordon, from ditto to 30 September 1841 - -	97 - -
1 October 1791	Euphemia Haldane, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	63 - -

DATES OF GRANTS.	PENSIONERS' NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.
		£. s. d.
19 May - 1800	Dorothea J. Hay, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841.	97 - -
22 Nov. - 1803	Henrietta Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
3 January 1804	Catherine Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
22 October 1804	Mary and Ann Halket, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
22 Nov. - 1806	Isobella Hay, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
16 February 1808	Thomas Swinton, for Ann Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - -	97 - -
16 July - 1814	Ann Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	43 - -
23 February 1814	Sir R. B. J. Honyman, for Dame Mary Honyman, from ditto to ditto.	138 - -
12 June - 1815	Ditto, for Catherine Honyman, from ditto to ditto - -	37 - -
— - -	Ditto, for Margaret Honyman, from ditto to ditto - -	37 - -
— - -	Ditto, for Jemima Honyman, from ditto to ditto - -	37 - -
31 Dec. - 1822	Lady Fanny Hay, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
13 Dec. - 1823	Mary Hay, commonly called Lady Mary Hay, from ditto to ditto.	276 - -
27 Dec. - 1824		
19 Nov. - 1822	Marion Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
— - -	Amey Hamilton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
24 Sept. - 1829	Elizabeth Hutchison, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
4 March - 1825	Daniel Vere, for Henry Inglis, from ditto to ditto - -	24 - -
13 March - 1792	John Drummond, for Charles Irvine, from ditto to ditto -	97 - -
3 January 1804	Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., for Margaret, Ann, Barbara, Frances, and Eleonora Kennedy, from ditto to ditto.	110 - -
10 May - 1804	Mary Kennedy, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
30 Nov. - 1825	William, Marquis of Lothian, for Mary, the wife of Lord Robert Mark Ker.	276 - -
31 August - 1826		
12 June - 1815	Margaret Laing, from ditto to ditto - - - -	24 - -
22 October 1825	Margaret Lockhart Lapslie, from ditto to ditto - -	24 - -
— - -	Gloriana Lapslie, from ditto to ditto - - - -	24 - -
12 August 1809	Jean Law, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
16 February 1808	Jean Legertwood, from ditto to ditto - - - -	58 - -
22 Sept. - 1806	Mary Leith, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
9 October 1792	Hugenia Leslie, from ditto to ditto - - - -	58 - -
1 October 1791	Ann and Elizabeth Livingstone, from ditto to ditto - -	97 - -
1 July - 1801	Margaret Loch, from ditto to ditto - - - -	53 - -
— - -	Frances Loch, from ditto to ditto - - - -	53 - -
26 Nov. - 1821	Rachel M'Cormick, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
— - -	Helen M'Cormick, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
2 July - 1802	Mary Macdonald, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
1 Nov. - 1806	Margaret Macfarlane, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
9 October 1830	Lady Charlotte Murray Macgregor, from ditto to ditto - -	97 - -
1 July - 1801	Philadelphia B. Macmurdo, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
17 Sept. - 1822	Flora Mackay, widow, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
3 January 1804	Ann Mackay, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
— - -	Mary Mackay, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
1 July - 1801	Hope and Helen Mackenzie, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
13 Sept. - 1810	Henrietta Wharton Mackenzie, at 97 <i>l.</i> per annum, from ditto to 14 November 1840.	11 17 2
22 October 1804	Eliza Maclaurin, from ditto to 30 September 1841 - -	97 - -
24 March - 1807	Maria MacLaine, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
2 July - 1802	Ann Maclean, at 39 <i>l.</i> per annum, from ditto to 17 October 1840.	1 16 -
13 Sept. - 1810	Ann Macquarrie, from ditto to 30 September 1841 - -	29 - -
21 August - 1823	Frances Jane Maitland, from ditto to ditto - - - -	49 - -
22 October 1804	Marion Maxton, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
16 February 1808	Susan Maxwell, from ditto to ditto - - - -	29 - -
24 March - 1807	James Moodie, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
19 June - 1793	Douglas Moncrieff, from ditto to ditto - - - -	184 - -
7 August - 1798	Lady Virginia Murray, from ditto to ditto - - - -	184 - -
24 Dec. - 1802	George Murray, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
— - -	Mary Murray, from ditto to ditto - - - -	97 - -
18 February 1829	John Stewart and Alexander Mackay, for the sole and separate use of Caroline Baroness Nairne, from ditto to ditto.	184 - -

(continued)

DATES OF GRANTS.	PENSIONERS' NAMES.	EXPENDITURE.		
		£.	s.	d.
16 February 1808	Hon. Charles Napier, for Catherine Douglas and Maria Napier, from 30 September 1840 to 30 September 1841.	97	-	-
22 October 1804	Jean Ogilvie, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	24	-	-
13 Sept. - 1810	Margaret Outram, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
17 Dec. - 1801	Lady Madelina Palmer, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184	-	-
9 October 1830	Barbara Reid, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
21 March 1792	Sir James W. Moncrieff, Bart. for the two survivors of the four younger children of Captain George Robertson, from ditto to ditto.	97	-	-
7 Sept. - 1791	Rachel Robison, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184	-	-
28 Nov. - 1803				
24 March - 1807	Isobella Rollo, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184	-	-
16 Nov. - 1808	Elizabeth Rose, or Murray, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
11 Sept. - 1817	Charlotte Julia, Countess Dowager of Rothes, from ditto to ditto.	276	-	-
16 June - 1821	Thomas Earl of Haddington and William Courtenay, for George William Evelyn Earl of Rothes, at 276 l. per annum, from ditto to 10 March 1841.	121	18	-
3 July - 1790	Dame Mary Russell, or Nicolson, from ditto to 30 September 1841.	32	-	-
- - -	Eleonora Russell, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	32	-	-
3 January 1804	Sarah Salvison, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
20 Sept. - 1826	William Beveridge, for Elizabeth Scotland, widow, from ditto to ditto.	49	-	-
1 July - 1801	Janet Sempill, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
21 Nov. - 1821	Baroness Sempill, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	99	-	-
- - -	Honourable Sarah Sempill, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	99	-	-
28 Sept. - 1816	Amelia Sherkin, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	102	-	-
2 July - 1802	Marianne Simpson, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	39	-	-
16 Nov. - 1808	Susan Smollet, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
6 October 1800	Janet, Margaret, and Martha Sommerville, from ditto to ditto	97	-	-
12 Sept. - 1774	Elizabeth Stewart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
8 August - 1789	Jean Stewart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
1 October 1791	Elizabeth Stewart, or Crawford, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
21 March - 1792	Ann Stewart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
22 October 1804	Grace Stewart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
28 August 1809	Lord Wynford, Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., James Gordon, and Alexander Pearson, for Ann Stoddart, from ditto to ditto.	49	-	-
- - -	Ditto, for Barbara Stoddart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
- - -	Ditto, for Jean Stoddart, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
19 Nov. - 1828	William Keith, for Lady Strathmore, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	184	-	-
30 Dec. - 1791	Louisa Sutherland, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
4 July - 1800	Harriet and Ann Swinton, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276	-	-
3 October 1826	Marion Taylor, widow of James Taylor, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	49	-	-
11 May - 1789	Jean and Cecilia Telfer, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	97	-	-
23 February 1814	George Arnott, W. Arnott, of Airlary, for Agnes Walker, from ditto to ditto.	9	-	-
- - -	Ditto for Janet Walker, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	9	-	-
22 Nov. - 1806	Harriet Willoughby, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	276	-	-
11 July - 1797	Henry Scott Alves, for the remaining child of Ann Wilson by her husband Richard Wilson, from ditto to ditto.	276	-	-
13 Sept. - 1810	Robert Ellis, for Ann Young, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	9	-	-
- - -	Janet Young, from ditto to ditto - - - - -	9	-	-
	TOTAL - - - - £.	17,448	9	5
	Deduct Amount of Interest arisen on the Accounts of Pensions, year to 31 December 1840, and which was applied towards the payments in this Account.	53	7	2
	£.	17,395	2	3

Auditor's Office, Exchequer, Edinburgh, }
18 May 1842.

(Certified by) Ja. Reid,
Pro. Dep. Audr.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount paid in England - - - - -	70,266	1	4
-- in Scotland - - - - -	17,395	2	3
£.	87,661	3	7

I R E L A N D.

A RETURN, in Detail, of the EXPENDITURE for PENSIONS on the CIVIL LIST (under 1 & 2 Vict.); stating the Name of each Person, and the Date of the Grants of such Pension (now payable from the Consolidated Fund in *Ireland*).

Date of Grant.	NAME OF PENSIONER.	Annual Amount of Pension.	Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January 1842.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
24 June - 1772	Adair, Robert, Diana, and Elizabeth -	445 - -	445 - -	
23 Dec. - 1790	Adair, George - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
24 Feb. - 1783	Aylmer, Lord, and Henry F. W. Aylmer	356 - -	356 - -	
18 April 1787	Ashworth, Henrietta - - - -	266 - -	199 10 -	-- Three quarters, to 30 June 1841.
- - - -	Ashworth, Frederick - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
17 Sept. 1792	Annesley, Richarda - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
13 Feb. - 1823	Anderson, Dame Caroline - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
4 Feb. - 1786	Bookey, Thomas Truelock - - -	35 - -	61 5 -	
- - - -	Bookey, William Truelock - - -	35 - -	35 - -	-- Seven quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
12 March 1792	Bagot, Jane (now O'Malley) - -	90 - -	5 13 8	-- Twenty-three days, to 23 April 1840, day she died.
4 Feb. - 1782	Burleigh, Anne (now Jephson) -	88 - -	88 - -	
14 March 1794	Burgh, Anne (now M'Carthy) - -	177 - -	177 - -	
- - - -	Burgh, Elizabeth (now Hill) - -	266 - -	266 - -	
21 March 1792	Bowen, Caroline and Cordelia -	88 - -	88 - -	
8 Dec. - 1802	Blaquire, John, Baron de - - -	893 - -	893 - -	
24 June - 1812	Blake, Honoria (now Chichester) -	43 - -	43 - -	
- - - -	Blake, John - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
- - - -	Blake, Henry James - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
28 Nov. - 1820	Blake, Margaret - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
6 Dec. - 1814	Baker, Lady Elizabeth Mary - -	445 - -	445 - -	
13 Oct. - 1817	Bruce, Sir Stewart, Bart. - - -	177 - -	81 2 6	-- One quarter and 75 days, to 16 March 1841, day he died:
16 Sept. 1818	Babington, Eliza Frances - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
30 Oct. - 1815	Benning, Eliza - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
17 July - 1820	Battley, Anabella - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
28 Nov. - 1820	Blundell, Elizabeth (Widow) - -	43 - -	43 - -	
24 March 1823	Browne, Sarah - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
- - - -	Browne, James - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
14 Feb. - 1828	Browne, Frederick - - - - -	47 - -	47 - -	
- - - -	Browne, Ellen - - - - -	47 - -	37 - -	
10 March 1825	Burrowes, Eliza - - - - -	35 - -	45 - -	
3 Oct. - 1826	Baskerville, Ellen (now Arnot) -	37 - -	37 - -	
17 Feb. - 1827	Bowles, Charles Oldfield, and Eliz. his Wife.	192 - -	144 - -	-- Three quarters, to 30 June 1841.
9 Nov. - 1791	Cuthbertson, Juliana - - - - -	42 - -	42 - -	
- - - -	Cuthbertson, Catherine - - - -	42 - -	42 - -	
7 June - 1796	Cavan, Countess of - - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
18 June - 1798	Crosbie, Elizabeth - - - - -	222 - -	151 14 -	-- Half a year and 66 days, to 7 March 1841, day she died.
23 May - 1810	Clarina, Penelope, Baroness of -	177 - -	177 - -	
29 June - 1792	Carey, Charlotte - - - - -	52 - -	52 - -	
24 June - 1812	Crofton, Frances - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
15 June - 1813	Copinger, Jane Letitia - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
16 July - 1814	Campbell, Catherine Eleonor - -	66 - -	66 - -	
28 Sept. 1829	Campbell, Dame Pamela, A. F. H. -	47 - -	58 15 -	-- Five quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
3 April 1816	Corneille, Charlotte Sophia - -	132 - -	132 - -	
31 Jan. - 1826	Corneille, Eliza, Susanna, and Louisa -	88 - -	88 - -	
16 Sept. 1818	Cartwright, Sarah - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
- - - -	Cartwright, Anne - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
- - - -	Cartwright, Elinor - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
22 April 1819	Clarke, Elizabeth, Martin, James, and Harriet.	35 - -	35 - -	
26 Jan. - 1820	Chamberlaine, Lucy - - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	
- - - -	Chamberlaine, Dorothea - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	
- - - -	Chamberlaine, Sophia (now Archer) -	66 - -	66 - -	
28 Nov. - 1820	Cameron, Jane - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
21 Sept. 1821	Crawford, Jane - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
5 Dec. - 1828	Clutterbuck, Jane, Eliza, and Alicia -	28 - -	28 - -	

Date of Grant.	NAME OF PENSIONER.	Annual Amount of Pension.	Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January 1842.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
22 June - 1830	Curtis, Elizabeth - - - -	20 - -	25 - -	- - Five quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
27 Jan. - 1770	Dyson, Representatives of Jeremiah -	893 - -	893 - -	- - Payable in England from 31 Dec. 1841.
6 Nov. - 1797	Daly, Representatives of Richard -	88 - -	88 - -	
17 July - 1820	Dillon, Lady Maria - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
8 July - 1811	Ellison, Florinda - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
- - - -	Ellison, Susan - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
14 Feb. - 1828	Ellison, Catherine - - - -	95 - -	166 5 -	- - Seven quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
15 June - 1813	Erck, Jane Martha - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
23 March 1796	Forsayth, Charlotte - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
29 Aug. - 1796	Fitter, Jane - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
14 June - 1797	Fox, Anne (now West) - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
9 Sept. 1816	Fox, Anne (now West), additional -	266 - -	266 - -	
3 Feb. - 1804	Fortescue, Jane - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
28 Aug. - 1807	Falkner, Anne - - - -	356 - -	356 - -	
15 June - 1813	Fisher, Charles Forrest - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
18 Feb. - 1806	Fetherstone, Catherine (now Jessop), Sarah Isabella (now Godley), Maria, and Octavia.	266 - -	266 - -	
15 June - 1813	Freemantle, Georgianna - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
- - - -	Freemantle, Albinia (now Wells) - -	43 - -	43 - -	
- - - -	Freemantle, Frances Arabella (now Butler Danay).	43 - -	- - - -	- - Payment suspended during the lifetime of her husband.
6 Sept. 1814	Finucane, Emma (now Churchill) -	88 - -	88 - -	
17 Oct. - 1815	Flint, Dame Anna Maria - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
10 March 1825	Fitzthum, Madame - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
14 Feb. - 1828	Fabian, Robert Crundle - - - -	111 - -	138 15 -	- - Five quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
23 Dec. - 1793	Guydickens, Frances - - - -	231 - -	231 - -	
23 May - 1810	Greene, Alice - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
15 June - 1813	Greene, Alice (additional) - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
10 Dec. - 1821	Going, Joanna - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
3 Aug. - 1823	Going, Joanna (additional) - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
22 June - 1830	Going, Frances Anne - - - -	47 - -	47 - -	
5 Dec. - 1828	Gosset, Elizabeth L. (now Willis) and Gertrude M.	192 - -	240 - -	- - Five quarters, to 30 Sept. 1841.
17 Feb. - 1829	Gosset, Ralph A. - - - -	95 - -	95 - -	
28 Sept. - 1829	Gore, John - - - -	47 - -	47 - -	
19 April 1821	Griffith, Walter H. - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, Anne - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, Mary E. - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, Henry A. - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, George - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
10 Sept. - 1821	Griffith, Charlotte - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, William D. - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
- - - -	Griffith, Charles James - - - -	17 - -	8 10 -	- - Half year, to 31 Dec. 1840.
- - - -	Griffith, Arthur H. - - - -	17 - -	17 - -	
10 March 1795	Hamilton, Henry - - - -	186 - -	186 - -	
16 July - 1795	Hamilton, Henry (additional) - - -	123 - -	123 - -	
10 March 1795	Hamilton, Jane Charlotte - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
16 July - 1795	Hamilton, Jane Charlotte (additional) -	43 - -	43 - -	
10 March 1795	Hamilton, Sackville Robert - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
16 March 1796	Hamilton, Mary and Isabella - - -	445 - -	445 - -	
20 Dec. - 1780	Hasler, Sarah (now Blake) - - - -	132 - -	- - - -	No payment since 1837.
8 Aug. - 1789	Hernon, Sarah (now Eyre) - - - -	61 - -	30 10 -	- - Half year, to 31 March 1841.
- - - -	Hernon, Elizabeth - - - -	61 - -	30 10 -	- - Ditto, to ditto.
24 Sept. - 1790	Heatley, Mary (now Montgomery) -	177 - -	177 - -	
29 Aug. - 1796	Hume, Hannah - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
6 Sept. 1814	Handfield, Catherine - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - - -	Handfield, Jane Isabella - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - - -	Handfield, Elizabeth - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
3 April 1816	Handfield, Mary - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - - -	Handfield, Julia Lucy - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - - -	Handfield, Sarah (now Robinson) -	88 - -	88 - -	
13 Oct. - 1817	Hore, Elizabeth - - - -	132 - -	132 - -	
27 Nov. - 1817	Hargrove, Frances, and her children -	17 - -	17 - -	
25 Oct. - 1823	Hayman, Anne - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	

Date of Grant.	NAME OF PENSIONER.	Annual Amount of Pension.	Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January 1842.	REMARKS.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
5 Dec. - 1828	Hart, John - - - - -	114 - -	114 - -		
22 June - 1830	Hutchinson, David Wilkinson - -	95 - -	95 - -		
- - - -	Hutchinson, Eliza - - - - -	47 - -	47 - -		
8 July - 1811	Innes, Susanna - - - - -	43 - -	32 5 -	- - Three quarters, to	
20 Oct. - 1792	Jebb, Ross - - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	30 June 1841.	
- - - -	Jebb, Elizabeth - - - - -	32 - -	32 - -		
- - - -	Jebb, Mary - - - - -	32 - -	32 - -		
- - - -	Jebb, Margaret - - - - -	32 - -	32 - -		
30 Oct. - 1784	Joncourt, Isaac Stephen L. de - -	177 - -	46 3 5	- - One quarter and four days, to 4 October 1840, day he died.	
14 March 1794	Johnson, Sir Wm., bart. - - - -	714 - -	2,388 - 10	- - From 10 October 1837 to 8 February 1841, day he died.	
24 June - 1812	Johnson, Catherine Maria - - - -	88 - -	88 - -		
- - - -	Johnson, Anne Helena (now Patteson) -	88 - -	88 - -		
13 Feb. - 1823	Johnson, Edwin - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -		
19 March 1794	Jarnac, Madame de - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -		
- - - -	Joddrell, Augusta (now Hart) - - -	177 - -	177 - -		
14 Feb. - 1828	Jephson, Henrietta (now St. John) -	28 - -	28 - -		
- - - -	Jephson, Arabella (now Starkey) - -	28 - -	28 - -		
28 Sept. 1829	Juxon, Eliza - - - - -	23 - -	23 - -		
9 June - 1800	Knox, Representatives of John - - -	177 - -	177 - -		
23 Jan. - 1807	Kirwan, Mary Anne (now Richards) -	133 - -	133 - -		
- - - -	Kirwan, Wilhelmina (now Tyner) - -	133 - -	133 - -		
22 Feb. - 1810	King, Margaret - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
18 Nov. - 1818	Keating, Oliver - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
10 March 1825	Kent, Elizabeth - - - - -	35 - -	35 - -		
14 Jan. - 1826	Kennedy, Elizabeth (now Warren) Sarah, and Ellen.	88 - -	88 - -		
17 March 1794	Langrishe, Hannah (now St. George) -	443 - -	443 - -		
20 June - 1798	Loftus, Arthur - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
23 May - 1810	Lysaght, Elizabeth Hannah - - - -	43 - -	5 - 5	- - 43 days, to 12 November 1839, day she died.	
10 Dec. - 1821	Lysaght, Sophia - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
24 June - 1812	Lynch, Representatives of Martin F. -	132 - -	132 - -		
9 Feb. - 1824	Lynch, Jane (now French) - - - -	48 - -	48 - -		
10 March 1825	Lynch, Maria - - - - -	35 - -	35 - -		
8 April - 1815	Lloyd, Mary Anne (now Shuttleworth) and Emma.	266 - -	266 - -		
8 March 1821	Lloyd, Emma (widow) - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -		
3 April 1816	Lloyd, Emma, or Charles, her son - -	177 - -	177 - -		
21 June - 1816	Lloyd, Charles - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
16 Sept. 1818	Lambart, Florinda and Catherine - -	177 - -	177 - -		
28 Nov. - 1820	Lambart, Catherine - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -		
24 Oct. - 1815	Lyndon, Anne - - - - -	21 - -	15 15 -	- - Three quarters, to 31 March 1841.	
5 Dec. - 1828	Laffan, Sir Joseph de Courcy - - -	192 - -	144 - -	- - Three quarters, to 31 March 1841.	
28 Sept. 1829	Latouche, Lady Cecilia - - - - -	95 - -	95 - -		
16 Sept. 1818	Molesworth, Viscount - - - - -	177 - -	354 - -		
29 July - 1820	- Ditto - - - - -	177 - -			
23 Dec. - 1790	Meares, Sarah (now Stafford) - - -	177 - -			
8 Oct. - 1794	Mountjoy, Representatives of Lord -	177 - -	- - - -	- - Under legal consideration.	
20 June - 1798	Marley, Elizabeth - - - - -	88 - -	175 - -		
10 March 1825	- Ditto - - - - -	39 - -			
3 March 1826	- Ditto - - - - -	48 - -	88 - -		
23 Oct. - 1800	Murphy, Michael - - - - -	88 - -			
3 Feb. - 1804	Marsden, Representatives of Alexander -	356 - -	356 - -		
20 March 1805	M'Kenna, Theobald - - - - -	266 - -	266 - -		
23 May - 1810	Murray, Sarah - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
18 Nov. - 1818	Melville, M. L. - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -		
- - - -	Melville, Henry C. - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -		
- - - -	Melville, Mary A. - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -		
13 April 1826	Maturin, Harriet - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -		
28 Sept. - 1829	Macleod, Lady Annabella - - - - -	47 - -	47 - -		
- - - -	Morris, Theodosia - - - - -	47 - -	58 15 -	- - Five quarters, to 30 September 1841.	
7 Feb. - 1833	Macleod, Lady Annabella - - - - -	50 - -	50 - -		
28 Feb. - 1839	Mountmorris, Viscount - - - - -	308 - -	308 - -		
27 June - 1792	Newenham, William Thomas - - - -	177 - -	531 - -	- - Three years, to 30 September 1841.	
27 June - 1792	Newenham, Robert O'Callaghan - - -	88 - -	265 - -		
19 March 1794	Ditto - - - - -	177 - -			

Date of Grant.	NAME OF PENSIONER.	Annual Amount of Pension.	Amount paid in the year ending 5 January 1842.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
28 Sep. - 1829	Neail, Mary - - - - -	23 - -	34 10 -	- - Six quarters, to 30 September 1841.
24 June - 1812	O'Reilly, Myles John - - - -	222 - -	222 - -	
1 March 1816	O'Dwyer, Catherine (now Nickle) - -	92 - -	92 - -	
- - -	O'Dwyer, Jane - - - - -	57 - -	57 - -	
- - -	O'Dwyer, Marcella - - - - -	57 - -	57 - -	
17 July - 1820	Ormsby, Margaret - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
31 Oct. - 1771	Pennefather, William - - - - -	26 - -	26 - -	
23 Dec. - 1790	Pickhard, Eliza (now Stokes) and Jane (now M'Adam).	60 - -	60 - -	
10 Oct. - 1814	Paine, Mary - - - - -	61 - -	61 - -	Died 10 Oct. 1842.
10 Dec. - 1821	Paine, Anne Jane (now Proctor) - -	17 - -	17 - -	
6 Sept. - 1793	Penrose, Jane - - - - -	43 - -	53 15 -	- - Five quarters, to 30 September 1841.
8 Oct. - 1794	Parks, William - - - - -	321 - -	321 - -	
23 May - 1810	Preston, Hon. Frances - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
15 June - 1813	Parsons, Mary - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
17 July - 1820	Pilot, Judith Henrietta - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
28 Nov. - 1820	Phillot, Dame Frances - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
10 March 1825	Proctor, Anne Jane - - - - -	21 - -	21 - -	
3 March 1826	Pack, Catherine Anne - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
1 March 1827	Price, Lucinda - - - - -	51 - -	51 - -	
7 April - 1781	Rodney, John - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - -	Rodney, Anne - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - -	Rodney, Sarah (now Munday) - -	88 - -	88 - -	
9 Oct. - 1785	Ridge, Anne (now Falkner) - - -	29 - -	29 - -	
- - -	Ridge, Sarah - - - - -	29 - -	7 5 -	- - One quarter, to 31 December 1840.
17 March 1794	Roberts, Reps. of Jonathan Bruce -	132 - -	132 - -	
1 March 1816	Russell, Elinor - - - - -	52 - -	52 - -	
3 April - 1816	Ready, John - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
13 Oct. - 1817	Ready, Charles - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
28 Sept. - 1829	Roscommon, Earl of - - - - -	192 - -	- - -	- - No payment since April 1837.
17 July - 1820	Renney, Mary Jane - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
28 Nov. - 1820	Renney, Elizabeth Agnes - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
27 Nov. - 1821	Renney, Isabella Frances - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
13 Oct. - 1817	Rich, Sir George - - - - -	132 - -	132 - -	
19 Feb. - 1781	Sneyd, Catherine Hannah (now Ogle) -	266 - -	199 10 -	- - Three quarters, to 30 June 1840.
28 Aug. - 1807	Sneyd, Anne - - - - -	356 - -	356 - -	- - No payment since November 1840.
20 Dec. - 1780	Sterling, Edward - - - - -	177 - -	- - -	
16 July - 1814	Stewart, Frances (wife of Abraham) -	66 - -	66 - -	
24 Aug. - 1786	Shaw, Representatives of Robert - -	714 - -	714 - -	
10 March 1825	Shaw, Lieutenant-Col. Meyrick - -	499 - -	499 - -	
28 Sept. - 1829	Shaw, Mary, Catherine, and Anne -	95 - -	95 - -	
12 Nov. - 1794	Symes, Margaret, in trust for William -	52 - -	52 - -	
8 July - 1811	Smith, Barbara (now Whiteford) - -	26 - -	26 - -	
- - -	Smith, Harriet (now O'Brien) - -	26 - -	26 - -	
23 Oct. - 1800	Stannus, Caroline - - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
15 June - 1813	Straton, Lady Emily - - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
24 Oct. - 1815	Standish, Olivia - - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	
13 Oct. - 1817	Slow, Caroline (now Rogers) - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
14 Feb. - 1828	Stanhope, Hannah Maria, and Charles Russell.	95 - -	95 - -	
- - -	St. George, Hannah Maria and Mary Jane.	144 - -	144 - -	
- - -	Stack, Mary - - - - -	18 - -	18 - -	
- - -	Stack, Annabella (widow) - - - -	37 - -	37 - -	
- - -	Stack, Annabella (spinster) - - -	18 - -	18 - -	
- - -	Spray, Mary (widow) - - - - -	57 - -	52 16 4	- - Three quarters and sixty-four days, to 3 September 1841, day she died.
24 Nov. - 1774	Turner, Sarah (now Scott) - - - -	42 - -	42 - -	
17 March 1794	Trail, Representatives of Rev. Anthony -	132 - -	132 - -	
15 June - 1813	Tyrconnell, John D., Earl of - -	445 - -	445 - -	
10 Oct. - 1814	Taylor, Sarah - - - - -	52 - -	52 - -	
24 Oct. - 1815	Taylor, Thomas - - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
4 Nov. - 1814	Tracy, Elizabeth - - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	
5 Dec. - 1828	Tighe, Charlotte - - - - -	47 - -	47 - -	
10 March 1825	Tomlins, Sir Thomas Edlyn - - -	177 - -	133 4 7	- - Three quarters and one day, to 1 July 1841, day he died.

Date of Grant.	NAME OF PENSIONER.	Annual Amount of Pensions.	Amount paid in the Year ending 5 January 1842.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
21 Jan. - 1839	Toutcher, Richard - - - -	88 - -	53 16 11	-- Half-year & 14 days, to 14 April 1841, day he died.
1 March 1827	Usher, Alicia Frances and Margaret -	95 - -	95 - -	
24 Oct. - 1815	Vernon, Charles - - - -	66 - -	66 - -	-- One year & 65 days, to 3 September 1841, day she died.
17 Dec. - 1770	Vallancy, Mary Eliza (now Drury) -	66 - -	77 13 1	
23 Dec. - 1790	Vallancy, Catherine (now Lysaght) -	132 - -	132 - -	
16 Sept. - 1818	Vallancy, Fanny - - - -	42 - -	42 - -	
24 March 1823	Vallancy, Isabella - - - -	61 - -	61 - -	
15 June - 1813	Whitelaw, Elinor - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
6 Feb. - 1784	Wren, Constantia Maria - - - -	61 - -	61 - -	
10 Oct. - 1787	Warren, Mary (now Armit) - - - -	88 - -	88 - -	
- - - -	Warren, Anne - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
29 Aug. - 1796	Winder, Barbara A., Jane A., and Rachael A. (now Harrison).	88 - -	88 - -	
20 March 1805	Wynne, Harriet Emily Lucy - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
29 Oct. - 1818	Wynne, Fanny - - - -	177 - -	177 - -	
8 July - 1811	Wilson, Christian - - - -	43 - -	43 - -	
18 Nov. - 1818	Warre, Sarah - - - -	26 - -	26 - -	
10 Oct. - 1814	Yeates, Jane - - - -	61 - -	61 - -	
3 Feb. - 1804	Young, Anne - - - -	445 - -	445 - -	-- Died 15 Nov. 1841. £.178 yearly payable to Olivia Anne Young from the death of her mother.
	£. 29,618 - -		30,323 - 9	

Paymaster of Civil Services Office,
Dublin Castle, 3 June 1842.

T. F. Kennedy.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Charge as above - - - -	- - -	29,618 - -
Deduct:		
Pensioners dead, but payment made within the year 1841 - -	1,865 7 8	
Pensions suspended - - - -	220 - -	
		2,085 7 8
Net Annual Amount of Charge at 31 December 1841 - - - £.		27,532 12 4
For Quarter to - - - - ditto - - - £.		6,883 3 1

The Sum stated in the Finance Accounts, and alluded to in the Order of the House of Commons, consists of the four Quarterly Issues within the Year 1841, for the payment of Pensions in Ireland; viz.

	£. s. d.
Issued on the 5 January 1841 to pay Pensions due to the 31 December 1840 -	7,276 18 5
Ditto - 5 April - - - - ditto - - - 31 March - 1841 -	7,275 - -
Ditto - 5 July - - - - ditto - - - 30 June - 1841 -	6,975 11 11
Ditto - 10 October - - - - ditto - - - 30 Sept. - 1841 -	6,927 19 7
£.	28,455 9 11

The payments, of which the particulars are given in the preceding Return, are those actually made within the year by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland.

P E N S I O N S.

AN ACCOUNT, in Detail, of the EXPENDITURE of the Sum of £. 87,661. 3s. 7d. in *Great Britain*, and of £. 28,455. 9s. 11d. in *Ireland*, for PENSIONS on the CIVIL LIST (under 1 & 2 Vict.) ; stating the Name of each Person, and the Date of the Grant of such Pension.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1842.

PRIVATE AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7th of February 1843;—for,

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRIVATE and JOINT STOCK BANKS registered in each Year, from 1820 to 1842, both inclusive:—Of all the JOINT STOCK BANKS existing in *England and Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840; specifying their NAMES, the DATES of their ESTABLISHMENT, the PLACES where they had BRANCHES established, with the NUMBER of PARTNERS in each, on the 1st day of January 1840, the 1st day of January 1841, and the 1st day of January 1842; distinguishing between those BANKS that issued, and those that did not issue NOTES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 8 March 1843.

AN ACCOUNT of the NUMBER of PRIVATE and JOINT STOCK BANKS registered in each Year, from 1820 to 1842, both inclusive.

Number of Private Banks.	Number of Joint Stock Banks.	YEAR.	Number of Private Banks.	Number of Joint Stock Banks.	YEAR.
521	- - -	1820 to 1821	424	25	1831 to 1832
526	- - -	1821 to 1822	416	35	1832 to 1833
547	- - -	1822 to 1823	416	47	1833 to 1834
547	- - -	1823 to 1824	411	55	1834 to 1835
544	- - -	1824 to 1825	407	100	1835 to 1836
554	- - -	1825 to 1826	351	107	1836 to 1837
465	6	1826 to 1827	341	104	1837 to 1838
456	7	1827 to 1828	332	108	1838 to 1839
460	11	1828 to 1829	332	113	1839 to 1840
439	15	1829 to 1830	321	115	1840 to 1841
436	19	1830 to 1831	311	118	1841 to 1842

AN ACCOUNT of all the JOINT STOCK BANKS existing in *England and Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840; specifying their NAMES, the DATES of their ESTABLISHMENTS, the PLACES where they had BRANCHES established, with the Number of PARTNERS in each, on the 1st day of January 1840, the 1st day of January 1841, and the 1st day of January 1842; distinguishing between those Banks that issued, and those that did not issue NOTES.

Note :—Those marked thus (*) do not issue Notes.

NAME of the BANK.	DATE of Establishment.	PLACES where they had BRANCHES established :				NUMBER of PARTNERS.		
		On the 1st of January 1840.	On the 1st of January 1841.	On the 1st of January 1842.	On the 1st of January 1842.	1 January 1840.	1 January 1841.	1 January 1842.
* Alliance Bank of Manchester - Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Glossop Bank.	19 Oct. 1839 14 Mar. 1838	Manchester - Ashton-under-Lyne -	- - - -	- - - -	the same the same	104 277	244 272	234 267
* Bank of Birmingham	2 Aug. 1832	Birmingham -	-	-	Birmingham -	215	no account rendered.	209
* Bank of Bolton	30 May 1836	Great Bolton -	-	-	the same	153	152	152
Bank of Liverpool	23 April 1831	Liverpool -	-	-	the same	528	508	581
Bank of Manchester	19 Mar. 1829	-- Manchester, Stockport, Bolton and Newtown.	-	-	the same	657	644	555
Bank of Stockport	3 May 1836	Stockport -	-	-	the same	297	254	260
Bank of Walsall and South Staffordshire.	10 Aug. 1835	Walsall and Penkridge -	-	-	Walsall	149	142	143
Bank of Westmoreland	8 June 1833	Kendal -	-	-	the same	150	148	146
Bank of Whitehaven	23 Jan. 1837	Whitehaven and Wigton -	-	-	the same	115	115	114
Barnsley Banking Company	25 Jan. 1832	Barnsley -	-	-	the same	102	100	92
Bilston District Bank	31 Aug. 1836	Bilston -	-	-	the same	121	117	115
Birmingham Banking Company	30 Sept. 1839	Birmingham -	-	-	the same	457	438	427
Birmingham Borough Bank	28 Mar. 1837	Birmingham -	-	-	the same	90	90	93
Birmingham and Midland Bank	18 Aug. 1836	Birmingham -	-	-	the same	169	155	143
* Birmingham Town and District Banking Company.	4 July 1836	Birmingham -	-	-	the same	362	334	310
Borough Bank of Sheffield	31 Aug. 1839	Sheffield -	-	-	the same	73	69	64
Bradford Banking Company	7 July 1827	Bradford -	-	-	the same	163	156	154
Bradford Commercial Joint Stock Bank.	27 Feb. 1833	Bradford -	-	-	the same	158	156	148
Bristol Old Bank	16 June 1826	Bristol -	-	-	ceased as a Joint Stock Bank	7	7	ceased.
Burton, Uttoxeter and Staffordshire Union Banking Company.	16 Oct. 1839	Burton-upon-Trent and Uttoxeter -	-	-	the same	173	181	189
Bury Banking Company	14 June 1836	Bury -	-	-	the same	100	91	87
Carlisle City and District Banking Company.	20 Feb. 1837	Carlisle and Cockermouth -	-	-	the same	307	298	305
Carlisle and Cumberland Joint Stock Bank.	8 Oct. 1836	Carlisle, Wigton and Appleby -	-	-	the same	263	258	250

Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Bank.	19 May 1836	Cheltenham and Tewkesbury	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	156	153	150
Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Banking Company.	21 Dec. 1833	Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	97	92	92
Commercial Bank of England	1 July 1834	- - Manchester, Rochdale, Preston, Blackburn, Liverpool, Burnley, Uttoxeter, Leek, Burslem, Birmingham, Hanley, Chester, Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Ashborne, Ludlow and Newport.	- - Manchester, Rochdale, Preston, Blackburn, Liverpool, Burnley, Uttoxeter, Leek, Burslem, Birmingham, Hanley, Chester, Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Ashborne, Ludlow, Newport and Ellesmere.	-	-	-	-	- - Manchester, Burslem, Newport,	-	-	-	599	542	557
County of Gloucester Bank	1 Aug. 1836	- - Gloucester, Cheltenham, Burford, Cirencester, Faringdon, Tetbury, Stroud, Dursley and Northleach.	-	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	269	268	271
Coventry Union Banking Company	12 May 1836	- - Coventry, Atherstone and Coleshill.	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	153	146	133
Coventry and Warwickshire Banking Company.	13 Dec. 1835	Coventry and Nuneaton	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	265	259	248
Cumberland Union Banking Company.	13 Mar. 1829	- - Workington, Cockermouth, Maryport, Penrith, Wigton and Keswick.	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	158	164	170
Darlington District Joint Stock Banking Company.	22 Dec. 1831	- - Darlington, Stockton, Stokesley, Barnard Castle, North Allerton, Guisbro', Bedale, Yarm, Masham, Bishop Auckland, Hartlepool, Middlesboro', Thirsk and Middleton-in-Teesdale.	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	221	216	215
Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company.	28 Dec. 1833	Derby and Belper	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	188	175	168
Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.	31 Dec. 1831	- - Plymouth, Devonport, Exeter, Kingsbridge, Tavistock, Totnes, Ashburton, Saint Austell, Liskeard, Crediton, Bodmin, Dartmouth, Newton Abbott, Collumpton and Launceston.	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	204	211	212
Dudley and Westbromwich Banking Company.	30 Dec. 1833	Dudley and West Bromwich	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	170	160	159
East of England Bank	27 Feb. 1836	- - Norwich, Aylsham, East Dereham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Kenninghall, North Walsham, Thetford, Great Yarmouth, Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth, Harleston, Lowestoft, Wrentham, Ipswich, Eye, Saxmundham, Stowmarket, Woodbridge, Swaffham, Watton, Bury St. Edmund's, Ixworth, Mildenhall and King's Lynn.	the same	-	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	437	460	448

(continued.)

AN ACCOUNT of all the Joint Stock Banks existing in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840, 1841, and 1842—continued.

NAME of the BANK.	DATE of Establishment.	PLACES where they had BRANCHES established:			NUMBER of PARTNERS.		
		On the 1st of January 1840.	On the 1st of January 1841.	On the 1st of January 1842.	1 January 1840.	1 January 1841.	1 January 1842.
Glamorganshire Banking Company.	8 Sept. 1836	Swansea and Neath - -	the same - -	the same - -	100	101	130
Gloucestershire Banking Company.	28 June 1831	- - Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Stroud, Newnham and Evesham.	the same - -	the same - -	269	260	250
Halifax Joint Stock Bank -	11 Nov. 1829	Halifax - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	206	200	199
Halifax Commercial Banking Company.	21 June 1836	Halifax - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	165	159	147
Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank.	29 June 1836	Halifax and Huddersfield -	the same - -	the same - -	369	357	357
Hampshire Banking Company -	29 April 1834	- - Southampton, Fareham and Romsey.	- - Southampton, Fareham, Romsey, Newport, Ryde and Cowes.	the same - -	145	156	166
Helston Banking Company -	4 Aug. 1836	Helston - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	16	13	13
Herefordshire Banking Company	5 Aug. 1836	- - Hereford, Ross, Leominster, Coleford, Worcester and Evesham.	- - Hereford, Leominster and Evesham.	the same - -	122	114	88
Huddersfield Banking Company -	7 June 1827	Huddersfield and Holmfirth -	the same - -	- - Huddersfield, Holmfirth and Dewsbury.	300	278	293
Hull Banking Company -	30 Nov. 1833	- - Hull, Barton, Beverley and Grimsby.	the same - -	the same - -	238	227	204
Imperial Bank of England -	16 Dec. 1836	- - Manchester, Burslem, Knutsford, Congleton, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Sandbach and Northwich.	the same - -	ceased - -	134	129	ceased.
Knarborough and Claro Banking Company.	14 Sept. 1831	- - Knarborough, Wetherby, Ripon, Easingwold, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Masham, Otley and Harrogate.	the same - -	the same - -	158	136	138
Lancaster Banking Company -	9 Oct. 1826	- - Lancaster, Ulverstone and Preston.	the same - -	the same - -	126	122	118
*Leamington Bank - -	8 May 1835	Leamington - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	152	125	112
Leamington Priors and Warwickshire Banking Company.	27 Aug. 1835	- - Leamington, Warwick, Southam, Kenilworth and Banbury.	the same - -	the same - -	93	81	71
Leeds Banking Company -	22 Nov. 1832	Leeds - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	396	388	371
Leeds Commercial Banking Com-	21 June 1836	Leeds - - - -	the same - -	the same - -	256	247	221

Leeds and West Riding Banking Company.	28 Nov. 1835	Leeds and Bradford -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	188	157
Leicestershire Banking Company	28 Aug. 1829	-- Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray and Hinckley.	-- Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Hinckley, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray and Atherstone.	-	-	-	-- Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Hinckley, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, and Atherstone.	-	-	191	197
Leicestershire and Warwickshire Joint Stock Banking Company	14 Sept. 40	-- Hinckley, Atherstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Market Bosworth.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	28	29
*Lichfield, Pateley and Tamworth Banking Company.	21 Nov. 1835	Rugeley -	the same	-	-	-	-- Lichfield, Rugeley and Tamworth.	-	-	159	158
Lincoln and Lindsay Banking Company.	10 Aug. 1833	-- Lincoln, Gainsborough, Louth, Horncastle, Briggs, Market Rasen, Caistor, Sleaford, Alford, Epworth, Spilsby and Partney.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	210	217
Liverpool Albion Bank	12 May 1836	Liverpool -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	253	212
Liverpool Banking Company	22 Mar. 1836	Liverpool -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	175	155
Liverpool Borough Bank	28 June 1836	Liverpool -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	373	371
Liverpool Commercial Banking Company.	29 Dec. 1832	Liverpool -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	295	292
*Liverpool Phoenix Bank	26 Jan. 1837	-- Liverpool, Saint Helen's and Ormskirk.	the same	-	-	-	Liverpool	-	-	110	108
Liverpool Union Bank	26 Jan. 1837	Liverpool -	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	325	333
Ludlow and Tenbury Bank	2 Nov. 1840	-	Ludlow	-	-	-	the same	-	-	11	11
Manchester and Salford Bank	15 June 1836	Manchester	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	198	190
Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.	26 Nov. 1829	-- Manchester, Liverpool, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Warrington, Bury, Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, Staley Bridge, Rochdale, Todmorden, Stockport, Nantwich, Hyde, Hanley, Lane End, Cheadle, Rugeley, Market Drayton and Glossop.	-- Manchester, Liverpool, Oldham, Ashton - under - Lyne, Warrington, Bury, Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, Staley Bridge, Rochdale, Todmorden, Stockport, Nantwich, Hyde, Hanley, Stafford, Burslem, Leek, Lane End, Cheadle, Market Drayton and Glossop.	-	-	-	the same	-	-	1,197	1,113
Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company.	28 July 1836	-- Abergavenny, Bridgend, Cardiff, Chepstow, Lydney, Monmouth, Pontypool, Swansea, Tredegar and Usk.	-- Abergavenny, Bridgend, Cardiff, Chepstow, Lydney, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Swansea, Tredegar and Usk.	-	-	-	-- Abergavenny, Bridgend, Cardiff, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Swansea, Tredegar and Usk.	-	-	351	348
Moore and Robinson's Nottinghamshire Banking Company.	12 July 1836	Nottingham	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	147	145

(continued.)

AN ACCOUNT of all the Joint Stock Banks existing in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840, 1841, and 1842—*continued*.

NAME of the BANK.	DATE of Establishment.	PLACES where they had BRANCHES established :			NUMBER of PARTNERS.		
		On the 1st of January 1840.	On the 1st of January 1841.	On the 1st of January 1842.	1 January 1840.	1 January 1841.	1 January 1842.
* Nantwich and South Cheshire Bank.	25 July 1839	Nantwich	the same	the same	17	19	19
National Provincial Bank of England.	27 Dec. 1833	- - Aberystwith, Amlwch, Barnstaple, Torrington, Bath, Shepton Mallet, Marshfield, Llangefti, Bideford, Birmingham, Boston, Spalding, Brecon, Hay, Bristol, Bury St. Edmund's, Cardiff, Bridgend, Cowbridge, Cheltenham, Dartington, Barnard Castle, Dartmouth, Brixham, Devonport, Dolgelly, Bala, Machynlleth, Dursley, Exeter, Teignmouth, Okehampton, Gloucester, Hereford, Holywell, Mold, Honiton, Ilfracombe, Deal, Knutsford, Northwich, Newport, Portsea, Kingsbridge, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Manchesters, Peterborough, Whittlesea, Croyland, Ramsay, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Pwllheli, Portmadoc, Ramsgate, Rugby, Rugeley, Southampton, Stokesley, Hartlepool, Tamworth, Tiverton, Wem, Whitchurch, Wisbeach, Chatteris, Long Sutton, Bromyard, Ledbury, Wotton-under-Edge, Chipping Sodbury, Yarmouth, Halesworth and Lowestoffe.	- - Aberystwith, Amlwch, Barnstaple, Torrington, Bath, Marshfield, Llangefti, Bideford, Birmingham, Boston, Spalding, Brecon, Hay, Bristol, Bury St. Edmund's, Cardiff, Bridgend, Cowbridge, Cheltenham, Dartington, Barnard Castle, Dartmouth, Brixham, Devonport, Dolgelly, Bala, Machynlleth, Dursley, Exeter, Teignmouth, Okehampton, Gloucester, Hereford, Holywell, Mold, Honiton, Ilfracombe, Deal, Knutsford, Northwich, Newport, Portsea, Kingsbridge, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Manchesters, Peterborough, Whittlesea, Croyland, Ramsay, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Pwllheli, Portmadoc, Ramsgate, Rugby, Rugeley, Southampton, Stokesley, Hartlepool, Tamworth, Tiverton, Wem, Whitchurch, Wisbeach, Chatteris, March, Long Sutton, Bromyard, Wotton-under-Edge, Chipping Sodbury, Yarmouth, Halesworth and Lowestoffe.	- - Aberystwith, Amlwch, Barnstaple, Torrington, Bath, Marshfield, Shepton Mallet, Bideford, Birmingham, Blandford, Sturminster, Wareham, Boston, Spalding, Brecon, Hay, Bristol, Bury St. Edmund's, Cardiff, Bridgend, end, Cowbridge, Cheltenham, Dartington, Barnard Castle, Dartmouth, Brixham, Devonport, Deal, Dolgelly, Bala, Machynlleth, Dursley, Exeter, Okehampton, Teignmouth, Gloucester, Hereford, Holywell, Denbigh, Mold, Honiton, Ilfracombe, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Kingsbridge, Knutsford, Leominster, Leicester, Lichfield, Manchesters, Newport, Northwich, Peterborough, Whittlesea, Croyland, Ramsay, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Portsea, Ramsgate, Pwllheli, Portmadoc, Ramsgate, Rugby, Rugeley, Southampton, Southmolton, Stockton - on - Tees, Stokesley, Hartlepool, Tamworth, Tiverton, Wem, Whitchurch, Wimbome, Poole, Ringwood, Wisbeach, Chatteris, Long Sutton, Holbeach, March, Worcester, Bromyard, Ledbury, Wotton-under - Edge, Chipping Sodbury, Yarmouth, Lowestoffe, Halesworth and Shrewsbury.	684	674	646
Newcastle Commercial Banking Company.	16 July 1836	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	the same	the same	182	212	214

85.	Newcastle, Shields and Sunderland Union Joint Stock Banking Company.	11 July 1836	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, South Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Durham, Bishop Auckland, Alnwick, Morpeth, Hexham and Alston.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	472	507	503
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Joint Stock Banking Company.	27 June 1836	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields.	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Darlington.	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	132	140	122
	Northamptonshire Banking Company.	13 May 1836	-- Northampton, Daventry, Wellingborough and Stamford.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	285	273	262
	Northamptonshire Union Banking Company.	23 May 1836	-- Northampton, Wellingborough and Daventry.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	433	425	425
	North of England Joint Stock Banking Company.	28 Nov. 1832	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, North Shields, South Shields, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Morpeth, Belford, Hexham, Durham, Wooler, Alston, Blyth, Alnwick, Haltwhistle, Bishop Auckland, Wolsingham, Stanhope, Stockton, Darlington, Barnard Castle, Hartlepool and Sedgfield.	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	610	598	561
A 4	*Northern and Central Bank of England.	12 Mar. 1834	Manchester	the same	-	-	-	the same	-	-	-	1,065	550	468
	Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company.	23 May 1836	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Alnwick, Morpeth, Hexham, Sunderland, Durham, South Shields and Hartlepool.	-- no account rendered by the Bank for this year.	-	-	-	-- Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Alnwick, Hexham, Morpeth, Blythe, North Shields, Sunderland, Durham, South Shields and Hartlepool.	-	-	-	409	- no account rendered.	461
	North and South Wales Bank	30 April 1836	-- Liverpool, Dolgelly, Pwllheli, Denbigh, Welchpool, Ruthin, Carnarvon, Chester, Mold, Aberystwith, Wrexham, Newtown, Bangor, Holywell, Bala, Machynlleth, Bishop's Castle, Llanfyllin, Festiniog, Portmadoc, Llandlloes, Llangefni, Holyhead, Llanrwst, Ellesmere, Tremadoc, St. Asaph, Llandilo, Haverfordwest, Kingston, Cardigan, Merthyr, Abergavenny, Brecon, Cardiff, Neath and Llanelli.	-- Liverpool, Dolgelly, Pwllheli, Denbigh, Welchpool, Newport, Oswestry, Ruthin, Carnarvon, Chester, Mold, Brecon, Aberystwith, Wrexham, Newtown, Holywell, Bala, Cardiff, Machynlleth, Bishop's Castle, Llanfyllan, Festiniog, Portmadoc, Neath, Llandlloes, Llangefni, Holyhead, Ellesmere, Tremadoc, Llanelly, St. Asaph, Llandilo, Haverfordwest, Shrewsbury, Conway, Pembroke, Amlwch, Swansea, Kingston, Cardigan, Merthyr, Abergavenny, Carmarthen and Tydvil.	-	-	-	-- Bangor, Chester, Oswestry, Cardigan, St. Asaph, Amlwch, Mold, Holywell, Welchpool, Newtown, Brecon, Denbigh, Pwllheli, Ruthin, Wrexham, Swansea, Pembroke, Dolgelly, Aberystwith, Carnarvon, Holyhead, Haverfordwest, Llanrwst, Llanfyllin, Llangefni, Bishop's Castle, Merthyr Tydvil, Festiniog, Portmadoc, Ellesmere, Llandilo, Newport, Cardiff, Kingston, Shrewsbury, Tremadoc, Conway, Carmarthen, Neath, Abergavenny and Llanelli.	-	-	-	402	396	357

(continued.)

AN ACCOUNT of all the Joint Stock Banks existing in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840, 1841, and 1842—*continued*.

NAME of the BANK.	DATE of Establishment.	PLACES where they had BRANCHES established :			NUMBER of PARTNERS.		
		On the 1st of January 1840.	On the 1st of January 1841.	On the 1st of January 1842.	1 January 1840.	1 January 1841.	1 January 1842.
North Wilts Banking Company -	6 Nov. 1835	-- Melksham, Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Calne, Chippenham, Westbury, Warminster, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Swindon, Highworth and Wootton Bassett.	-- Melksham, Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Calne, Chippenham, Westbury, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Swindon and Wootton Bassett.	-- Melksham, Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Calne, Chippenham, Westbury, Warminster, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Swindon and Wootton Bassett.	227	223	216
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company.	12 April 1834	-- Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, East Retford, Tuxford, Alfreton and Loughborough.	the same	the same	335	325	321
Oldham Banking Company	30 Sept. 1836	Oldham	the same	the same	56	54	49
Pares' Leicestershire Banking Company.	15 Mar. 1836	-- Leicester, Hinckley, Loughborough and Melton Mowbray.	the same	the same	83	90	90
Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport and South Hants Banking Company.	18 April 1839	Portsea and Gosport	the same	the same	60	59	57
*Royal Bank of Liverpool -	30 April 1836	Liverpool	the same	the same	256	251	235
Saddleshworth Banking Company	29 June 1833	-- Saddleshworth, Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham.	the same	the same	108	105	101
Sheffield Banking Company	24 June 1831	Sheffield and Rotherham	the same	the same	207	191	195
Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank	20 May 1836	Sheffield	the same	the same	613	588	565
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Stock Banking Company.	25 June 1836	-- Sheffield, Rotherham and Bakewell.	the same	the same	276	276	270
Shropshire Banking Company	27 May 1836	-- Shiffnal, Wellington, Newport and Coalbrook Dale.	the same	-- Shiffnal, Wellington, Newport, Coalbrook Dale, Holbeach and Audnam.	269	272	266
South Lancashire Bank	25 May 1836	Manchester	the same	the same	342	297	248
Southern District Banking Company.	22 Nov. 1837	-- Southampton, Guernsey and Jersey, Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, Newport, Ryde and Cowes.	the same	the same	76	73	73
Stanford, Spalding and Boston Banking Company.	28 Dec. 1831	-- Stamford, Bourne, Spalding, Market Deeping, Boston, Spilsby, Crowland, Wainfleet, Burgh, Swineshead, Dorrington, Holbeach, Partney, Grantham, Oundle, Peterborough, Oakham and Uppingham.	the same	the same	86	82	79

<i>Stockton and Durham County Bank.</i>	<i>8 Dec. 1838</i>	<i>Stockton-on-Tees and Guisbro'</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>127</i>
<i>Storey's and Thomas's Banking Company.</i>	<i>27 Feb. 1840</i>	<i>Stockton-on-Tees and Guisbro'</i>	<i>Shaftebury and Hindon</i>	<i>the same</i>	-	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company.</i>	<i>9 April 1834</i>	<i>- - Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Shipston-on-Stone, Stratford-upon-Avon, Henley-in-Arden, Alcester, Chipping Norton and Moreton-in-the Marsh.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Stuckey's Banking Company</i>	<i>9 Oct. 1826</i>	<i>- - Bristol, Bridgewater, Taunton, Langport, Wells, Bath, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Glastonbury, Wincanton, Chard, Crewkerne, Yeovil, Axbridge, Banwell, Weston-super-Mare, Midsomer Norton, Bruton, Castle Cary, Ilchester, Somerton, South Petherton, Martock, Ilminster, Wellington, Wilton and Stowey.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Sunderland Joint Stock Banking Company.</i>	<i>4 Aug. 1836</i>	<i>Sunderland</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company.</i>	<i>30 Dec. 1836</i>	<i>- - Hawes, Reeth, Middleham, Askrigg, Masham and Northallerton, Ripon, Darlington, Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen.</i>	<i>- - Richmond, Leyburn, Be- dale, Hawes, Reeth, Middle- ham, Askrigg, Masham, Northallerton, Ripon, Dar- lington, Barnard Castle, and Kirkby Stephen.</i>	<i>- - Richmond, Leyburn, Be- dale, Hawes, Reeth, Middle- ham, Askrigg and Masham.</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>Union Bank of Manchester</i>	<i>6 May 1836</i>	<i>Manchester</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>331</i>
<i>Wakefield Banking Company (now called Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank).</i>	<i>25 Oct. 1832</i>	<i>Wakefield</i>	<i>Wakefield and Barnsley</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>183</i>
<i>Warwick and Leamington Bank- ing Company.</i>	<i>10 Sept. 1834</i>	<i>- - Warwick, Leamington, Henley- in-Arden, Stratford-on-Avon, Southam, Shipston-on-Stour and Alcester.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>West of England and South Wales District Bank.</i>	<i>23 Dec. 1834</i>	<i>- - Bristol, Bath, Barnstaple, Bridgewater, Cardiff, Exeter, Newport, Taunton, Wells, Ax- bridge, Glastonbury, Merthyr Tidvil and Somerton.</i>	<i>- - Bristol, Bath, Barnstaple, Bridgewater, Cardiff, Exeter, Newport, Taunton, Wells, Ax- bridge, Merthyr Tidvil and Somerton.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>489</i>
<i>Western District Banking Com- pany.</i>	<i>1 Sept. 1836</i>	<i>- - Devonport, Falmouth, Totnes, Truro, Plymouth, Penzance, Kingsbridge and St. Columb.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>237</i>
<i>West Riding Union Banking Company.</i>	<i>29 Dec. 1832</i>	<i>- - Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Wakefield.</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>467</i>

(continued.)

AN ACCOUNT of all the Joint Stock Banks existing in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840, 1841, and 1842—continued.

NAME of the BANK.	DATE of Establishment.	PLACES where they had BRANCHES established :			NUMBER of PARTNERS.		
		On the 1st of January 1840.	On the 1st of January 1841.	On the 1st of January 1842.	1 January 1840.	1 January 1841.	1 January 1842.
Whitchurch and Ellesmere Banking Company. Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank - Wilts and Dorset Banking Company.	14 Jan. 1840	-- Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Wakefield.	Whitchurch and Ellesmere	the same	-	32	25
	23 Jan. 1837	Whitehaven and Penrith	the same	the same	224	223	220
	11 Jan. 1836	-- Axminster, Blandford, Dorchester, Gillingham, Sherborne, Wimborne, Chippenham, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Mere, Trowbridge, Salisbury, Warminster, Wootton Bassett, Christchurch, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Frome and Yeovil.	the same	the same	412	389	390
Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company. Worcester City and County Banking Company.	28 Dec. 1831	Wolverhampton	the same	the same	216	216	215
	4 Nov. 1840	Wolverhampton	Worcester	the same	-	32	33
York City and County Banking Company. Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company. Yorkshire District Bank -	2 Mar. 1830	-- York, Malton, Scarborough, Howden, Selby, Goole, Ripon and Boroughbridge.	the same	the same	257	254	256
	27 July 1836	-- York, Whitby, Driffield, Malton, Hull, Leeds and Pocklington.	the same	the same	635	610	589
	30 July 1834	-- Leeds, York, Hull, Sheffield, Halifax, Doncaster, Selby, Thirsk, Malton, Bradford, Pontefract, Knaresborough, Ripon, Huddersfield, Beverley, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Wakefield and Settle.	-- Leeds, York, Hull, Sheffield, Halifax, Doncaster, Selby, Thirsk, Malton, Bradford, Pontefract, Knaresborough, Ripon, Huddersfield, Beverley, Dewsbury and Settle	-- Leeds, York, Hull, Sheffield, Doncaster, Selby, Thirsk, Malton, Bradford, Pontefract, Knaresborough, Ripon, Huddersfield, Beverley and Sheffield.	1,084	998	1,000
York Union Banking Company -	23 April 1833	-- York, Great Driffield, Burlington, Malton, Thirsk, Tadcaster, Pocklington, Market Weighton, Helmsley, Kirkby Moorside and Pickering.	the same	the same	268	259	258

Stamps and Taxes, }
6 March 1843.

Teesdale Cockell.

PRIVATE AND JOINT STOCK BANKS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of PRIVATE and JOINT STOCK BANKS registered in each Year, from 1820 to 1842: and of all JOINT STOCK BANKS existing in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st day of January 1840, 1841, and 1842.

(*Mr. Hastie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 March 1843.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated June 30, 1842, Praying,

“That Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, Copies of certain Ukases, bearing date the 15th and 18th days of September, 1841, issued by the Russian Government, and relating to the Administration of the Kingdom of Poland.”

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Traduction Française de l'original Polonais.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Empereur de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

POUR la réduction définitive du système monétaire du royaume de Pologne au système de l'Empire, sur la présentation du Conseil Administratif, Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons, savoir :—

ARTICLE I.

L'unité normale du poids de la monnaie dans le royaume sera la livre Russe. Sur ce pied l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie se servira, pour peser l'or, l'argent, et le cuivre, du poids Russe nommé “Poud,” qui contient 40 livres—chaque livre 96 zolotnik, et chaque zolotnik 96 dol; quant à l'essai de l'or et de l'argent, il se servira de la livre de touche composée, qui, selon l'échelle usitée dans l'Empire, se divise en 96 zolotnik, et le zolotnik en $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ et $\frac{1}{6}$ du zolotnik.

ARTICLE II.

L'unité normale de toute monnaie circulant dans le royaume sera le Rouble d'argent.

ARTICLE III.

L'Hôtel de la Monnaie à Varsovie frappera des pièces, d'or, nommées “demi-impérial,” de la valeur de cinq roubles; et des pièces d'argent d'un rouble, d'un demi-rouble, et de vingt-cinq, vingt, dix, et cinq kopeks, —toutes au coin qui est sanctionné par Nous.

ARTICLE IV.

Une livre d'or doit produire $68\frac{4}{5}$ pièces de demi-impériaux dont la valeur est de $341\frac{2}{3}$ roubles d'argent; et une livre d'or à la touche, de 88 zolotnik, produira $62\frac{2}{5}$ pièces de demi-impériaux, qui auront la valeur de $312\frac{8}{9}$ roubles. Sur ce pied chaque demi-impérial aura en or pur, 1 zolotnik et 39 dol, et pèsera brutto, 1 zolotnik $51\frac{3}{11}$ dol.

B

ARTICLE V.

La remise sur le poids des espèces en or est permise dans les quantités suivantes : sur une pièce, un dol ; et sur une livre brutto, 12 dol, plus ou moins, du poids normal.

ARTICLE VI.

Une livre d'argent pur doit fournir $22\frac{3}{4}$ pièces de roubles : et une livre d'argent à la touche, à $83\frac{1}{3}$ zolotnik, fournira $19\frac{6}{8}$ pièces de roubles. Par conséquent, 100 roubles contiendront 4 livres 37 zolotnik 84 dol d'argent pur, et pèseront brutto 5 livres 6 zolotnik. Le poids brutto de chaque pièce monnayée, en grandes pièces, et a quantité d'argent pur qu'elle contiendra seront, savoir :—

	Poids Brutto.		Argent Pur.	
	Zolotnik.	Dol.	Zolotnik.	Dol.
Pièce d'un rouble	4	$82\frac{1}{2}$	4	21
Pièce demi rouble	2	$41\frac{7}{8}$	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Pièce 25 kopeks	1	$20\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Pièce 20 kopeks	„	$93\frac{3}{4}$	„	81
Pièce 10 kopeks	„	$46\frac{8}{10}$	„	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Pièce 5 kopeks	„	$23\frac{4}{10}$	„	$20\frac{1}{4}$

ARTICLE VII.

La remise sur le poids des grosses pièces en argent monnayé est permise, sur chaque pièce, ainsi qu'il suit : sur les pièces d'un rouble, 4 dol ; sur un demi rouble, 3 dol ; sur les pièces de 25 et de 20 kopeks, de 2 dol ; sur les pièces de 10 et de 5 kopeks, de $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol ; sur cent pièces de chaque sorte des susdites espèces monnayées, pesées d'un coup, la remise est de $1\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik, sur mille roubles elle est de 7 zolotnik, plus ou moins, du poids normal.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les espèces en or monnayé seront reçues dans les caisses du Fisc, et émises par elles à 3% au-dessus de la valeur nominale de ces espèces ; c'est-à-dire, l'impérial sera reçu à la valeur de 10 roubles 30 kopeks ; le demi-impérial à 5 roubles 15 kopeks.

ARTICLE IX.

Les espèces monnayées étrangères, d'une haute touche, employées dans le pays aux paiemens entre particuliers, pourront être élevées au cours de la Caisse du Fisc ; mais, après leur réception dans les caisses, elles seront remises à l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie, pour être refrappées au coin du pays.

ARTICLE X.

L'achat de l'or et de l'argent en barres, à l'étranger, pour l'Hôtel de la Monnaie de Varsovie, s'effectuera selon les prix relatifs aux circonstances du commerce, de manière toutefois que les frais du monnayage soient recouverts. L'achat des métaux qui ne seront pas apportés de l'étranger en barres, s'effectuera sur le prix que le conseil administratif désignera de temps en temps, suivant les circonstances.

ARTICLE XI.

L'achat du cuivre se fera par adjudication.

ARTICLE XII.

L'Oukase daté ^{19 Novembre,}_{1 Décembre,} de 1815, en tant qu'il est changé et modifié par le présent Oukase, comme aussi l'Oukase du 1er Mai de 1834, cessent d'être obligatoires.

ARTICLE XIII.

L'exécution du présent Oukase, qui sera inséré dans le "Journal des Lois," et qui sera obligatoire à dater du ^{20 Décembre, 1841}_{1 Janvier, 1842}, est confiée au Conseil Administratif, et particulièrement à la Commission des Finances et du Trésor.

Donné à Varsovie, ce $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

Par l'Empereur et Roi :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé) TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Traduction Française de l'original Polonais.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Empereur de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

En complétant les clauses du 4ème. Article de Notre Oukase du 21 Janvier (2 Février) de l'année courante, par lequel nous avons décidé que les billets de la Banque de Pologne seront transformés en billets de roubles d'argent, à la requête du Conseil Administratif du royaume, Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons, savoir :—

ARTICLE I.

La Banque de Pologne fera confectionner, et, à mesure qu'ils seront confectionnés, ordonnera l'émission de billets de banque en roubles d'argent, d'une valeur nominale d'un; de 3, 10, 50 et 100 roubles; retirant en même temps la même valeur en billets actuellement en circulation émis en florins, de manière que la quantité de billets en circulation ne dépasse pas la somme permise par le 23ème Article de notre Oukase du $\frac{17}{29}$ Janvier de 1828.

ARTICLE II.

La valeur nominale de chaque billet désigné ci-dessus sera imprimée d'un côté du billet, en nombres et en mots, dans deux langues en Russe et en Polonais; et de l'autre côté elle sera imprimée, en nombre et en mots, dans trois langues, en Allemand, en Français et en Anglais.

ARTICLE III.

Les dits billets seront frappés d'un timbre sec aux armes de l'Empire, le même pour toutes les sortes; ce timbre portera les armes du royaume avec l'inscription "Banque de Pologne," et sera apposé, comme jusqu'à présent sous le strict contrôle de la Commission d'Amortissement de la dette nationale.

ARTICLE IV.

Sur chaque billet sera imprimé, en Russe et en Polonais, “la Banque de Pologne payera au porteur (ici sera exprimé la quotité de) roubles en argent comptant (espèces sonnantes), sur le pied de $22\frac{3}{4}$ roubles à la livre Russe d’argent pur.”

ARTICLE V.

La couleur du papier, les signes aquatiques, les ornemens typographiques, la forme et la grandeur des dits billets, aussi bien que tous les détails ayant trait à leur impression, leur mise en circulation et l’échange contre les espèces monnayées, seront prescrits par notre Conseil Administratif du Royaume, à la requête de la Commission des Finances et du Trésor. Les modèles de chaque sorte de billets, avant d’être définitivement mis en circulation, seront présentés au Conseil Administratif.

ARTICLE VI.

Toutes les ordonnances qui ont été décidées par Nos Oukases précédens, ayant trait aux billets de banque actuels, resteront en force, en tant qu’elles ne seront pas changées par le présent Oukase.

ARTICLE VII.

L’exécution du présent Oukase, qui sera inséré dans le “Journal des Lois,” est confiée au Directeur-Général présidant la Commission des Finances et du Trésor.

Donné à Varsovie, le $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signé)

NICOLAS.

Par l’Empereur et Roi :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d’Etat,

(Signé)

TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{6}{18}$ September, 1841.

(Traduction Française d’une traduction Polonaise de l’original en langue Russe.)

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Autocrate de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

A Notre Lieutenant du Royaume de Pologne.

AYANT jugé convenable de créer en 1832, dans Notre Conseil Impérial un département spécial pour les affaires du Royaume de Pologne, auquel sont présentées toutes les affaires de ce royaume d’une importance majeure, Nous trouvons, qu’une plus longue existence d’un conseil d’état spécial du royaume ne répond pas à la position actuelle du pays ; et comme, en outre, sa juridiction en dernier ressort, a besoin d’une base plus solide ; Nous avons décidé, au lieu du conseil d’état du royaume, et de la cour suprême, qui cesseront d’exister de ce moment, de créer à Varsovie, pour tout le Royaume de Pologne, deux départemens du Sénat-dirigeant, qui se nommeront, suivant le numero d’ordre, le neuvième et le dixième département ; et d’instituer une réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

En raison de quoi, par Notre Oukase au Sénat-dirigeant, donné aujourd’hui, Nous avons ordonné, et ordonnons par ces présentes :—

5.

§ 1.

La réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, prendra connaissance de toutes les affaires, qui jusqu'à ce jour étaient de l'attribution du conseil d'état du royaume, excepté toutefois, le budget des recettes et des dépenses. Ce budget et les rapports des Directeurs-en-chef des diverses branches de l'administration dont la révision était confiée au conseil administratif, seront dorénavant présentés directement pour Notre sanction, au Conseil Impérial, par le département pour les affaires du Royaume de Pologne. Le mode des séances dans la réunion générale, sa communication avec les autres autorités, et le règlement des affaires, doivent être absolument les mêmes que ceux prescrits pour le conseil d'état du royaume.

§ 2.

La cour héraldique du royaume retient son organisation intérieure ; elle est adjointe, comme une institution spéciale, à la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, et conservera avec ces départemens les relations dans lesquelles elle s'est trouvée avec le conseil d'état du royaume.

§ 3.

Le neuvième département du Sénat-dirigeant prend les attributions de la cour suprême. Ainsi toutes les affaires qui étaient de la compétence de cette cour, seront dorénavant jugées en dernier ressort par le département, selon les lois et les instructions prescrites à la cour suprême.

Il s'ensuit naturellement, que les décrets rendus par ce département, ne seront soumis à aucune autre révision, et qu'aucun appel, recours, ni doléance ne peuvent être reçus contre ses arrêts.

§ 4.

Le dixième département du Sénat-dirigeant s'occupera des procès criminels. Ses attributions, et la compétence de son autorité, seront désignées dans le nouveau code pénal. Cependant, tous les réglemens qui existent aujourd'hui à ce sujet, auront, en attendant, force de loi.

§ 5.

La réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, est sous la présidence de Notre Lieutenant du royaume, et se compose de cinq sénateurs, nommés par Nous parmi les membres des trois premières classes.

§ 6.

Dans la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, siégeront, de droit, tous les membres du Conseil-Administratif, et le Gouverneur Militaire de Varsovie.

§ 7.

Les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant se composeront des sénateurs et, pour cette fois seulement, des autres personnes appelées par Nous à remplir les fonctions de cette charge ; leur distribution dans les départemens aura lieu chaque année, d'après notre décision, sur la présentation du Lieutenant du royaume.

§ 8.

Les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant pourront se diviser en deux, ou, s'il le faut, en plusieurs sections. L'ensemble des sections et la conduite des affaires, seront les mêmes que ceux des départemens.

§ 9.

Nous désignerons chaque année sur la présentation de Notre Lieutenant du royaume, un président pour chaque département de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, et pour chaque section de ce département.

§ 10.

En cas d'absence ou de maladie du Lieutenant du royaume, ou d'autre empêchement, les fonctions du président de la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, seront remplies par l'un des présidens des départemens, ou des sections, ou par le président de la cour héraldique, d'après la nomination du Lieutenant du royaume.

§ 11.

Les sénateurs de la réunion générale des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, jouiront de tous les droits et privilèges qui sont accordés aux autres sénateurs de Notre Empire. Les chargés des fonctions de sénateur, auront voix délibérative dans les jugemens de procès, à l'égal des sénateurs des départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

§ 12.

A la fin de chaque année, il sera présenté au Ministre de la Justice, comme procureur-général, des mémoires statistiques, ayant trait à la juridiction du royaume; de plus, on lui présentera les états de service des employés composant les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant et leur réunion générale.

En vous chargeant de l'exécution de Notre présente volonté, et de sa publication dans le "Journal des Lois," Nous voulons que les projets des Oukases nécessaires pour le développement complet de ces réglemens principaux, soient composés et présentés à Notre sanction.

Fait à Varsovie, ce $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, 1841.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

Pour traduction conforme :

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,
(Signé) TURKULL.

Dans les Oukases de Sa Majesté Impériale, adressés au Sénat-dirigeant, sous date du $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, est exprimé ce qui suit :—

§ 1.

Nous ordonnons de siéger dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, aux sénateurs suivans: le Prince Jablonowski, Grand-Maître de Notre Cour Impériale, et le Lieutenant-Général Pisarew, Gouverneur-Militaire de Varsovie.

§ 2.

Nous nommons sénateurs dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, les ci-devant membres du Conseil d'Etat du royaume: le Général de Cavalerie, Comte Ozarowski, le Conseiller Privé Actuel Comte Walewski, l'Aide-de-Camp de Sa Majesté Impériale le Lieutenant-Général Wlodek, et le Général-Lieutenant en retraite Kurnatowski.

§ 3.

Les ci-devant Membres du Conseil d'Etat du Royaume: Wyżzechowski I., Morawski, Falc, Comte Potocki, Wojda, Rostworowski, Lubowicki,

Wyczechowski II.; et les Présidens de la Cour Suprême Wolicki et Lubien-ski, sont nommés, par Notre bon plaisir, Conseillers Privés et Sénateurs dans les départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant.

§ 4.

Le ci-devant Membre du Conseil d'Etat du royaume, le Conseiller d'Etat Kossakowski, est nommé Conseiller d'Etat Actuel, avec droit d'ancienneté du jour où il fut nommé Membre du susdit Conseil.

§ 5.

Les ci-devant Membres de la Cour Suprême du royaume de Pologne, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski et Dziedzicki, sont nommés, par Nous, Conseillers d'Etat Actuels.

Par la grâce de Dieu, Nicolas Ier., Autocrate de toutes les Russies,
Roi de Pologne, etc., etc., etc.

Ordonnons de siéger dans les Départemens de Varsovie du Sénat-dirigeant, sans porter toutefois le titre de Sénateurs, aux Conseillers d'Etat Actuels, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski et Dziedzicki.

Nous confions l'exécution du présent Oukase à Notre Lieutenant du Royaume.

Fait à Varsovie, le $\frac{6}{18}$ Septembre, 1841.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

Par l'Empereur et Roi:

Le Ministre-Secrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé) TURKULL.

TRANSLATION.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

Nicolas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King
of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

IN order to place definitively the monetary system of the kingdom of Poland upon the same system with that of the Empire, We, upon the representation of the Administrative Council, have decreed and do decree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Russian pound shall be the unit of weight for money in the kingdom. For this purpose the Mint of Warsaw shall use in weighing gold, silver, and copper, the Russian weight called "Poud," which contains 40 pounds—each pound 96 zolotnik, and each zolotnik 96 dol: In the assaying of gold and silver, the Mint shall use the standard pound which according to the scale in use in the Empire, is divided into 96 zolotnik, and the zolotnik into $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of a zolotnik.

ARTICLE II.

The unit of all money circulating in the kingdom shall be the silver Rouble.

ARTICLE III.

The Mint of Warsaw shall strike pieces in gold, to be called "half-imperials," each of the value of five roubles; and pieces in silver of one rouble, of an half rouble, and of twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five kopeks—all with the dye which has been approved by Us.

ARTICLE IV.

A pound of gold ought to produce $68\frac{4}{5}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to $341\frac{2}{3}$ silver roubles; and a pound of standard gold of 88 zolotniks, will produce $62\frac{2}{3}$ pieces of half-imperials, equivalent to $312\frac{8}{9}$ silver roubles. According to this scale, each half-imperial will contain 1 zolotnik and 39 dol of pure gold, and will weigh in gross, 1 zolotnik and $51\frac{3}{11}$ dol.

ARTICLE V.

An allowance in the weight, either above or below the standard of the gold coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon one piece, one dol; and upon every pound gross weight of coins, twelve dols of the normal pound (or pound adopted as the unit of weight).

ARTICLE VI.

A pound of pure silver ought to furnish $22\frac{3}{4}$ pieces of roubles; and a pound of standard silver, of $83\frac{1}{3}$ zolotnik, will furnish $19\frac{6}{11}$ pieces of roubles. Consequently, 100 roubles will contain 4 pounds, 37 zolotnik, and 84 dol of pure silver, and will weigh, in gross, 5 pounds and 6 zolotnik. The gross weight of each of the different larger descriptions of coined pieces, and the quantity of pure silver contained in each, will be as follows:

	Gross Weight.		Pure Silver.	
	Zolotnik.	Dol.	Zolotnik.	Dol.
Piece of one rouble .	4	$82\frac{1}{2}$	4	21
Piece of half a rouble .	2	$41\frac{7}{5}$	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 25 kopeks .	1	$20\frac{1}{5}$	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Piece of 20 kopeks .	"	$93\frac{3}{5}$	"	81
Piece of 10 kopeks .	"	$46\frac{3}{5}$	"	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Piece of 5 kopeks .	"	$23\frac{1}{5}$	"	$20\frac{1}{4}$

ARTICLE VII.

An allowance in the weight, either more or less, of each of the various large silver coins, is permitted in the following proportions: upon the rouble pieces, 4 dols; upon the half-rouble pieces, 3 dols; upon the pieces of 25 and of 20 kopeks, 2 dols; upon the pieces of 10 and of 5 kopeks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dol; upon 100 pieces of each of the above-mentioned coins, weighed at once, the allowance in weight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ zolotnik; upon 1,000 roubles, it is 7 zolotniks of the normal pound.

ARTICLE VIII.

The gold coins shall be received and shall be issued by all the public departments, at 3 per cent. above the nominal value of such coins; that is to say, the imperial at the value of 10 roubles 30 kopeks, the half-imperial at 5 roubles 15 kopeks.

ARTICLE IX.

Foreign coins, of a high standard, at present used in the country in payments between private individuals, may be received at the rate fixed by the Treasury; but after having been received in the public departments, they shall be sent to the Mint to be recoined with the die of the kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The purchase in foreign countries of gold and silver in bars for the use of the Mint at Warsaw, shall be regulated as to price by the state of commerce, care being taken that the expense of coinage be covered.

The purchase of other metals, not brought from abroad in bars, shall be made at the prices fixed from time to time, according to circumstances, by the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE XI.

The purchase of copper shall be made by contract.

ARTICLE XII.

The Ukase dated ^{19 November,}_{1 December,} 1815, in so much as it is affected or modified by the present Ukase, and also the Ukase of the 1st of May, 1834, shall cease to be obligatory.

ARTICLE XIII.

The execution of the present Ukase, which shall be inserted in the "Journal of Laws," and shall come into force from the ^{20 December, 1841,}_{1 January, 1842,} is entrusted to our Administrative Council, and more especially to the Commission of the Treasury and Finance.

Given at Warsaw, this $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

By Command of the Emperor and King:

The Minister-Secretary of State,
(Signed) TURKULL.

Ukase of the $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

In reference to the clauses of the 4th Article of our Ukase of the ^{21 January,}_{2 February,} of the current year, by which we have decreed that the notes of the Bank of Poland shall be changed into notes representing silver roubles, We, at the request of our Administrative Council of the Kingdom, have decreed and do decree, as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The Bank of Poland will cause to be prepared, and, so soon as they shall be ready, will issue bank notes representing silver roubles of the value of one rouble, of 3, of 10, of 50, and of 100 roubles each; withdrawing at the same time an equivalent number of the florin notes now in circulation, so that the total amount of notes in circulation do not exceed the sum permitted by the 23rd Article of our Ukase of the $\frac{17}{29}$ January, 1828.

ARTICLE II.

The nominal value of each of the before-mentioned notes shall be printed, in figures and in words, on one side of the note, in the Russian and Polish languages; and on the other side the same value shall be printed, in figures and in words, in German, French, and English.

ARTICLE III.

The said notes shall all be marked alike with the stamp of the Empire: this stamp is to bear the arms of the kingdom, with the inscription "Bank of Poland," and shall be affixed, as heretofore, under the strict control of the Commission of the Sinking Fund of the national debt.

ARTICLE IV.

Upon each note shall be inscribed in Russian and in Polish, "the Bank of Poland will pay to the bearer (here insert the quantity of) silver roubles in hard cash, at the rate of $22\frac{3}{4}$ roubles to the Russian pound of pure silver."

ARTICLE V.

The colour of the paper, the water marks, the typographical ornaments, the shape and size of the said notes, as well as all matters of detail relative to the printing, the issuing, and the exchange against coined specie, shall be decided, at the request of the Commission of the Treasury and Finance, by our Administrative Council of the kingdom. The models of each description of note, previous to their being definitively put in circulation, shall be presented to our Administrative Council.

ARTICLE VI.

All ordinances which have been decreed by Our previous Ukases, relative to the bank notes at present in circulation, shall remain in force in so far as they are not affected by the present Ukase.

ARTICLE VII.

The execution of the present Ukase, which shall be inserted in the "Journal of Laws," is entrusted to the Director-General presiding over the Commission of the Treasury and Finance.

Given at Warsaw, this $\frac{3}{15}$ September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

By Command of the Emperor and King :

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed)

TURKULL.

Ukase of the 6th September, 1841.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland.

HAVING judged fitting, in 1832, to establish in Our Imperial Council a special department for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland, to the jurisdiction of which belong the most important affairs concerning the kingdom, We consider the further existence of a distinct Council of State in the kingdom as being no longer in accordance with the actual position of the country; and as it is necessary to fix at the same time the Superior Court of Justice on a more solid basis, We have decided to suppress the Council of State of the kingdom, and the Superior Court; and in place thereof, to create in Warsaw, for the entire kingdom of Poland, two Departments of the Directing Senate, which shall be called the ninth and tenth departments, and to institute a General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

In consequence of which, by Our Ukases to the Directing Senate, issued this day, We have ordained, and do ordain by these presents:—

§ 1.

The General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate shall take cognizance of all the matters which, up to this day, were under the jurisdiction of the Council of State of the kingdom, with the exception of the budget of receipts and expenditure. This budget and the reports of the Directors-in-Chief of the different branches of the administration, of which the revision was confided to the Administrative Council, shall henceforth be submitted directly for Our sanction, by the Department of the Imperial Council for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland.

The order of the sittings of the General Assembly, its relations with the other authorities, and the regulation of its affairs, shall be precisely the same as those prescribed for the Council of State of the kingdom.

§ 2.

The Heraldic Chamber of the kingdom, which retains its present internal organization, is attached, as a special institution, to the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, and it shall maintain, with those departments, the same relations which it held with the Council of State of the kingdom.

§ 3.

The ninth department of the Directing Senate shall have the powers of the Superior Court. Therefore, all the matters which were within the jurisdiction of that Court, shall henceforth be decided in the last instance by the department, according to the laws and regulations prescribed for the Superior Court.

It follows, therefore, that the judgments pronounced by this department shall not be subject to any revision, and that no appeal, relief, nor complaint, can be received against its judgments.

§ 4.

The tenth department of the Directing Senate shall take cognizance of all criminal matters. Its functions and the extent of its powers shall be regulated in the New Penal Code. But all the regulations at present existing on this subject, shall, in the mean time, remain in force.

§ 5.

The General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate is under the Presidency of Our Lieutenant of the kingdom, and is composed of five Senators, named by Us, from the members of the three first classes.

§ 6.

All the Members of the Administrative Council, and the Military Governor of Warsaw, shall have the right of sitting in the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 7.

The Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate shall be composed of Senators, and, for this time only, of the other persons summoned by Us to discharge the duties of that office. Their distribution in the departments shall be made each year, according to Our decision, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the kingdom.

§ 8.

The Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate may be divided into two or more sections, if necessary. The organization of the sections, and the mode of proceeding, shall be the same as those of the departments.

§ 9.

We will name each year, on the recommendation of Our Lieutenant of the kingdom, a President for each Warsaw Department of the Directing Senate, and for each section of the departments.

§ 10.

In the absence of the Lieutenant of the kingdom, from illness or from other causes, the functions of President of the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, shall be filled by one of the Presidents of the departments or of the sections, or by the President of the Heraldic Chamber, who shall be named by the Lieutenant of the kingdom.

§ 11.

The Senators of the General Assembly of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are accorded to the other Senators of our Empire. The persons discharging the functions of Senator shall have a deliberative voice in the decision of matters, equally with the Senators of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 12.

At the expiration of each year there shall be presented to the Minister of Justice, as Attorney-General, statistical summaries respecting the administration of justice of the kingdom; and also an account of the service of the functionaries composing the establishment of the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, and of their General Assembly.

In confiding to you the execution of Our present Ukase, and its publication in the "Journal of the Laws," Our pleasure is, that the drafts of the Ukases necessary for the complete development of these principal bases, shall be prepared and submitted for Our sanction.

Done at Warsaw, the 1st September, 1841.

(Signed)

NICHOLAS.

(True translation.)

The Minister-Secretary of State,

(Signed)

TURKULL.

In Ukases addressed to the Directing Senate, on the $\frac{6}{18}$ September, His Imperial Majesty decrees as follows:—

§ 1.

We command that the following named Senators shall have seats in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate: Prince Jablonowski, Grand Master of Our Imperial Court, and Lieutenant-General Pisarew, Military Governor of Warsaw.

§ 2.

We name Senators in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate, the late members of the Council of State of the kingdom:—General of Cavalry Count Ozarowski, Actual Privy Councillor Count Walewski, Aide-de-Camp General Lieutenant-General Wlodek, and the retired Lieutenant-General Kurnatowski.

§ 3.

The late members of the Council of State of the kingdom, Wyczehowski, Morawski, Falc, Count Potocki, Wojda, Rostworowski, Lubowicki, Wyczehowski II., and the Presidents of the Superior Court, Wolicki and Lubienski, are named by Us, Privy Councillors and Senators in the Warsaw Departments of the Directing Senate.

§ 4.

The late Member of the Council of State of the kingdom, the Councillor of State Kossakowski, is named Actual Councillor of State, with seniority from the day on which he was named member of the said Council.

§ 5.

The late Members of the Superior Court of the kingdom of Poland, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski and Dziedzicki, are named by Us Actual Councillors of State.

Nicholas I., by the grace of God, Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., &c.

We command the Actual Councillors of State, Jalowiecki, Drzewiecki, Poklenkowski, Mogielnicki, Rosciszewski, Kwiatkowski, Dembowski, Tokarski, Paschalski, Suchodolski, Kalinski, Lysinski, Wiesiolowski, Cichorski and Dziedzicki, to sit in the Warsaw Department of the Directing Senate, without assuming the title of Senators.

We confide the execution of the present Ukase to Our Lieutenant of the kingdom.

Done at Warsaw, the $\frac{6}{18}$ September, 1841.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

By the Emperor and King:

The Minister-Secretary of State,
(Signed) TURKULL.

P E N S I O N S.
(CIVIL LIST.)

A LIST of all PENSIONS granted between the 20th day of June 1841 and the 20th day of June 1842, and charged upon the CIVIL LIST;—(pursuant to the Act of 1 Vict., c. 2.)

Date of Grant.		£.
1841:		
23 July -	SNOW HARRIS, Esq. - - - - - In consideration of his services in the cultivation of science, and more especially for his diligence in the investigation of electrical phenomena.	300
3 August -	MISS SOPHIA WYNYARD - - - - - In consideration of the long and faithful services rendered by her to the Royal Family, as well as her impoverished circumstances.	200
30 August -	DAME CATHERINE JEREMIE - - - - - To Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., and George Baillie, Esq., in trust for her, as the Widow of Sir John Jeremie, Knight; in consideration of the activity and usefulness displayed by him in the execution of his duties in several capacities in the Colonies, and of his death in the public service when Governor of Sierra Leone.	200
30 August -	JOHN ANSTER, LL.D. - - - - - In consideration of the successful application of his talents to the cultivation of literature.	150
30 August -	REV. HENRY FRANCIS CARY - - - - - For like services.	200
31 August -	MRS. ELIZA ANNE JAMES - - - - - Widow of the Author of "James's Naval History of Great Britain." In consideration of the able manner in which the achievements of the British Navy have been recorded in that work.	100
31 August -	MISS MARGARET CLAPPERTON - - - - - Sister of Major Clapperton, the celebrated African Traveller, who lost his life while engaged in exploring the interior of that quarter of the world. In consideration of the great additions that were made by him to geographical knowledge.	50
	£.	1,200

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
30 June 1842.

G. CLERK.

P E N S I O N S.
(CIVIL LIST.)

LIST of all PENSIONS granted between the 20th day of June 1841 and the 20th day of June 1842, and charged upon the CIVIL LIST;—(pursuant to Act 1 Vict., c. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1842.

COMMISSARIAT.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 March 1843;—for,

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for COMMISSARIAT
SERVICES, for the Year ended 31 March 1842.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 March 1843.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for COMMISSARIAT

	£.	s.	d.
TO Surplus Balance remaining on the Commissariat Grants of years prior to 1841-42 - - - - -	8,669	1	6
- Amount of the Grants for Commissariat Services for the year 1841-42, as detailed per contra - -	263,361	-	-

SERVICES, for the Year ended 31 March 1842.

BY Expenditure for the Year 1841-42, under the following Heads,viz.—

	EXPENDITURE.	GRANTS.	AMOUNTS EXPENDED			
			LESS than Voted.		MORE than Voted.	
1.—FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICES :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Pay and Contingencies of the Commissariat Branch at the Treasury - - - -	4,174 7 11	4,109 10 -	- - - -	64 17 11		
Pay of the officers and established clerks of the Commissariat abroad - - - -	49,118 15 6	49,092 10 -	- - - -	26 5 6		
Account branch, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	1,536 18 6	2,130 10 -	593 11 6	—		
Pay of extra Clerks, Storekeepers, Issuers, Conductors, Bakers, Artificers, and other subordinate persons - - - -	39,458 18 6	34,601 10 -	- - - -	4,857 8 6		-- This excess is principally occasioned by the additional establishment which it was necessary to employ in Canada and at the Cape of Good Hope.
Lodging and Forage money, Black Servants, Commutation of Fuel and Light, &c. -	15,143 5 5	15,589 - -	445 14 7	—		
Contingencies, Rent of Offices and Magazines, Postage, Advertising, Printing, Extra Labour, Travelling Expenses, &c. -	15,375 4 6	13,558 - -	- - - -	1,817 4 6		-- This excess arises from the fluctuating nature of contingent expenditure.
Land and Inland Water Transport - -	65,727 6 2	66,320 - -	592 13 10	—		
Freight of Specie - - - - -	8,156 4 4	6,000 - -	- - - -	2,156 4 4		-- This excess is owing to an increased necessity of making remittances in specie.
Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	3,174 - 4	9,255 - -	6,080 19 8	—		
Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light supplied in kind, after deducting amount of Stoppages in aid - - - - -	13,677 4 3	12,200 - -	- - - -	1,477 4 3		-- This excess arises principally from the increased price of provisions, &c., during the year.
Passage Money - - - - -	971 18 6	500 - -	- - - -	471 18 6		
TOTALS for Effective Services - - £.	216,514 3 11	213,356 - -	7,712 19 7	10,871 3 6		
2.—FOR NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :						
Half-Pay - - - - -	32,796 6 6	36,852 15 -	4,056 8 6	—		
Retired Full Pay, Compensation and Superannuation Allowances - - - - -	5,689 11 10	6,352 15 -	663 3 2	—		
Widows' Pensions - - - - -	4,446 15 1	5,710 - -	1,263 4 11	—		
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	827 5 -	1,089 10 -	262 5 -	—		
TOTALS for Effective and Non-Effective Services - - - - - £.	260,274 2 4	263,361 - -	13,958 1 2	10,871 3 6		
By Balance unexpended, to be declared available as "Ways and Means" - - - - -	11,755 19 2					
£.	272,030 1 6					

C. E. Trevelyan,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for COM-
MISSARIAT SERVICES, for the Year ended
31 March 1842.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 March 1843.

TAXES IN EUROPE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 September 1841 ;—*fur*,

A RETURN of the TOTAL AMOUNT of TAXES levied in each of the different STATES of EUROPE, so far as the same can be obtained; distinguishing between DIRECT and INDIRECT TAXATION, and specifying the several Heads of each; and also distinguishing between TAXES for the Service of the STATE and those for PROVINCIAL and LOCAL PURPOSES; and exhibiting the Results in the Monies and Measures of the different Countries, as well as in *British* Monies and Measures.

L I S T.

	Page		Page		Page
1.—DENMARK - -	2	7.—NASSAU - -	14	13.—SARDINIA - -	20
2.—SWEDEN - -	3	8.—SAXONY - -	14	14.—ROME - -	22
3.—RUSSIA - -	4	9.—WIRTEMBERG -	17	15.—TUSCANY - -	24
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5.—FRANCE - -	8	11.—BAVARIA - -	19	17.—PORTUGAL - -	33
6.—FRANKFORT - -	9	12.—SWITZERLAND -	20		

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1842.

1.—DENMARK.

AMOUNT of TAXES in *Denmark*, including *Holstein*, comprising—
 Arable and meadow land 653 geographical square miles = 9,140,000 acres.
 Woods - - - 48 " " = 670,000 "
 Towns, roads, &c. - 40 " "
 Heath, peat and sand - 247 " "
 Lakes - - - 13½ " "

With a population of 2,100,000, of which { 460,000 in towns.
 { 1,640,000 in country.

STATE TAXES, according to the Budget for 1841.		Rix dol.	£.
DIRECT - -	On Lands - - - - -	4,100,000	455,000
	Houses - - - - -	480,000	54,000
	Forests (included in lands, trifling), poll tax in Holstein only, and tax on rank - -	427,000	47,000
INDIRECT - - -	Customs, net - - - - -	3,100,000	350,000
	Excise - - - - -	1,100,000	120,000
	Stamps - - - - -	402,000	45,000
	Lotteries - - - - -	480,000	54,000
	Licenses and official fees - - - - -	250,000	28,000
	Sales of goods - - - - -	none.	
	Sales of land and houses, inherited property	280,000	31,000
MISCELLANEOUS:	Post-office - - - - -	250,000	28,000
	Sundries - - - - -	101,000	11,000
<i>N.B.</i> —Royal domains, Sound dues, colonies, active debt, are omitted, not being taxes.			
PROVINCIAL OR COUNTRY COMMUNE TAXES.			
DIRECT - - - Fixed, or by assessment on houses, land and general property, for the poor, hospitals, prisons, schools, local police, &c., amount uncertain, but may in the aggregate be considered somewhat higher than the direct land tax; say - - - - -		5,000,000	550,000
To which may be added the following burthens on the peasantry, viz., military service, conscription, road-making (to be converted into a money tax in 1842), travelling conveyance to public functionaries, civil and military tithes.			
INDIRECT - On Bread, beer, meat, wine - - - - -		none.	
MISCELLANEOUS:	Bank tax in Denmark perpetual, either to the bank, or as additional land tax - -	320,000	35,000
	Bank tax in Holstein temporary; will cease in a few years - - - - -	670,000	75,000
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN COMMUNE TAXES.			
DIRECT - - - Fixed by assessment on houses, ground and general property, for the poor, hospitals, churches, police, lighting, paving, water-works, billeting of soldiers, &c., the amount of which is uncertain; may be estimated at - - - - -		1,200,000	140,000
INDIRECT - On Bread, beer, meat, wine - - - - -		none.	
* MISCELLANEOUS: Bank tax in towns, mostly redeemed.			
TOTAL - - -		18,160,000	2,020,000

2.—S W E D E N.

STATE TAXES.

DIRECT:

Lands.—Lands are subject, first, to a tax consisting in tithes and other old imposts, fixed on grain and other articles, as butter, fish, &c., varying in kind and quantity, according to the settlement for different provinces and the different tenures of the land.

This tax is calculated in the budget to produce annually 3,535,600 rix dollars banco, or about 294,633*l.* 6*s.*; and, secondly, to an assessed tax of two per mille rix dollars banco on the value of the property, annually estimated by assessors chosen in separate districts, and consisting of an equal number of members from each of the four orders of the representation; that is, the nobles, clergy, burghers and peasants. This tax amounts to about 530,000 rix dollars banco, or 44,166*l.* 13*s.*

Houses.—Houses in towns are subject to a direct tax of two per mille of the value annually assessed as above, which produces about 130,000 rix dollars banco, or 10,833*l.* 6*s.* Houses in the country are comprised in the valuation of land.

Forests.—Forests are not subject to a separate tax, but are comprised in the valuation of land.

Poll-tax.—There are two different poll-taxes.

One, making part of the permanent ordinary revenue, and levied at the rate of 12*s.* banco, or about 5*d.* English, on every person above 17 years of age; its amount is calculated in the budget at 310,000 rix dollars banco, or 25,833*l.* 6*s.*

The other, voted from Diet to Diet, is now levied at the rate of 24*s.* banco for every male, and 12*s.* for every female, above 18 years of age; it may be calculated to produce 450,000 rix dollars banco, or 37,500*l.*

Besides these, there are direct taxes on the fabrication of iron, copper and other metals, varying from one to two per cent. on the quantities made. Saw-mills, mills for grinding corn, and all such properties, are subject to an assessed duty of two per mille on the value; and the produce amounts together to about 300,000 rix dollars banco, or 25,000*l.*

Customs.—The duties on exports and imports are voted from Diet to Diet.

The King may lower, but not raise, the rates fixed by the Diet.

The receipt is calculated in the budget annually at 2,999,000 rix dollars banco, or about 249,166*l.* 13*s.*

Excise.—There are only two excise duties.

The one is a duty levied on those towns where bakers, brewers and butchers still exercise a monopoly in their respective trades.

The duty is fixed according to the population: Stockholm, for instance, has to pay 7,000 rix dollars banco, or 583*l.* 6*s.*; and Gottenburg, 800 rix dollars banco, or 66*l.* 13*s.*

There are very few towns now subject to this duty, and its produce altogether is only 11,285 rix dollars banco, or 940*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The other is a duty taken on the dimensions of the still in distilleries of ardent spirits, and is calculated to produce 750,000 rix dollars banco, or 62,000*l.*

Stamps.—This duty is calculated in the budget at 420,000 rix dollars banco, or 35,000*l.*

Lotteries.—Were abolished in the year 1840.

Licenses.—The only revenue raised in this way is on retailing ardent spirits; the duty is rated from twenty to one hundred dollars banco on every retailing shop, by annual assessment, according to the estimated sale. The amount levied thus in different proportions is comprised in the sum produced by the duty on distilleries.

Sales of Goods.—No duty.

Sales of Land.—Subject to no duty further than stamps on the deeds.

Inherited Property.—Property inherited by collaterals, or left by will to other persons than lineal descendants, is subject to a duty of five per cent., and is calculated at an annual average of 40,000 rix dollars banco, or about 3,333*l.* 6*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office.—The revenue by postage on letters is calculated in the budget at 500,000 rix dollars banco, or 41,666*l.* 13*s.*, subject to the expenses of the department.

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

As to the provincial and municipal taxes, it is rather difficult to give a clear and comprehensive view of them, in consequence of their great variety in different places.

4 RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE.

The provincial taxes rest almost entirely on the proprietors or holders of lands.

They consist either in labour performed (*corvées*), as for the purposes of roads, bridges (no tolls being levied, except in some few instances), or for horses furnished to travellers; at a fixed rate, or in allotments of land conceded, the produce of which goes to the maintenance of the county militia, or in certain quantities of grain as to the clergy in commutation of tithes, or in money for local purposes of various descriptions from householders in the different parishes.

When money is to be paid, it is generally raised by adding a fraction to the assessed tax on land. No further provincial tax on houses than what is described above; and no provincial taxes on bread, beer, meat or wine.

In the towns the municipal taxes are levied by annual assessments on houses and the different trades, according to the estimated value of each.

The sea-ports, besides, derive a considerable revenue from various imposts on imports and exports, harbour dues, wharfage, &c., different in name and amount in almost every town.

In the quinquennial returns 1833 and 1837, the provincial taxes are enumerated in round numbers as follows; but the statement is considered defective:

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

	Dollars banco.	£.	s.	d.
For the maintenance of the country militia - -	2,487,979	207,331	11	6
For the clergy (parochial) - - - - -	1,771,802	147,650	3	-
For conveyance of travellers above the sums received from them - - - - -	592,290	49,357	10	-
For repairs of roads and bridges - - - - -	852,889	71,074	1	6
For various local purposes - - - - -	567,687	47,307	4	6
	6,657,179	522,720	10	6

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Stockholm—

	Dollars banco.	£.	s.	d.
Towards the expense of seamen maintained for the navy - - - - -	4,840	403	6	-
For the parochial clergy - - - - -	41,015	3,407	18	6
Poor-rates - - - - -	66,602	5,550	3	-
Various charges, as town administration - - - - -	224,086	18,673	15	-
	336,543	28,035	2	6

All the other towns in Sweden—

	Dollars banco.	£.	s.	d.
For maintaining seamen for the navy - - - - -	29,726	2,478	17	-
Expenses of administration - - - - -	217,665	18,138	15	6
For the parochial clergy - - - - -	107,641	8,970	1	6
Poor-rates - - - - -	138,929	11,577	7	6
To conveyance of travellers - - - - -	54,315	4,526	4	6
Repairs of roads - - - - -	52,501	4,375	1	6
Various charges - - - - -	254,507	21,208	18	6
	855,284	50,675	6	-

The reduction of dollars into pounds sterling is calculated at the rate of 12 dollars banco to the pound sterling.

Thomas Cartwright.

Stockholm, 27 March 1842.

3.—R U S S I A.

RENSEIGNEMENS sur les DROITS et REDEVANCES qui se perçoivent en *Russie*.

REDEVANCES GÉNÉRALES PERCUES PAR L'ÉTAT.

CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTES:

La *propriété foncière* n'est soumise en Russie à aucune contribution spéciale; seulement les paysans de la couronne, et parfois des individus d'une autre condition, auxquels le droit d'exploiter des terres a été concédé, sont tenus à ce titre de payer une certaine redevance.

Les *maisons* ne sont assujetties à aucune taxe au profit du trésor.

Les revenus que l'Etat tire des *forêts* provient de la vente du bois, suivant le mode établi à cet égard par les réglemens en vigueur.

Le droit de *capitation* ne repose que sur les classes inférieures de la population.

CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES :

Les droits de *douane* se perçoivent d'après le tarif en vigueur.
Le droit d'*accise* n'existe que pour le tabac, la bière et l'hydromel.
Le droit de *timbre* se perçoit au moyen de la vente du papier timbré de différente valeur.
La contribution sur les *loteries* n'existe point.
Le trésor perçoit une taxe une fois payée pour les *privileges* ou *brevets d'invention* accordés par le gouvernement.
Un droit de 4% est retenu au profit du fisc sur la valeur des *bien-fonds* ou de tout *terrain* passés à un autre propriétaire par contrat de vente et d'achat.
Les *successions* en ligne directe ne sont passibles d'aucun droit.
Redevances diverses, telles que le droit de chaussée, la taxe sur les passeports et podorojnie, et enfin la redevance payée pour le droit de faire le commerce, se perçoivent en vertu de réglemens spéciaux.

REDEVANCES PROVINCIALES ET MUNICIPALES.

CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTES :

Les *redevances foncières* que les habitans des villes et de campagne payent en guise de centimes additionnelles avec l'autorisation du gouvernement sont très modiques.

CONTRIBUTIONS INDIRECTES :

Le *pain* et la *viande*, comme articles de première nécessité, ne sont soumis à aucune taxe.
Les droits perçus sur le *vin* et l'*eau-de-vie*, d'ailleurs très minimes, sont versés dans les caisses de la trésorerie de l'empire.

St. Petersburg, 25 January 1842. Stuart de Rothesay.

4.—N E T H E R L A N D S.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL AMOUNT of TAXES raised within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as well for behoof of the State, as for Provinces and Parishes, Water Communications and Inclosures; calculated, as far as relates to the Government Taxes, according to the Estimates for the Year 1841, with the additional per-centages, and in regard to the other Taxes, according to previous Returns, chiefly of the Years 1838-1840.

GOVERNMENT TAXES.				Fl.	st.	Fl.	st.	Fl.	st.
DIRECT TAXES:									
<i>Ground Taxes :</i>									
On Buildings	-	-	-	3,616,688	72	9,579,908	21	17,161,741	54
Other immoveables	-	-	-	5,963,219	48				
<i>Personal :</i>									
On Rents of buildings	-	-	-	1,328,670	21	5,462,500	-		
Doors and windows	-	-	-	1,490,808	87				
Hearths	-	-	-	697,831	40				
Furniture	-	-	-	848,895	46				
Increase	-	-	-	4,235	66				
Servants	-	-	-	667,005	91				
Horses	-	-	-	425,052	47				
<i>Patents</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2,119,333	33		
INDIRECT TAXES				-	-	4,520,000	-		
<i>Excise :</i>									
Sugar	-	-	-	444,000	-	19,154,750	-		
Wine	-	-	-	1,258,000	-				
Inland distilled spirits	-	-	-	4,440,000	-				
Foreign - ditto	-	-	-	370,000	-				
Butchers' meat	-	-	-	1,794,000	-				
Salt	-	-	-	1,863,000	-				
Soap	-	-	-	1,104,000	-				
Beer and vinegar	-	-	-	448,500	-				
Coals	-	-	-	621,000	-				
Turf	-	-	-	1,280,000	-				
Flour	-	-	-	3,690,000	-				
Collection stamp duty	-	-	-	1,842,250	-				

227.

6 RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE.

<i>Stamp and Registration :</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>st.</i>		
Stamp - - - - -	1,518,000	-	8,380,880	-	32,766,430	-		
Registration, &c. - - - - -	3,937,680	-						
Mortgages - - - - -	331,200	-						
Legacy duty - - - - -	2,484,000	-						
Field sports and fisheries - - - - -	110,000	-	180,800	-				
Pawnbrokers' duty on gold and silver - - - - -	-	-						
Lottery - - - - -	-	-						
			530,000	-				
PROVINCIAL TAXES.								
DIRECT :								
<i>Augmentation on Ground Taxes :</i>								
On Buildings - - - - -	180,834	46	478,995	42				
Other immoveables - - - - -	298,160	95						
<i>Augmentation on Personal Taxes :</i>								
On Rents of buildings - - - - -	69,321	92	285,000	-				
Doors and windows - - - - -	77,781	33						
Hearths - - - - -	36,408	59						
Furniture - - - - -	44,290	20						
Increase - - - - -	220	99						
Servants - - - - -	34,800	31						
Horses - - - - -	22,176	65						
<i>Additional for Special Purposes :</i>								
<i>Ground Tax :</i>								
On Buildings - - - - -	86,401	87	306,593	86				
Other immoveables - - - - -	220,191	99						
<i>Personal :</i>								
On Rents of buildings - - - - -	23,081	89	94,895	50				
Doors and windows - - - - -	25,898	59						
Hearths - - - - -	12,122	85						
Furniture - - - - -	14,747	16						
Increase - - - - -	73	58						
Servants - - - - -	11,587	34						
Horses - - - - -	7,384	08						
Patents - - - - -	-	-	2,646	64				
INDIRECT :								
<i>Excise Dues</i> - - - - -	-	-	61,088	84	1,229,220	27		
<i>Taxes for Repair and Maintenance of Dikes and Inclosures :</i>								
DIRECT :								
On Buildings - - - - -	20,931	18	-	-	3,970,573	78		
Other immoveables - - - - -	3,949,642	60						
<i>Taxes for Towns and Parishes :</i>								
DIRECT :								
<i>Ground Tax :</i>								
On Buildings - - - - -	150,080	43	394,000	18				
Other immoveables - - - - -	243,919	75						
<i>Personal :</i>								
On Rent of buildings - - - - -	80,875	58	332,500	-				
Doors and windows - - - - -	90,744	89						
Hearths - - - - -	42,476	69						
Furniture - - - - -	51,671	89						
Increase - - - - -	257	82						
Servants - - - - -	40,600	36						
Horses - - - - -	25,872	76						
<i>Capitation and Personal Taxes</i> - - - - -	-	-	1,576,439	99				

RETURNS : TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE. 7

INDIRECT:					Fl.	st.	Fl.	st.	Fl.	st.			
<i>Excise :</i>													
On Wine	-	-	-	-	309,204	22	6,473,644	34					
Distilled spirits	-	-	-	-	1,847,690	47							
Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	1,091,500	76							
Beer and vinegar	-	-	-	-	33,797	65							
Coals	-	-	-	-	181,707	91							
Turf	-	-	-	-	662,093	48							
Flour	-	-	-	-	2,347,649	84							
<i>Divers local Taxes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,945	11					
					TOTAL			-	-	-	Fl.	64,426,495	22
<i>At 12 florins per £. sterling</i>								-	-	-	£.	5,368,874	11 8

A M S T E R D A M.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

THE sum total of the municipal taxes raised at Amsterdam for the year 1840 amounted to something under two millions of florins, including all kind of revenue raised by city taxation and harbour dues.

Houses	}	-	-	pay 5 per cent. on those of the kingdom.
Lands		-	-	
Bread	-	-	-	4 cents per Netherlands' lb.
Beer	-	-	-	none.
Meat	-	-	-	6 cents per Netherlands' lb.
Wine	-	-	-	7 cents per bottle.

7 per cent. additional on the personal charge of the kingdom. It is not possible to ascertain the per-centage on value of houses and lands. There is no municipal tax (separate) on lighting or watching, but heavy dues on fuel, spirits, butter, &c. On the whole, the city of Amsterdam is highly taxed.

Amsterdam, 27 December 1841. (signed) James Annesley, Consul.

R O T T E R D A M.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

DIRECT:

Ground Tax.—Buildings and land, 5 cents additional on the government tax, which is regulated according to the net rents.

Personal.—Seven cents additional on the government personal tax, which is regulated according to the gross rent of premises.

Fire-Engine, Watchmen and Lantern Tax.—Two per cent. on the net value of rent of buildings, according to the government schedule.

INDIRECT:

Butchers' Meat, Oxen, Calves, Sheep, Pigs—per 100 Netherlands' lbs., 20 per cent.
Meat and Bacon—imported from without the jurisdiction, per Netherlands' lb., 6 cents.

					per 100 Nether-		per 100 lbs.	
					lands' lbs.		English.	
					Fl.	cents.	s.	d.
Bolted wheat flour	-	-	-	-	3	25	=	2 5½
Unbolted ditto	-	-	-	-	2	50	=	1 10½
Rye flour	-	-	-	-	-	60	=	5½
Wheat bread (soft)	-	-	-	-	2	10	=	1 7
Grinding ditto (ship bread)	-	-	-	-	2	85	=	2 1½
Rye bread (soft)	-	-	-	-	-	46	=	4
Ditto - (hard) imported from without the jurisdiction	-	-	-	-	-	68	=	6
Biscuit	-	-	-	ditto	3	75	=	2 10
Grinding - - - - wheat	-	-	-	-	2	50	=	1 10½
With augmentation, rye	-	-	-	-	-	60	=	5½
Butter	-	-	-	-	5	-	=	3 9½

					<i>Fl. cents.</i>
<i>Fuel.</i> —Short turf (per dubbel mud)	-	-	-	-	05
Long ditto	-	-	-	-	02
Coals	-	-	-	per mud	14
„ for domestic purposes	-	-	-	per 100 lb.	17
„ for manufactories	-	-	-	„	04
<i>Spirits.</i> —Inland (over and above the government excises)	19 cents additional.				
Foreign	-	ditto	-	ditto	24
Wine and beer, free.					
					<i>A. Ferrier.</i>
14 January 1842.					<i>E. C. Disbrowe.</i>

5.—F R A N C E.

AMOUNT of TAXES to be levied in the Kingdom of *France* for the Year 1842.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total of the Direct Contributions for the year 1842 is 396,054,610 francs, divided as follows :—

FOR THE STATE:

	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
On Land - - - - -	187,509,600	7,500,384	-
Furniture - - - - -	40,800,000	1,632,000	-
Doors and windows - - - - -	26,454,510	1,058,180	8
Patents (a direct tax on the exercise of a trade or profession) - - - - -	31,066,000	1,242,640	-
	285,830,100	11,433,204	8

FOR THE PROVINCES:

On Land - - - - -	52,606,280	2,104,251	4
Furniture - - - - -	10,887,000	435,480	-
Doors and windows - - - - -	2,426,000	97,040	-
Patents - - - - -	2,659,000	106,360	-
	68,578,280	2,743,131	4

FOR THE COMMUNES:

On Land - - - - -	25,901,710	1,036,028	8
Furniture - - - - -	3,808,340	152,333	12
Doors and windows - - - - -	1,300,040	52,001	12
Patents - - - - -	1,699,500	59,620	-
	32,499,590	1,299,983	2

The taxes just stated give the amount required; but as there are always deficiencies in their payment, the additional sum is levied in the following manner :—

	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>
On Land - - - - -	2,252,560	90,102	8
Furniture - - - - -	740,000	29,600	-
Doors and windows - - - - -	745,350	29,814	-
Patents - - - - -	4,710,000	188,400	-
	8,447,930	337,916	8

When the taxes are collected, a sou is added to defray the expenses of the paper on which the demand is made; the total of this tax amounts to 698,700 fr. = 27,948*l.*

RECAPITULATION OF DIRECT TAXES.

	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
State - - - - -	285,830,110	11,433,204	8	4
Provinces - - - - -	68,578,280	2,743,131	4	2
Communes - - - - -	32,499,590	1,299,983	12	-
Additional tax - - - - -	8,447,950	337,918	-	-
	698,700	27,948	-	-
	396,054,610	15,842,184	8	6

INDIRECT

INDIRECT TAXES.					
FOR THE STATE:		Francs.	£.	Francs.	£. s. d.
Registration of Acts		191,363,000	7,654,520		
Stamps - - -		34,475,000	1,379,000		
		225,838,000	9,033,520	230,882,500	9,235,300 - -
Domains, sale and pro-		5,044,500	201,780		
duce of					
Woods and fisheries -		34,700,000	1,388,000	34,700,000	1,388,000 - -
Customs - - -		117,848,000	4,713,920	123,629,000	4,945,160 - -
Navigation - - -		5,781,000	231,240		
Excise on salt - -		65,904,000	2,636,160	264,413,000	10,576,520 - -
„ wine, beer, &c.		90,468,000	3,618,720		
„ sugar - -		7,425,000	297,000		
„ tobacco - -		95,000,000	3,800,000		
„ gunpowder - -		5,616,000	224,640	33,646,000	1,345,840 - -
„ miscellaneous taxes		- - -	- - -		
„ posts - - -		- - -	- - -	47,025,500	1,881,020 - -
Derived from property belonging to the Ministry of				4,349,082	173,563 5 7
Public Instruction - - -		- - -	- - -		
TOTAL of INDIRECT Taxation - -				738,605,082	29,544,203 5 7
DIRECT Taxes - - - - -				Francs.	£. s. d.
INDIRECT Taxes - - - - -				396,054,610	15,842,184 8 -
Miscellaneous items - - - - -				738,605,082	29,544,203 5 7
				11,343,450	453,738 - -
TOTAL of Budget - - -				1,146,003,142	45,840,125 13 7
Departmental Taxes, not in general Budget - -				11,200,000	448,000 - -
Algiers - - - - -				2,390,000	95,600 - -
India - - - - -				1,050,000	42,000 - -
TOTAL - - -				14,640,000	585,600 - -
GENERAL TOTAL - - -		1,160,643,142 fr. = 46,425,725 l. 13 s. 7 d.			

Paris, 4 January 1842.
 Cowley.

6.—FRANKFORT.

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Free State of *Frankfort*:
 For the average of years 1832 to 1842, 1,200,000 florins, or 100,000 l.

STATE TAXES.		
DIRECT	- - - On Lands	- none.
	Houses	- „
	Forests	- Government property.
	Poll-tax	- none.
INDIRECT	- - - On Customs	- the Frankfort share in the receipts of the Prussian Union, 230,000 fl., as minimum.
	Excise	- vide p. 10, No. 1.
	Stamps	- „ „ No. 2.
	Lotteries	- „ „ No. 3.
	Licenses	- none.
	Sales of goods	- vide p. 10, No. 4.
	Sales of land	- one per cent.
	Inherited property	- one per cent., except from father to son, in which case nothing is paid.

PROVINCIAL TAXES—None.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES—Included in the foregoing list.

Additional Information on the subject of TAXES levied at *Frankfort*.

No. 1.— <i>Excise:</i>	<i>Fl. r. d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wine, per aum, or 3½ per cwt. - - - - -	5	20	8 2½
Brandy, common, per aum - - - - -	4	-	6 8
„ superior, ditto - - - - -	10	-	16 8
Cider, per aum - - - - -	1	30	2 6
Beer, per aum (50 lb. malt.) - - - - -	40	-	1 1½
Private distillery duty, per annum - - - - -	3	17	5 5½
Salt, per malter, or 160 lbs. - - - - -	2	40	4 5½
Flour (wheat and rye) per malter - - - - -	44	-	1 2½
Barley and oats - ditto - - - - -	2	10	3 7½
Straw, per fuder, or 10 cwt. - - - - -	10	-	3½
Hay, per cwt. - - - - -	5	-	1½
Meat (of all kinds) per lb. - - - - -	-	½	2½

N. B.—The meat excise is sold by the government to the corporation of butchers for 75,000*fl.* per annum.

Coke, per cwt. - - - - -	3	-	1
Peat, per cwt. - - - - -	8	-	2½
Brown coal, per cwt. - - - - -	5	-	1½
Coals, per cwt. - - - - -	3	-	1
Wood (fuel) per gilbert, or cub. fathom - - - - -	12	-	4
Street lighting, from — to 15 <i>fl.</i> , or 25 <i>s.</i> , per house.			

- No. 2.—*Stamps:*
Stamps on bills of exchange, &c., one-half per mille.
„ on documents, from 1 to 20*fl.*, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 33*s.* 4*d.*
„ on cards, playing, per pack, 10*kr.* or 3½*d.*

- No. 3.—*Lotteries:*
Two per annum: (they are guaranteed and superintended by the Government): the average sum raised in each, 1,822,500*fl.* (151,875*l.*): 12 per cent. is deducted from every prize to cover expenses, and the surplus goes to the sinking fund. As the government is bound to pay all tickets which remain unsold, the clear profit of the government varies accordingly.

- No. 4.—*Sales of Goods:*
Sales, private, one per cent. (the seller half, and the buyer half).
„ public, 1½ per cent.; half goes to the government, and the remainder to the auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Income Tax—Varies from ½ per cent. to 2 per cent.—[*Vide* annexed printed Table, marked (A.) p. 12.]

House-rent Tax—Progressive, according to the annexed printed Table, marked (B.) p. 13.

Dogs—Per annum - - - - - 3*fl.* = 5*s.*

Horses—Per annum - - - - - 15*fl.* = 25*s.*

The national debt of Frankfort amounts to 700,000 *l.* sterling, at 3½ interest per annum.

PUBLICATION concerning the COLLECTION of the INCOME TAX for the Year 1841.

According to the Law of April 1840, the following is published:—

I.—All and each who are subject to taxation have to pay their due contributions for the year 1841, to the Income Tax Commission, within three months after the 15th January 1842, and for that purpose they have to give in their schedule (of which printed form may be had at the proper office in the forenoon) in a few days, and they will have to pay the amount of the declared sum in ready money, of the 24 *fl.* course, or in interest coupon of this town's obligations, for which the schedule and the receipt will be returned to them unless some obstacle exists.

II.—The following persons, being subject to taxation, are to pay the income tax:—

- a. All Christian and Jewish citizens, their widows, sons and daughters, and those belonging to the town community who have incomes as understated.

b. All

RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE. 11

b. All foreigners who exercise a trade here, with the following exceptions :—

1. Those who are not connected with the confederacy of this town, but who, as community-members of our districts, pay the State Taxes imposed for the whole dominion.
2. Those persons who, according to § 2 of the servant-regulation of the 5th March 1822, are understood under the denomination of "household servants," as far as they are foreigners not married, and living with their masters.
3. The journeymen who work with the trades-people of this place; if they are foreigners, and not married.
- c.* All those who are settled and have property within this town or its boundaries, and are neither citizens in this town, nor exercise a trade here.
- d.* All guardians or other representatives and administrators of all public foundations, as well as of Parish, Private, Charity Establishments, and Corporations.

III.—The income tax is to be paid from the whole taxable income of each person who is subject to taxation, whether he receives it from this state or from abroad, or earns it here or abroad : The following cases are the only exceptions :—

1. Out-citizens, that is, all those who belong to the confederacy of the town, but who do not live here, are to pay the income tax from the revenues of their fortune, whether employed here or coming from here, or brought in here at their entering into our burghership; and as they do not contribute to the house and rent tax, which was established by the law of the 23d April 1840, they are to pay according to the income tax law of the 6th August 1833, and to the tariff added to it. They have, for the future, to settle with the Income Tax Commission as to the amount of their income; for which purpose the means of any person who is subject to taxation at the time of his leaving this place will serve for a guide.
2. Citizens of this place who possess landed property in our territory, but out of the town and its boundaries, and who on account of that contribute to the State Taxes, are, in respect of the income of this landed property, not subject to the income tax.
3. Those who with merchandize are settled in this town and its boundaries, and who are neither citizens of this town nor exercise a trade here, have to pay the income tax only from the produce of these goods, or, if they use them themselves, only on the value of those so used.

IV.—Taxable income is declared to be the whole yearly income; it may arise from capital, or rents, from arts, sciences, salaries, wages, official residence, pensions, commerce, professions, trade, or other branches of livelihood.

That which is contained in the following, forms one part of the taxable income, and is, therefore, not to be excluded :—

- a.* That part of the yearly income which has been employed for the extension and improvement of trade.
- b.* That part of the income which is expended for the sustenance, clothes and lodging for a family, or for servants and their wages, and for the household; as well as that which is invested by possession or occupation of a house and garden.

The following, on the contrary, forms no part of the taxable income, and, therefore, may be excluded from the income :—

- aa.* That part of the yearly income which is requisite for the repayment of those expenses which have been incurred for the management of the trade; for instance, merchants' commissions, purchasing materials (as far as they have been used in the tax-year), and journeymen's wages.
- bb.* That part which, owing to existing taxes, is a charge on the trade, and is to be paid for the future with the usual entrance duties of this town; for instance, the license money of the coffee-houses, innkeepers, brokers' fees, &c.
- cc.* That part of the house-rent or lodging which is used exclusively and immediately for the use of the trade.

V.—The amount of the income tax of each person who is subject to taxation for the year 1841, is fixed according to the tax amount which answers to the taxable income in the adjoined Income Tax Table.—[*Vide* Table (A.) p. 12.]

VI.—The yearly taxable income is not to be fixed after the amount of the income of one year, but on average of the last three years.

VII.—All those who are subject to taxation who have not yet resided three years, or have only for a shorter time been in possession of a taxable income, have to state their income according to the time in which they have been subject to taxation. For the first year of duty, the tax is to be fixed according to a conjectural conscientious rate, and to be paid in proportion to the time.

VIII.—All who are to pay the income tax according to II., have to declare their whole income, whether it arises from real estate, or from profits arising from capital.

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The taxable income of separate foundations for certain charitable purposes, if they are used in joint administration with another establishment, or administration which exists already, so far and so long as the administration of such foundations is indeed managed separately, may be declared separately.

IX. The receipt for paid house tax and rent tax, of the same year for which the income tax is declared, must be delivered together with the income tax declaration.

X. If the commissioners doubt one or the other declarer, he will have a citation to inform and instruct him on behalf of this doubt, and thus cause an amendment of the declaration.

XI. Those subject to taxation, who are six weeks in arrears with their declaration after the expiration of the term which has been fixed for the same, will be dealt with according to the regulations (ss. 11, 12, 13) of the before-quoted income tax law.

INCOME TAX COMMISSION.—TABLE (A.)

Income.			Rate of Tax.		Income.			Rate of Tax.		Income.			Rate of Tax.	
			fl.	kr.				fl.	kr.				fl.	kr.
From	fl.	fl.			From	fl.	fl.			From	fl.	fl.		
	149	199	—	15	2,950 to 2,999			17	—	5,800 to 5,849			74	—
"	150 to 199		—	45	" 3,000 to 3,049			17	30	" 5,850 to 5,899			75	30
"	200 to 249		1	—	" 3,050 to 3,099			18	15	" 5,900 to 5,949			77	—
"	250 to 299		1	15	" 3,100 to 3,149			19	—	" 5,950 to 5,999			78	30
"	300 to 349		1	30	" 3,150 to 3,199			19	45	" 6,000 to 6,049			80	—
"	350 to 399		1	45	" 3,200 to 3,249			20	30	" 6,050 to 6,099			81	30
"	400 to 449		2	—	" 3,250 to 3,299			21	15	" 6,100 to 6,149			83	—
"	450 to 499		2	15	" 3,300 to 3,349			22	—	" 6,150 to 6,199			84	30
"	500 to 549		2	30	" 3,350 to 3,399			22	45	" 6,200 to 6,249			86	—
"	550 to 599		2	45	" 3,400 to 3,449			23	30	" 6,250 to 6,299			87	30
"	600 to 649		3	—	" 3,450 to 3,499			24	15	" 6,300 to 6,349			89	—
"	650 to 699		3	15	" 3,500 to 3,549			25	—	" 6,350 to 6,399			90	30
"	700 to 749		3	30	" 3,550 to 3,599			25	45	" 6,400 to 6,449			92	—
"	750 to 799		3	45	" 3,600 to 3,649			26	30	" 6,450 to 6,499			93	30
"	800 to 849		4	—	" 3,650 to 3,699			27	15	" 6,500 to 6,549			95	—
"	850 to 899		4	15	" 3,700 to 3,749			28	—	" 6,550 to 6,599			96	30
"	900 to 949		4	30	" 3,750 to 3,799			28	45	" 6,600 to 6,649			98	—
"	950 to 999		4	45	" 3,800 to 3,849			29	30	" 6,650 to 6,699			99	30
"	1,000 to 1,049		5	—	" 3,850 to 3,899			30	15	" 6,700 to 6,749			101	—
"	1,050 to 1,099		5	15	" 3,900 to 3,949			31	—	" 6,750 to 6,799			102	30
"	1,100 to 1,149		5	30	" 3,950 to 3,999			31	45	" 6,800 to 6,849			104	—
"	1,150 to 1,199		5	45	" 4,000 to 4,049			32	30	" 6,850 to 6,899			105	30
"	1,200 to 1,249		6	—	" 4,050 to 4,099			33	30	" 6,900 to 6,949			107	—
"	1,250 to 1,299		6	15	" 4,100 to 4,149			34	30	" 6,950 to 6,999			108	30
"	1,300 to 1,349		6	30	" 4,150 to 4,199			35	30	" 7,000 to 7,049			110	—
"	1,350 to 1,399		6	45	" 4,200 to 4,249			36	30	" 7,050 to 7,099			111	45
"	1,400 to 1,449		7	—	" 4,250 to 4,299			37	30	" 7,100 to 7,149			113	30
"	1,450 to 1,499		7	15	" 4,300 to 4,349			38	30	" 7,150 to 7,199			115	15
"	1,500 to 1,549		7	30	" 4,350 to 4,399			39	30	" 7,200 to 7,249			117	—
"	1,550 to 1,599		7	45	" 4,400 to 4,449			40	30	" 7,250 to 7,299			118	45
"	1,600 to 1,649		8	—	" 4,450 to 4,499			41	30	" 7,300 to 7,349			120	30
"	1,650 to 1,699		8	15	" 4,500 to 4,549			42	30	" 7,350 to 7,399			122	15
"	1,700 to 1,749		8	30	" 4,550 to 4,599			43	30	" 7,400 to 7,449			124	—
"	1,750 to 1,799		8	45	" 4,600 to 4,649			44	30	" 7,450 to 7,499			125	45
"	1,800 to 1,849		9	—	" 4,650 to 4,699			45	30	" 7,500 to 7,549			127	30
"	1,850 to 1,899		9	15	" 4,700 to 4,749			46	30	" 7,550 to 7,599			129	15
"	1,900 to 1,949		9	30	" 4,750 to 4,799			47	30	" 7,600 to 7,649			131	—
"	1,950 to 1,999		9	45	" 4,800 to 4,849			48	30	" 7,650 to 7,699			132	45
"	2,000 to 2,049		10	—	" 4,850 to 4,899			49	30	" 7,700 to 7,749			134	30
"	2,050 to 2,099		10	15	" 4,900 to 4,949			50	30	" 7,750 to 7,799			136	15
"	2,100 to 2,149		10	30	" 4,950 to 4,999			51	30	" 7,800 to 7,849			138	—
"	2,150 to 2,199		10	45	" 5,000 to 5,049			52	30	" 7,850 to 7,899			139	45
"	2,200 to 2,249		11	—	" 5,050 to 5,099			53	45	" 7,900 to 7,949			141	30
"	2,250 to 2,299		11	15	" 5,100 to 5,149			55	—	" 7,950 to 7,999			143	15
"	2,300 to 2,349		11	30	" 5,150 to 5,199			56	15	" 8,000 to 8,049			145	—
"	2,350 to 2,399		11	45	" 5,200 to 5,249			57	30	" 8,050 to 8,099			147	—
"	2,400 to 2,449		12	—	" 5,250 to 5,299			58	45	" 8,100 to 8,149			149	—
"	2,450 to 2,499		12	15	" 5,300 to 5,349			60	—	" 8,150 to 8,199			151	—
"	2,500 to 2,549		12	30	" 5,350 to 5,399			61	15	" 8,200 to 8,249			153	—
"	2,550 to 2,599		13	—	" 5,400 to 5,449			62	30	" 8,250 to 8,299			155	—
"	2,600 to 2,649		13	30	" 5,450 to 5,499			63	45	" 8,300 to 8,349			157	—
"	2,650 to 2,699		14	—	" 5,500 to 5,549			65	—	" 8,350 to 8,399			159	—
"	2,700 to 2,749		14	30	" 5,550 to 5,599			66	30	" 8,400 to 8,449			161	—
"	2,750 to 2,799		15	—	" 5,600 to 5,649			68	—	" 8,450 to 8,499			163	—
"	2,800 to 2,849		15	30	" 5,650 to 5,699			69	30	" 8,500 and upwards, 2 per cent.				
"	2,850 to 2,899		16	—	" 5,700 to 5,749			71	—					
"	2,900 to 2,949		16	30	" 5,750 to 5,799			72	30					

ALTERATIONS

RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE. 13

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the Law of the HOUSE TAX and RENT TAX of the 23d April 1840.

WE, Burgomasters and Senate of the Free Town of Frankfort, order, according to the constitutional decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 22d December 1841, herewith:—

I.—The house tax and rent tax is to be paid not only for those premises which he who is subject to taxation really uses, but for all the premises he possesses.

Tenants have therefore to pay the tax for all hired premises without consideration whether they really do or do not use single parts of the premises which they have hired, and consequently they have not to exclude the tax amount for the vacant premises of the location which they have hired.

House-owners, to whom the tenants of whole houses are considered equal, are tax-free in respect to those vacant parts which cannot be considered as connected with their establishment, and which are neither furnished, nor serve for the keeping of furniture or other articles.

II.—The tax is to be paid according to the subjoined Table.

III.—As warehouses may be considered only as those premises which are not only used exclusively for trade, but have also evidently the appearance that they cannot be used for any other purpose, both by their situation and the business that is managed in them, they are entirely distinct from domestic residences.

IV.—The letting of single parts of a connected mansion, as well as under-leases, may be excluded by the landlord, if they are let at least for the period of a year, and if at the same time a written contract is produced; but if they are concluded for a shorter time than a year, and without a written contract, leases or under-leases of single parts of a connected mansion, cannot be taken into consideration in the account of the rent tax. In this case the house-owner or landlord is to pay the whole tax, but the hirer is not free from the tax of the Fair-localities.

The tax amount, which, under the above-mentioned circumstances, may be excluded from the lease of single parts of a mansion, or from an under-lease, is not to be arranged according to the real rent, but is to be taxed by the Tax Commission according to a just proportion.

V.—The owners of garden-houses and pleasure-gardens, if they use them themselves, have to pay the tax for that amount at which they might let these garden-houses and pleasure-gardens to others, without consideration whether the owners use them a long or a short time in the course of the year.

VI.—The Tax Commission has power to claim from house-owners, letters and hirers, such declarations and certificates as are requisite for the preservation of order in the tax list, and to appoint, at taxations, one of their officers as a competent valuer.

VII.—If changes of houses or lodgings occur in the course of six months, the rent of the localities which have been occupied in the beginning of the six months will be a guide for the tax for the same six months, and the altered arrangement will be the guide for the next half-year.

If changes of residence occur in the course of a half-year, the whole tax for the current half year is to be paid, as if no change had occurred.

This rule is also applicable for those persons who became subject to taxation only in the course of the half-year.

RENT TAX TABLE.—TABLE (B.)

Rent Value.			Tax Amount.			Rent Value.			Tax Amount.			Rent Value.			Tax Amount.		
£.	fl.	fl. kr.	£.	fl.	fl. kr.	£.	fl.	fl. kr.	£.	fl.	fl. kr.	£.	fl.	fl. kr.	£.	fl.	fl. kr.
From 50 to 74	49	— 30	From 550 to 574	574	22 —	From 1,075 to 1,099	1,099	95 —	From 1,600 to 1,624	1,624	210 —						
" 75 to 99	99	1 30	" 575 to 599	599	24 —	" 1,100 to 1,124	1,124	100 —	" 1,625 to 1,649	1,649	216 —						
" 100 to 124	124	2 —	" 600 to 624	624	26 —	" 1,125 to 1,149	1,149	105 —	" 1,650 to 1,674	1,674	222 —						
" 125 to 149	149	3 —	" 625 to 649	649	28 —	" 1,150 to 1,174	1,174	110 —	" 1,675 to 1,699	1,699	228 —						
" 150 to 174	174	4 —	" 650 to 674	674	30 —	" 1,175 to 1,199	1,199	115 —	" 1,700 to 1,724	1,724	234 —						
" 175 to 199	199	5 —	" 675 to 699	699	33 —	" 1,200 to 1,224	1,224	120 —	" 1,725 to 1,749	1,749	240 —						
" 200 to 224	224	6 —	" 700 to 724	724	36 —	" 1,225 to 1,249	1,249	125 —	" 1,750 to 1,774	1,774	246 —						
" 225 to 249	249	7 —	" 725 to 749	749	39 —	" 1,250 to 1,274	1,274	130 —	" 1,775 to 1,799	1,799	252 —						
" 250 to 274	274	8 —	" 750 to 774	774	42 —	" 1,275 to 1,299	1,299	135 —	" 1,800 to 1,824	1,824	258 —						
" 275 to 299	299	9 —	" 775 to 799	799	45 —	" 1,300 to 1,324	1,324	140 —	" 1,825 to 1,849	1,849	264 —						
" 300 to 324	324	10 —	" 800 to 824	824	48 —	" 1,325 to 1,349	1,349	145 —	" 1,850 to 1,874	1,874	270 —						
" 325 to 349	349	11 —	" 825 to 849	849	51 —	" 1,350 to 1,374	1,374	150 —	" 1,875 to 1,899	1,899	276 —						
" 350 to 374	374	12 —	" 850 to 874	874	54 —	" 1,375 to 1,399	1,399	156 —	" 1,900 to 1,924	1,924	282 —						
" 375 to 399	399	13 —	" 875 to 899	899	58 —	" 1,400 to 1,424	1,424	162 —	" 1,925 to 1,949	1,949	288 —						
" 400 to 424	424	14 —	" 900 to 924	924	62 —	" 1,425 to 1,449	1,449	168 —	" 1,950 to 1,974	1,974	294 —						
" 425 to 449	449	15 —	" 925 to 949	949	66 —	" 1,450 to 1,474	1,474	174 —	" 1,975 to 1,999	1,999	300 —						
" 450 to 474	474	16 —	" 950 to 974	974	70 —	" 1,475 to 1,499	1,499	180 —	" 2,000 —	—							
" 475 to 499	499	17 —	" 975 to 999	999	75 —	" 1,500 to 1,524	1,524	186 —									
" 500 to 524	524	18 —	" 1,000 to 1,024	1,024	80 —	" 1,525 to 1,549	1,549	192 —									
" 525 to 549	549	20 —	" 1,025 to 1,049	1,049	85 —	" 1,550 to 1,574	1,574	198 —									
			" 1,050 to 1,074	1,074	90 —	" 1,575 to 1,599	1,599	204 —									

For warehouses, one per cent. of the rent value is to be paid without deduction. The house tax and rent tax of those who visit the fair, amounts to one per cent. of the rent without any exception.

Concluded in the great meeting of our Senate, on the 23d December 1841.

Frankfort, 11 March 1842.

W. Fox Strangways.

7.—N A S S A U.

TABLE du Montant des Impôts prélevés dans le Duché de Nassau en 1842.

TAXES DE L'ÉTAT.										Fl.
DIRECTES (prélevés 3 à 4 fois par an par quotes d'impôts directes):										
Sur bien-fonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,200
Maisons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,042
Forêts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,472
Par tête	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	rien.
En sus, patente ou taille industrielle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,635
Somme d'une Quote										273,350
Pour 1842, trois Quotes et demie										956,725
INDIRECTES :										
Douanes (quote part du Zollverein)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Régie (le sel)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,000
Timbre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,000
Loterie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	rien.
Permis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	rien.
Ventes de marchandises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	rien.
„ de terres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,000
Héritages en succession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Diverses (amendes, revenus extraordinaires, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
En sus (droits régaliens) octroi du Rhin, pêche, postes, barrières des routes, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Somme										961,500
TAXES DE PROVINCES										rien.
TAXES COMMUNALES.										
DIRECTES :										
Prélevées sur le même pied que les taxes de l'état	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,000
INDIRECTES :										
Pain, viande, vin, bière	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
Somme										255,000
Somme générale										2,173,225

Wiesbaden, }
le 17 Mars 1842. }
23 March 1842.

La Chancellerie du Ministère Ducal de Nassau.

W. Fox Strangways.

8.—S A X O N Y.

I.—THE Kingdom of Saxony contains, on a surface of 271,676 square German miles, a population of 1,706,276 souls, of which number 1,462,477 inhabit the so called Hereditary Dominions; whilst the remaining 243,799 are in the Margraviate of Upper Lusatia. Two-thirds of the population are inhabitants of the country; the remaining third, of the cities and towns.

II.—The STATE TAXES, which seem to correspond with the first questions, may be enumerated as follows:—

1. Land Tax, which is now levied under the heads of—
- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| a. The excise land-tax in cities, &c. | } | From the whole Kingdom in general. |
| b. The tax for supporting the cavalry | | |
| c. The schock tax | } | From the Hereditary Dominions. |
| d. The quaternber tax | | |
| e. Contributions from the Ritterguter | | |
| f. Compensation from the estates of the Schönburg family | } | From Lusatia. |
| g. Compensation for the land-tax | | |
| h. Ditto for the interest of the public debt | } | From Lusatia. |
| | | |

During the next financial period, from 1843 to 1845, it is intended to establish a new and uniform land-tax for the whole Kingdom, in the place of these various imposts, but calculated to produce the same income as heretofore.

2. Taxes

2. *Taxes* on trades and personal taxes; they are levied according to the law of the 22d November 1834, as well as the Order in Council of 9th November 1841; these include the poll-tax, and that on licenses.

3. *Taxes* levied on the navigation of the Elbe, according to the Act for the navigation of that river of 23d June 1821, and consist of—

a. Elbe tax, 6 silver groschens per centner (of 110 pounds).

b. Fees for searching, examination and verification of papers, as follows:—

Class 1. - - 10 gros. 5 pf.	} - - On the whole of the stream within Saxony, however, without prejudice of the discretionary alleviations mentioned in said Act.
„ 2. - - 21 gros. -	
„ 3. - - 1 rths. 1 gros. 1 pfs.	
„ 4. - - 1 rths. 12 gros.	

4. *Customs* on imports, exports and transit, according to the general tariff of the German Union.

5. *Excise Taxes*, as—

a. Compensation on beer, brandy, tobacco, unfermented wine, and wine the produce of States of the Union, where any difference exists as to duties from those levied here.

b. Tax on distilleries is generally 3 dol. 1 gr. 8 pf. for every eimer (of 60 quarts) of the strength of 50 degrees of alcohol: where grain is used, 2 silver gros. are levied on each 24 quarts: there is, however, a drawback of $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. under certain circumstances on this addition. Where grain is not used, the additional duty is—

aa. Eight silver gros. on every eimer of grape or fruit wine, or of wine from fruit with kernels.

bb. Four s. grs. for each eimer of pressed grapes, fruits or berries.

Where the spirits are made from grain (grown on the estate) in a private distillery, the duty is only levied according to five-sixths of the full produce.

c. Beer tax: 20 s. gros. for every centner (of 110 pounds) of brown ground malt, but with a drawback of seven-tenths per cent. on the weight of the declared quantity of malt.

d. Wine tax: 12 gros. 6 pf. on the 1st class (best quality).
10 gros. 0 pf. on the 2d class (middling quality).
7 gros. 6 pf. on the 3d class (common quality).

e. Tobacco tax: the duties are divided into four classes, according to the fertility of the land and the intrinsic value of the produce.

Class 1. - - 6 s. gros.

„ 2. - - 5 s. gros.

„ 3. - - 4 s. gros.

„ 4. - - 3 s. gros. upon 5 square Saxon perches, or one-sixtieth of an acre.

f. Tax on butchers' meat; according to the latest tariff, on all cattle, &c. slaughtered in the Hereditary Dominions: the tax on meat from other States of the Union, is 1 doll. 11 s. gros. per centner.

6. *Salt Tax*.—This consists in a monopoly of sale held by the government; the profits which result from it to the latter, as well as the adjudication of the expense of its management, are a distinct arrangement. At this time, taking into consideration the cost of transport to the different storehouses, the price of salt on sale is fixed at, for every 120 pounds (one *stück* of salt), 3 rths. 7 gros. 5 pfs. in Leipzig; 3 rths. 16 gros. 3 pfs. in Meissen and Chemnitz; 3 rths. 20 gros. in Dresden and Zurikan; 3 rths. 22 gros. 5 pfs. in Plauen; 4 rths. in Bautzen.

7. *Stamp Tax*.—This includes—

a. Stamps on papers or written documents, which are to come before the public authorities, as well as in private transactions with the same; it includes also property by inheritance, as well as transfers and mortgages of real property.

b. Stamps on almanacks.

c. Stamps on playing cards.

There is no direct tax on lotteries, as they are almost prohibited in Saxony; but there is one at the expense of the government, called “The National Lottery,” in Leipzig. There is also no direct tax on home nor foreign newspapers; but the publication of a political newspaper, or the sale of foreign ones, are under the immediate control and at the expense of the government, which, on granting a permission to others, has the power of stipulating a certain remuneration for the concession.

III.—Other contributions to the Exchequer, but which cannot well be classed as miscellaneous, are—

1. Certain revenues from lands, and resting on private privileges.

2. The turnpikes on public roads: however, the produce is scarcely sufficient to keep them in proper repair.

3. The tolls on bridges.

4. Postages on letters, money, documents and packets.

16 RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE.

IV.—The net produce of some of the taxes and duties mentioned above, is 1,656,210 dol-lars, and the items are as follows:—

	<i>Dol.</i>		<i>Dol.</i>
Duties on the Elbe - - -	8,355	From the breweries - - -	182,186
Customs - - - - -	779,774	Wine tax - - - - -	5,381
Compensation taxes - - -	14,897	Tobacco tax - - - - -	295
From the distilleries - - -	404,354	On butchers' meat - - -	260,568

The expenses of collection, as far as an opinion can be formed, amount to—

On the post-office - 12 to 13 per ct.	Schock tax - - 1½ to 1½ per ct.
Newspapers - - 7 to 7½ "	Quatember tax - - 3½ - - "
Salt - - - - 1 - - "	Tax for the cavalry - ½ - - "
Turnpikes - - - 12 to 12½ "	Trades and poll tax - 3 to 3½ "
Tolls on bridges - - 15 to 16 "	Stamps - - - 3½ to 3½ "
Lotteries - - - 3 to 3½ "	Excise land tax - - 5½ - - "

Customs.—Eighteen per cent., including the taxes on distilleries, butchers' meat, beer, wine and tobacco, as well as the Elbe duties and compensation taxes, including the former revenues raised from individual parishes.

V.—PROVINCIAL TAXES, properly so called, do not exist in the Hereditary Dominions, which have nothing to do with providing for the provincial expenses. The ancient corporations in each circle (called *Ritterschaftlich*) lay aside inconsiderable sums to be applied in the exercise of their privileges: these are generally supplied from a competent increase of the duties levied on themselves for other purposes.

In Upper Lusatia, which has still certain provincial institutions to support, the necessary funds are raised in the same proportion as their share of the land tax, and of the interest of the national debt.

VI.—MUNICIPAL TAXES exist both in town and country, where there are neither sufficient funds, nor real property, to meet the expenses of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what objects they are to be levied, having previously submitted their resolutions to the competent state authorities for their approval.

The means usually resorted to for this purpose are—

1. Voluntary contributions.
2. Imposts on landed property, either according to the established rate of taxation, or to a valuation made expressly for this object.
3. Imposts on funded property, according to its several classes.
4. Imposts on rents.
5. Increase on the poll tax and that on licenses.
6. Increase of taxes on butchers' meat, beer and other articles of consumption, with the exception of salt, distilled spirits, wine and tobacco, as well as of all articles liable to duties on the frontiers. However, these municipal taxes on butchers' meat and beer must never exceed 25, and respectively 20 per cent. above the maximum of the existing tax for the State.
7. Tolls on bridges on entering towns and on roads, but in proportion to the expense of their repairs: turnpike roads are to be excepted.
8. Imposts on auctions.
9. Imposts on the official fees for the alienation or mortgage of landed property.
10. Fees on baptisms, marriages, and other solemn ceremonies.
11. Imposts on dogs and horses kept for pleasure alone.

The entire revenue of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 5,483,230 dol. 10 gros., but is expected to increase in the two next years.

The items of the revenue are as follow:—

	<i>Rthls. gros. pfs.</i>
Taxes and duties peculiar to the Hereditary Dominions - -	841,118 14 11
From Lusatia - - - - -	83,666 3 11
General taxes and duties - - - - -	2,460,890 - -
Revenues from droits of the crown, crown lands, &c. - -	2,097,555 15 2
	5,483,230 10 -

RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE. 17

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Kingdom of *Saxony* for the Year 1840, in Dollars, Groschen and Pfennigs, Prussian currency.

STATE TAXES.				<i>Rthls.</i>	<i>gr.</i>	<i>pfs.</i>
DIRECT	-	-	On Lands • } Houses }	-	-	- 1,151,584 18 10
			Forests	-	-	517,000 - -
			Poll tax	-	-	395,000 - -
				-	-	
INDIRECT	-	-	On Customs	-	-	802,926 - -
			Excise	-	-	852,284 - -
			Stamps	-	-	155,400 - -
			Lotteries	-	-	90,000 - -
			Licenses are included in the poll tax.			
			Sales of goods	-	-	} These are included in the stamps.
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	Sales of land	-	-	
			Inherited property	-	-	
				-	-	-

PROVINCIAL TAXES

Do not properly exist in the Hereditary Dominions; but some of the ancient corporations may levy small sums (by adding to the tolls and duties) required in the exercise of their privileges. Upper Lusatia can levy certain sums, but only in proportion to the share it pays of the land tax and public debts.

MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.

These exist both in towns and villages where there are neither sufficient funds nor real property to cover the expense of their internal administration. The members of the several corporations determine upon what object they are to be levied, but previously submit their resolutions to the competent authorities of the state for their approval. The income of the city of Dresden amounts to 387,339 rthls. 13 gros., but does not suffice for their expenses, and the corporation is considerably in debt.

The whole revenue of Saxony amounts to the sum of 5,483,230 rthls. 10 gros.; of this sum 3,964,194 rthls. 18 gros. 10 pfs. are accounted for above. The remainder proceeds from droits of the crown (regalien), crown lands, &c., and cannot be included under the head of taxes.

The Prussian dollar, in which these sums are stated, averages generally the sum of three shillings.

Dresden,
27 December 1841.

(signed) *Francis R. Forbes.*

9.—W I R T E M B E R G.

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Kingdom of *Wurtemberg* for the Year 1838–39.

STATE TAXES.							Fl.	£.		
DIRECT	-	-	-	On Lands (including forests)	-	-	-	1,700,000	141,660	
				Houses	-	-	-	400,000	33,333	
				Forests (included under lands, as above).						
				Poll tax (not existing).						
INDIRECT	-	-	-	On Customs	-	-	-	1,836,760	153,063	
				Excise	-	-	-	1,173,566	97,797	
				Stamps, fees, &c.	-	-	-	360,539	30,045	
				Lotteries (do not exist).						
				Licenses (paid for by fees).						
				Sales of goods (subject to no duty).						
				Sales of land (comprehended in excise).						
				Inherited property (tax paid in fees).						
MISCELLANEOUS	-	(vide	p. 18)	-	-	-	-	942,477	78,539	
TOTAL Amount of STATE TAXES							-	-	6,413,342	534,437

18 RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE.

PROVINCIAL TAXES.				Fl.	£.
DIRECT	- - -	On Houses	- - }	377,181	31,432
		Lands	- - }		
		Assessments	- - }		
INDIRECT	- - -	On Bread	- - }	none.	
		Beer	- - }		
		Meat	- - }		
		Wine	- - }		
MISCELLANEOUS	- - -		- - -	—	—
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.					
DIRECT	- - -	On Houses	- - }	826,596	68,883
		Lands	- - }		
INDIRECT	- - -	On Bread	- - }	7,451	623
		Beer	- - }		
		Meat	- - }		
		Wine	- - }		
MISCELLANEOUS	- - -		- - -	—	—
PARTICULARS OF MISCELLANEOUS STATE TAXES.					
		Trade tax	- - -	300,000	25,000
		Capital tax	- - -	154,257	12,855
		Salary and pension tax	- - -	49,087	4,090
		Market tax upon foreign merchants	- - -	406,560	33,880
		Dog tax	- - -	32,573	2,714
TOTAL Amount of Miscellaneous State Taxes				942,477	78,539

Stuttgardt, 2 March 1842.

G. Shee.

10.—B A D E N.

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Grand Duchy of *Baden* for the Year 1838–39.

STATE TAXES.				Fl.	£.
DIRECT	- - -	On Lands	- - }	1,900,000	158,333
		Houses	- - }		
		Forests	- - }		
		Poll-tax (does not exist).	- - -		
INDIRECT	- - -	On Customs	- - -	1,468,000	122,333
		Excise	- - -	1,180,000	98,333
		Stamps and fees	- - -	850,000	70,833
		Lotteries (do not exist).	- - -		
		Licenses (paid for by fees).	- - -		
		Sales of goods (subject to no duty).	- - -		
		Sales of land	- - }	525,000	43,750
		Inherited property	- - }		
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>vide infra</i>)	- - -		- - -	705,000	58,750
TOTAL Amount of STATE TAXES				6,028,000	502,333
PROVINCIAL TAXES—None.					
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES—None.					
PARTICULARS OF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.				Fl.	£.
		Trade tax	- - -	650,000	54,166
		Dog tax	- - -	55,000	4,584
TOTAL Amount of Miscellaneous State Taxes				705,000	58,750

Stuttgardt, 8 March 1842.

G. Shee.

11.—B A V A R I A.

INCOME of the STATE for a Year of the fourth (the present) period of FINANCE.

	PARTIAL.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>£.</i>
I.—DIRECT STATE TAXES :			
1. Ground tax - - - - -	4,220,342	6,136,883	511,407
2. House, door and window tax - - - - -	484,907		
3. Dominical tax (ground-rents) - - - - -	321,723		
4. Tax on trades and professions - - - - -	713,011		
5. Tax on families, stipends, persons and moveables - - - - -	343,481		
6. Contributions to the widow and orphan funds - - - - -	53,419		
II.—INDIRECT STATE TAXES :			
1. Taxes from law-suits, &c. - - - - -	1,922,266	10,541,416	895,119
2. Stamp tax - - - - -	870,766		
3. Malt tax - - - - -	4,653,612		
4. Customs - - - - -	3,094,772		
III.—STATE ROYALTIES and INSTITUTIONS :			
1. Salt-works and mines - - - - -	2,184,026	4,021,319	335,109
2. Post - - - - -	418,403		
3. Lotteries - - - - -	1,380,569		
4. Law and government paper - - - - -	19,823		
5. Other state royalties - - - - -	18,498		
IV.—STATE DOMAINS :			
1. State forests, chases, &c. - - - - -	2,247,530	8,100,692	675,057
2. Farms and trades - - - - -	338,039		
3. Feudal royal rights - - - - -	5,103,955		
4. Interests from active capitals - - - - -	411,168		
V.—PARTICULAR TAXES - - - - -			
	- - - - -	77,100	6,425
VI.—REMAINING INCOMES :			
1. Certain mortgages from the Nürnberg Bank - - - - -	25,000	145,628	12,135
2. Compensation of the Crown of Austria - - - - -	100,000		
3. Sale of furniture - - - - -	984		
4. Casual incomes - - - - -	19,644		
VII.—CIRCLE CONTRIBUTIONS :			
For necessary objects (streets, roads) - - - - -	- - - - -	689,435	57,452
Sum of the Income - - - - -	- - - - -	29,712,473	2,476,039
Remaining from the preceding year - - - - -	- - - - -	300,000	25,000
TOTAL - - - - -	- - - - -	30,012,473	2,501,039

The exchange in English money is given at the rate of 12 florins to a pound sterling—at present 2½ per cent. to be deducted.

Munich, 26 December 1841. Erskine.

12.—SWITZERLAND.

THE Federal Directory informed me, on the 15th November, of their having, at my request, addressed the cantonal governments, to obtain from them the necessary information, and promised to communicate the result as soon as they shall be able to do so; but I fear that a complete and satisfactory statement on the above object for the whole of Switzerland is not to be expected, in consequence of the very imperfect statistical data possessed by the Cantons themselves.

The Federal Secretary of State, M. de Gonzenbach, to whom I applied, in the first instance, for the required information, returned for answer, that "he doubted whether it were possible to obtain it from any quarter: on some points the financial reports of the principal Cantons might be consulted with advantage; but not one of those reports makes mention of the distinction between State and Municipal or Town Taxes. Several Cantons observe absolute secrecy on the state of their finances."

Thun, 28 December 1841. D. R. Morier.

13.—SARDINIA.

TOTAL des IMPÔTS prélevés dans le Royaume de Sardaigne pendant l'Année 1840, ou pendant un Terme moyen de 5 Ans.

IMPÔT payé à l'ÉTAT.

DIRECT :	Francs. cts.	£. s. d.
Sur les Terres - - - - }		
Maisons - - - - }	11,761,867 97 - -	470,454 15 -
Forêts - - - - }		
Personnel et Mobilier - -	724,996 90 - -	29,719 18 4
INDIRECT :		
Sur les Douanes - - - -	17 à 18,000,000 - environ	680 to 720,000 about
Sels - - - -	14,000,000 - "	560,000 - - "
Tabacs - - - -	8,000,000 - "	320,000 - - "
Taxe sur la Viande, les Cuirs, le Vin, la Bière, et les Liqueurs - - - -	4,500,000 - "	180,000 - - "
Accises - - - -	- rien, sauf ce qui est indiqué à l'art. précédent.	
Le Timbre - - - -	2,000,000 - environ	80,000 - - about
Les Loteries - - - -	2,000,000 - "	80,000 - - "
Brevets de commerce - -	- - rien.	
Ventes de biens - - - }	- - rien.	
Ventes de terres - - - }		
Les Heritages ou Droits de Succession - - - - }	7 à 800,000 - "	28 to 30,000 "
Enregistrement - - -	4,500,000 - "	180,000 - - "
Droits judiciaires et hypo- thèques - - - -	1,800,000 - "	70,000 - - "
Loyer de Biens-fonds, Canaux, Pêche, Péage - - -	1,500,000 - "	60,000 - - "
Taxes sur les Voitures publiques, les Patentes de Cap ^{ne} de Marine, les Passeports, port d'Armes, permission de Chasse, et Billards - -	300,000 - "	12,000 - - "
Poste aux Lettres, et transport de Voyageurs - - -	2,500,000 - "	100,000 - - "

IMPÔT payé à la PROVINCE.					
DIRECT	- - -	Sur les	Maisons	-	-
			Terres	-	-
			Propriétés	-	-
INDIRECT	- - -	Sur	Le Pain	-	-
			La Bière	-	-
			La Viande	-	-
			Le Vin	-	-

-- Les impôts sont fixés annuellement en proportion des besoins des provinces, et on y fait face au moyen de centimes additionnels sur la contribution foncière.

IMPÔT MUNICIPAL.					
DIRECT	- - -	Sur les	Maisons	-	-
			Terres	-	-
INDIRECT	- - -	Sur	Le Pain	-	-
			La Bière	-	-
			La Viande	-	-
			Le Vin	-	-

On fait face aux dépenses municipales—
 1° Par le revenu des communes qui possèdent des biens-fonds.
 2° Par des centimes additionnels sur la contribution foncière.
 3° Par des octrois qu'on exerce par des fermiers, ou qu'on exige par abonnement.

N. B.—Les revenus et les dépenses provinciales et communales ne font point partie des budgets de l'état.

Turin, le 26 Janvier 1842.
 Solar de la Marguerite.

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Kingdom of *Sardinia* for the Year 1840, or for the average of Five Years.

STATE TAXES.		Francs. cts.	£. s. d.
DIRECT	- - - On Lands		
	Houses	11,761,867 97 - -	470,454 15 -
	Forests		
	Furniture and Poll-tax	724,996 90 - -	29,719 18 4
INDIRECT	- - - On Customs	17 or 18,000,000 about	680 to 720,000 about
	For repartition of items, <i>vide</i> Sardinian return, Excise	4,500,000 - "	180,000 - - "
	Stamps	2,000,000 - "	80,000 - - "
	Lotteries	2,000,000 - "	80,000 - - "
	Licenses	- - nil.	
	Sales of goods	- - nil.	
	Sales of land	- - nil.	
	Inherited property	7 or 800,000 - "	28 to 30,000 "

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

The taxes are fixed annually in proportion to the wants of the provinces, and raised by means of additional centimes on ground contributions (*contribution foncière*).

MUNICIPAL or TOWN TAXES.

The municipal expenses are covered—

- 1st. By the revenue of the communes possessing landed property.
- 2d. By additional centimes on ground contributions (*contribution foncière*).
- 3d. By tolls farmed, or by a forced subscription (*abonnement*).

Turin, 26 January 1842.
 R. Abercromby.

14.—R O M E.

PROSPECTUS of the TAXES of the PAPAL STATES.

Indication of the Taxes.	Object on which they fall.	Amount of the Produce.	Proportions		REMARKS.
			On Property of the real value of 21 l. 14s. 9d.	On the Population for each Individual.*	
DIRECT:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Royal Tax - -	-- Lands estimated, according to the census, at 35,090,764 l. 16s. 11 d., which, at the real value at which lands are usually estimated and sold, corresponds to 70,181,529 l. 13 s. 11 d.	444,434 15 8	- 2 9 ³ / ₁₀₀		* It has been calculated that the population consists of about 2,772,000 individuals.
Ditto - -	-- Houses in towns estimated, according to census, at 7,346,602 l. 8 s. 1 d., which, at the real price at which the said houses are usually valued and sold, corresponds to 11,019,903 l. 11 s. 9d.	52,978 5 3	- 2 1	- - -	-- In the capital a further sum is exacted of 7,663 l. 9 s. 6 d., which, however, must be considered as a municipal tax, it being destined to defray the expenses of the roads in the municipality of Rome.
INDIRECT:	Import - - - - -	267,065 4 4	- - -	- 1 11 ²¹ / ₁₀₀	-- The export duties are mostly light, in order to favour the trade of the country.
	Export - - - - -	28,826 1 9	- - -	- - 2 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	
	Transit - - - - -	630 8 8	- - -	- - - ⁵ / ₁₀₀	-- The salines mostly belong to the government, so that part of the cost of the salt is the profit of those salines.
	-- Sundry rights joined to the Customs.	17,521 14 9	- - -	- - 1 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀	
	Salt, including the value of it -	259,206 10 5	- - -	- 1 10 ⁴³ / ₁₀₀	-- From the produce of the excise has been deducted the quota of the produce of this tax in the capital, which supplies the place, according to the normal tariffs, of those taxes which in other parts of the state would be municipal and provincial; the government providing for the wants of the municipality of Rome, for the embellishment of the capital, &c.
	Tobacco, deducting the cost of it	145,543 9 7	- - -	- 1 - ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀	
	-- On various articles of consumption, according to the tariffs.	229,021 14 9	- - -	- 1 7 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	N.B.—The foregoing calculations are made at the rate of 460 bajocchi per pound sterling, the average exchange. The Roman crown or scudo is exactly equal to the Spanish dollar, which coin is current at Rome; 100 bajocchi make a scudo.
	Gun-powder and nitre - - - - -	1,304 6 11	- - -	- - - ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	
	Other casual fees - - - Upon sundry articles of prerogative.	7,608 13 11	- - -	- - - ⁶² / ₁₀₀	
	Tolls - - - - -	6,086 19 1	- - -	- - - ⁵² / ₁₀₀	
	Post - - - - -	65,195 13 1	- - -	- - - ⁵³ / ₁₀₀	
	Lotteries - - - - -	96,391 6 1	- - -	- - - ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	
	Mortgages - - - - -	11,097 16 6	- - -	- - - ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	
	Stamps - - - - -	44,076 1 9	- - -	- - - ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	
	Registry and archives - - - - -	64,478 5 3	- - -	- - - ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	
	Inherited property - - - - -	18,586 19 2	- - -	- - - ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	
Stamps - - -	Upon playing cards - - - - -	2,391 6 1	- - -	- - - ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	
Licenses - - -	-- Upon arts and trades in the city of Rome alone.	4,347 16 7	- - -	- - - ³⁶ / ₁₀₀	
Tax on horses - -	-- On horses of luxury in the city of Rome alone.	2,608 13 11	- - -	- - - ²¹ / ₁₀₀	
TOTALS - - £.		1,769,402 3 6	- 4 10 ³ / ₁₀₀	- 9 1 ²² / ₁₀₀	

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the STATES of Rome for the Year 1839, or for the average of Years 1839.

STATE TAXES.					Scudi.	£. s. d.
DIRECT	- - - On Lands	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	2,044,400	444,434 15 8
	Houses	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	243,700	52,978 5 3
	Forests and Poll-tax	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	—	—
INDIRECT	On Customs	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	1,444,600	314,043 9 6
	Excise (a)	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	2,921,350	635,076 1 8
	Stamps	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	213,750	46,467 7 10
	Lotteries	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	443,400	96,391 6 1
	Licenses	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	20,000	4,347 16 7
	Sales of goods and of land	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	—	—
	Inherited property	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	85,500	18,586 19 2
MISCELLANEOUS (b)	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	722,550	157,076 1 9
TOTAL - - -					8,139,250	1,769,402 3 6

(a) Under this head is included the cost of the salt, and comprised tax on tobacco, gun-power and nitre.

(b) Under this head are comprised casual fees, tolls, post, mortgages, registry and archives, and tax upon horses of luxury in Rome.—[See Prospectus, *suprà*.]

ANSWER to the QUERIES relative to the TAXES of the PAPAL STATES.

THE queries respecting the taxes established in the Roman States having for object, as it seems, to learn the system of taxation in general, the answers are directed to this same object.

It is premised that in the Papal States there exists no personal tax: in Rome alone there is a small tax on the exercise of trades, touching shop-keepers, not affecting, however, persons employed in other professions.

The taxes, some direct, others indirect, which the government of the Holy See collects from its subjects, are exhibited in the concise Prospectus hereto annexed. With these, and with other revenues besides, which the said government possesses, it supplies the expenditures of the state.

The provincial and municipal expenditures find the requisite funds in the special taxes assigned to them. These taxes cannot be reduced to a precise prospectus, because they vary in every municipality and province; and in the same municipality and province they vary almost every year, according to the exigencies and the undertakings of each year. These special imposts are voted by the municipal and provincial councils, and, in order to give a notion of the rules in vigour on that subject, a printed copy is annexed of the law of the 5th July 1831, providing for the same.

EXTRACT from EDICT regulating the internal Administration of the Provinces and Communes of the PAPAL STATES.—Rome, 5th July 1831.

(Translation.)

XXIV. The funds to be appropriated to the use of the commune shall be—

1. The income and revenue belonging to the communes themselves, arising from sources in town or country, exclusively their own; viz. workmen, rent of squares and market-places, stalls adjoining the walls, fisheries, sporting licenses, ferries, privilege of selling water, cellars, mulberry leaves, duties upon weights and measures, fines levied, excise, pawn-brokers, sealing of documents, and whatever else may be allowed by the present and future legislatures.
2. Taxes upon articles of consumption, excepting grist; provided the share belonging to the people of the commune does not exceed the amount which would be produced by a capitation tax of 60 bajocchi (30 pence) imposed upon all the male inhabitants of the town of from 14 to 60 years of age inclusive.
3. Where it may be necessary, a capitation tax; provided that, after being duly graduated, its total produce does not exceed the amount which would be yielded by a tax of 40 bajocchi (20 pence) imposed without distinction upon all males of the above-mentioned ages.
4. Finally, an additional tax upon property, as respectively entered in the schedule.

Should the necessities of the commune render the last tax very oppressive, application shall be made to the president of the province, who, by an Act of the District Assembly, shall authorize some other source of supply, or introduce some adequate retrenchment.

[*Note.*—The Edict is printed at length in the Volume of British and Foreign State Papers for 1830–31, pp. 1376–1388.]

Rome, 24 January 1842.

Florence, 28 January 1842.

Tho. Aubin.

Holland.

15.—T U S C A N Y.

ABSTRACT of a MEMORANDUM, in reply to the principal Questions put by Her Britannic Majesty's Mission, in a Note of the 12th November 1841.

(Translation.)

THE grain produced in Tuscany, in an average year, may be calculated at nine or ten millions of bushels.*

A more detailed statement might have been procured by awaiting the result of the inquiry which is in progress at the tax-office ; but, as great expedition had been requested, the above is the nearest approximation that could be obtained.

It has not been possible to ascertain the exact quantity of hemp produced in Tuscany ; it is, however, but small. No tobacco whatever is cultivated, and but a moderate portion of beet-root ; the cultivation of the former is prohibited by the laws of Tuscany, and that of the latter does not appear to answer, on account of the present low price of sugar.

The STATE TAXES, and the Taxes levied on account of the Royal Treasury, are estimated at about 20 millions of lire.† The amount of direct taxes is calculated at about the fourth or fifth of that sum.

The tax upon consumption, which is only raised at the gates of particular towns, liable to an entrance duty, goes in Tuscany to the treasury.

The principal articles are taxed as follows :—

	FLORENCE.			LEGHORN.			SIENNA.			PISA.			PISTOJA.		
Bread, per 100 lbs. -/l.	1	13	4	2	—	—	—	11	8	1	13	4	1	13	4
Flour, with the bran, per 100 lbs. - - -	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ditto, without bran -	1	6	8	1	10	—	—	11	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Meat, per 100 lbs. -	10	—	—	8	6	8	4	6	8	6	13	4	6	—	—
Common wine, per barrel	1	6	8	—	13	4	—	3	8	—	13	4	—	9	—

The MUNICIPAL TAXES, whether in towns or in the country, are imposed only on lands, with the exception of an additional tenth on the family tax. It may be calculated that the whole would amount, in an average year, to about 4,000,000 lire.

Articles of consumption circulate freely, and without being liable to any duty whatever, throughout the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, with the exception of the five cities mentioned above.

Florence, 28 February 1842.

Holland.

16.—NAPLES AND SICILY.

It will appear, from the returns, that the total amount of STATE TAXES for the Kingdom of Naples amounted, in the year 1841, to 26,992,396 ducats, equal to 4,498,733*l.*, towards which, the island of Sicily contributed 3,022,654 ducats, equal to 503,776*l.*, being intended to defray a fourth part of that portion of the expenditure which is common to the whole kingdom, such as the maintenance of the royal family, the army and navy, the foreign department, &c. This quota, paid by Sicily, was somewhat less in the year 1838, the year referred to in Mr. Goodwin's Return, p. 27.

The remaining taxes levied in Sicily are appropriated to the expenditure of that island, which is placed under a separate financial administration. It is to be observed, that the Sicilian accounts are kept in ounces, one half ounce being equal to three Neapolitan ducats, and the ounce, therefore, equal to six ducats, or one pound sterling.

Naples, 5 March 1842.

W. Temple.

AMOUNT

* The Tuscan staja or bushel is equal to one English bushel and eleven twenty-fourths.
† The Tuscan lira is equal to 8½ pence.

RETURNS: TAXES LEVIED IN DIFFERENT STATES OF EUROPE. 25

AMOUNT of TAXES levied in the Kingdom of *Naples*, exclusive of *Sicily*, for the Year 1841.

STATE TAXES.						Ducats.	£.
DIRECT	- - -	On Lands	}	- - - - -	-	8,412,594	1,402,099
		Houses					
		Forests					
		Poll tax	-	-	-	-	-
INDIRECT	- - -	On Customs	}	- - - - -	-	10,703,696	1,783,949
		Excise					
		Stamps	-	-	-	1,217,000	202,833
		Lotteries	-	-	-	1,217,464	202,910
		Licenses	-	-	-	95,343	15,890
		Sales of goods	-	-	} are under the heads of Stamps.		
		Sales of land	-	-			
		Inherited property	-	-			
MISCELLANEOUS	- - - - -		-	-	-	5,346,299	891,049
PROVINCIAL TAXES.							
DIRECT	- - -	On Houses	-	} The direct provincial taxes are included in the direct taxes levied by the Government, and amount to -	-	784,933	130,822
		Lands	-		-		
		Assessments	-		-		
INDIRECT	- - -	On Bread	}	- - - - -	-	none.	
		Beer					
		Meat					
		Wine					
MISCELLANEOUS	- - - - -		-	-	-	-	-
MUNICIPAL OR TOWN TAXES.							
DIRECT	- - -	On Houses	}	- - - - -	-	103,101	17,183
		Lands					
INDIRECT	- - -	On Bread	-	- - - - -	-	-	-
		Beer	-	- - - - -	-	-	-
		Meat	-	- - - - -	207,688	34,615	
		Wine	-	- - - - -	440,406	73,401	
MISCELLANEOUS	- -	Fish	-	- - - - -	47,569	7,928	
		Ice	-	- - - - -	16,964	2,827	
		Oil	-	- - - - -	9,210	1,535	
		Salt meat and cheese	-	- - - - -	26,308	4,385	
		Licenses to deal exclusively in certain articles	- - - - -	- - - - -	183,455	30,576	
		Tax upon grinding of corn	-	- - - - -	621,605	103,601	
TOTAL Amount of Municipal Taxes					- - -	1,553,209	258,868
Deduct tax upon grinding of corn					- - -	621,605	103,601
NET Amount of Municipal Taxes					- - -	931,604	155,267
TOTAL of State Taxes					- - -	26,992,396	4,498,733
Deduct the quota paid by SICILY					- - -	3,022,654	503,776
NET Amount of State Taxes					- - -	23,969,742	3,994,957
Municipal Taxes					- - -	931,604	155,267
TOTAL Amount of Taxes levied on the Kingdom of NAPLES, exclusive of SICILY					- - -	24,901,346	4,150,224

Naples, 5 March 1842.

W. Temple.

EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS on the Return of TAXES levied in the Kingdom of
Naples, exclusive of *Sicily*.

THE DIRECT STATE TAXES, amounting to 8,412,594 ducats = 1,402,099 *l.*, include the direct Provincial Taxes, consisting of two sums, the first of 430,500 ducats = 71,750 *l.*, arising from an addition of seven grains to the land tax, which is levied throughout the provinces for the expenses which are common to them all, such as the maintenance of the gendarmerie, prisons, &c. ; and the second of 354,433 ducats = 59,072 *l.*, arising from two or more additional grains, also added to the land tax, which varies in each province according to its peculiar wants, its amount being fixed by the provincial council. Both these sums go to the government, but are afterwards returned to the provincial authorities.

In the Direct State Taxes is also included a sum of 621,605 ducats = 103,601 *l.*, arising out of a tax upon the grinding of corn, paid by all the municipalities (the town of Naples excepted): its amount is fixed by the government according to the supposed consumption of each town; but it is left to the municipal authorities to raise it in the manner which they consider most convenient, whether by taxing some other article of consumption, or by paying it out of the revenue of the town.

The Direct State Taxes also comprise the sum of 147,551 ducats = 24,592 *l.*, being the amount of a tax of five per cent., called the *ventesimo comunale*, which the municipalities pay to the government upon the ordinary revenue arising from their indirect taxes, and the rent of their property.

Under the head of MISCELLANEOUS are included, first, the post-office, which yields a revenue of 295,716 ducats = 49,286 *l.*; secondly, the establishment of the mint, which gives 113,059 ducats = 18,843 *l.*; thirdly, the sinking fund, for which purpose the government raises a sum of 735,695 ducats = 122,616 *l.*, chiefly from the public domains; fourthly, the share paid by Sicily towards defraying the expenses common to the whole kingdom, amounting to 3,022,654 ducats = 503,776 *l.*, which, however, ought to be deducted from the amount of taxes paid by the people in the Neapolitan dominions on this side of the Faro; and, finally, various other sums, amounting to 1,179,172 ducats = 196,529 *l.*, three-fourths of which consist of deductions which are taken from the salaries of all civil and military servants of the government.

There are no Provincial INDIRECT TAXES.

The Municipal DIRECT TAXES amount only to 103,101 ducats = 17,184 *l.*, arising out of a trifling addition to the land tax.

The INDIRECT MUNICIPAL TAXES amount to 1,553,209 ducats = 258,868 *l.* This sum together with the rents arising from the property belonging to the municipalities, consisting in lands, houses, &c., valued at about 1,916,431 ducats = 319,405 *l.*, constitute the total amount of the ordinary revenue of the municipalities, from which, however, are to be deducted 769,156 ducats = 128,193 *l.*, being the amount of the tax upon the grinding of corn, and of the tax called the *ventesimo comunale*, which are paid to the government.

In addition to the ordinary revenue, the municipalities have an extraordinary revenue, which is derived from arrears of rent, the surplus of preceding years, the payment of debts, &c., and which was estimated in the year 1841 at 1,368,788 ducats = 228,131 *l.*

In the above account of Municipal Taxes the town of Naples is not included. The Indirect Taxes of the town are levied by the government, and estimated at about 2,000,000 ducats = 333,333 *l.*, besides which, 108,000 ducats = 18,000 *l.* for the tax upon the grinding of corn is paid by the town to the government; out of these sums the government return to Naples 240,000 ducats = 40,000 *l.*, which, together with an annual income of 210,000 ducats = 35,000 *l.*, arising from the municipal property belonging to it, make the annual revenue of the town of Naples to amount to 450,000 ducats = 75,000 *l.*

Naples, 5 March 1842.

W. Temple.

RETURN of the TOTAL AMOUNT of Taxes levied in Sicily Proper in 1838, so far as the same can be obtained from Estimates ; distinguishing between Direct and Indirect Taxation, and specifying the several Heads of each, and distinguishing between Taxes for the SERVICE of the STATE and those for PROVINCIAL and LOCAL PURPOSES, and exhibiting the Result in Sicilian Currency and British Pounds Sterling, accompanied by an EXPLANATORY STATEMENT, and TABLE of CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT of Taxes levied in Sicily Proper in the Year 1838.

Bodies for which the Taxes were levied.	HEADS OF TAXES.		PRODUCE OF TAXES.										AMOUNT of TAXATION :	
			PARTIAL.				GENERAL.							
	DIRECT.	INDIRECT.	DIRECT :		INDIRECT :		DIRECT :		INDIRECT :		In Currency.	In Sterling.		
			In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.				
The STATE	a. Land tax	-	-	Oz.	£.	-	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.		
		1. Excise	-	-	-	-	305,637	-	232,505	-	-	-	-	
		2. Customs and navigation	-	-	-	-	611,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3. Lottery	-	-	-	-	397,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4. Registrations	-	-	-	-	126,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5. Stoppages of salaries	-	-	-	-	97,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6. Post-office	-	-	-	-	52,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7. Crusade	-	-	-	-	19,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	17,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			-	-	-	-	167,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The PROVINCES	Sum of STATE TAXES	*Less sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Net remainder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		b. Common fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		c. Special fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
The TOWNS	Sum of PROVINCIAL TAXES	-	-	37,200	18,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	18,774	9,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		d. Surcharges of land tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sum of MUNICIPAL TAXES	9. Patrimonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		10. Consumption dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		11. Extraordinaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		TOTAL Amount of Sicilian Taxation												

VIEW of the FINANCES of Sicily Proper.

THE Finance system of Sicily is divisible into three branches; viz.

- I. The Finances of the State.
- II. The Finances of the Provinces; and,
- III. The Finances of the Communes or Municipal Towns.

I.—FINANCES OF THE STATE.

It is proposed to offer a few remarks on the revenue of the state in former times; to give a view of the same at present, accompanied by observations; to show the expenditure of the state; and, lastly, to render an account of the provincial and municipal revenue. The last, it is proper to observe, is approximate rather than exact.

The chief authority for the following statements is the "*Storia Economico Civile del Cavaliere Lodovico Bianchini*," just published, in two volumes octavo, at Naples and Palermo.

Revenue of the State in former times.—Under the Norman princes (A.D. 1090–1194) the revenue of the state was drawn partly from the demesne, or royal patrimony, and partly from direct and indirect taxation, occasional and permanent.

Occasional taxation included in the feudal incidents of aids and reliefs, general tallies, &c. *Permanent* taxation embraced customs and excise, anchorage, fisheries, &c.

Under the Suabians and Angevines (A.D. 1194–1282) the royal monopolies of salt, steel, iron and pitch were added to the ordinary sources of revenue.

Under the Aragonese princes (A.D. 1282–1410), the system of finance became unsettled and irregular: few taxes were levied by the King; many imposts were raised by the barons

Under the Castilians (A.D. 1412–1516) the general tallies gave way to Parliamentary donatives, which were voted triennially, and were raised by direct taxation.

Under the Austro-Spanish dynasty (A.D. 1516–1700) indirect taxation, hitherto confined to customs inwards and outwards, took a wider field. An excise on home manufactures, afterwards commuted for a duty on grinding, fell within its range, as a permanent source of revenue.

At the accession of the Spanish Bourbons (the present dynasty) in 1734, the revenue of the state amounted to about 400,000oz. (200,000*l.*) per annum. In 1800 the revenue was fixed by the ancient parliament at 1,800,000oz. (400,000*l.*) per annum. To raise this sum, a new tax of five per cent. was laid upon the rental of lands and houses, and upon the dividends of public stock, the produce of which, it was calculated, would fully answer the purpose.

Public expectation was, however, disappointed, and, in order to fill up the deficit, the government laid a tax of one per cent. upon all payments, and attempted to sell church and crown lands by public lottery. These plans having failed, parliament augmented the land and house tax to seven and a half per cent., and fixed the revenue at 1,287,689oz. (643,844*l.*)

This amount was raised in 1814 to 1,793,083oz. (896,041*l.*), and lowered in 1816 to 1,544,130oz. (772,015*l.*) At the latter rate the revenue remained for some years. In 1828 it amounted to about 1,800,000oz. (900,000*l.*)

In 1834 and 1836 the gross revenue was as follows in each year:—

		Oz.	£.
1834:	DIRECT TAXES - - - -	458,419 =	229,209
	INDIRECT TAXES - - - -	1,405,085 =	702,543
	Amount of TAXATION - -	Oz. 1,863,504 =	£. 931,752
1836:	DIRECT TAXES - - - -	460,000 =	230,000
	INDIRECT TAXES - - - -	1,384,646 =	692,323
	Amount of TAXATION -	Oz. 1,844,646 =	£. 922,323

Revenue of the State at present.—In 1838, the latest year for which estimates are published, the revenue was as follows:—

	Oz.	£.
DIRECT TAXES - - - -	465,000 =	232,500
INDIRECT TAXES - - - -	1,260,738 =	630,369
Amount of TAXATION - -	Oz. 1,725,738 =	£. 862,869

The Heads of these Taxes, and the Produce of the same, will be found in the following Table:

I.—STATE REVENUE OF Sicily IN 1838.

HEADS OF TAXES.	PRODUCE OF TAXES.				AMOUNT OF TAXATION:	
	DIRECT:		INDIRECT:			
	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
DIRECT:	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.
a. Land Tax - - -	465,000	232,500				
INDIRECT TAXES:						
1. Excise - - -	-	-	611,314	305,657		
2. Customs and Navigation	-	-	397,938	190,969		
3. Lottery - - -	-	-	126,335	63,668		
4. Registration - -	-	-	97,229	48,614		
5. Stoppages of Salaries -	-	-	52,800	26,400		
6. Post-office - - -	-	-	19,506	9,753		
7. Crusade - - -	-	-	17,761	8,881		
8. Miscellaneous - -	-	-	167,281	83,640		
			1,493,164	746,582		
Less Sundries - - -	-	-	232,426	116,213		
Net Remainder - - -	-	-	1,260,738	630,369		
Sum of TAXES - - -	465,000	232,500	1,260,738	630,369	1,725,738	862,869

a. Land and House Tax.—This was first imposed in 1810, when three bases of assessment were laid down by parliament; viz.

(1.) The declared rents of lands and houses for the 13th Greek indiction, ^{1st September 1809,} _{31st August 1810,} as shown by contracts to be produced by the landlords.

(2.) In default of the above, the rents of the lands and houses for the 10th, 11th and 12th indictions, viz. ^{1806, 1807, and 1808,} _{1807, 1808, and 1809,} as proved by leases to be exhibited in like manner.

(3.) In default of contracts and leases, the average rental of the 10 years, from 1800 to 1810, as declared by the landlords.

The use of a triple basis gave rise to inequality on the rate of taxation.

Landlords, who produced contracts for the 13th indiction, when rents were high, were more burthened than such as showed leases for previous terms, when rents were moderate; and these, again, were more highly taxed than such as produced neither leases nor contracts, but merely rendered accounts for a term of 10 years, in the commencement of which, rents were lower than usual.

To adjust the inequality, it was ordered, in 1833, that a rule should be laid down for valuing lands, and that houses should be appraised by the rental of 1820 to 1830. The prescribed rule having proved to be inapplicable, Government decreed, in 1838, that houses and lands indiscriminately should be assessed on the average rental of 1820 to 1830, and that the future amount of land tax should not exceed 400,000 oz. (200,000 £.) per annum, an amount which it was calculated might be raised by a tax upon the rental of 13½ per cent.

The correctness of the calculation will be determined when a commission of inquiry, now sitting, shall have terminated its labours, and framed its report. At present the rate of taxation is in some cases under 12½ per cent., and in others above 25.

INDIRECT TAXES:

1. Excise.—The Excise has two branches, viz. the *Multure*, or tax on the grinding of corn; and the *Meat Tax*, or tax upon flesh, in the principal cities.

(1). The *Multure* is a tax of three centuries old, first imposed in 1564, at the rate of one tari and four grains (5 *d.*) upon every quarter of wheat ground at the mill; it rose by degrees to five taris and four grains (1 *s.* 9 *d.*), to ten taris and eight grains (3 *s.* 6 *d.*), and, lastly, to thirteen taris and twelve grains (4 *s.* 6 *d.*), at which rate it stands at present in the capital and chief cities; in the smaller towns it has been lowered to nine taris and twelve grains (3 *s.* 2 *d.*) per quarter, as will presently be shown.

For a century and a half after its first establishment, the *multure* was levied unequally and unfairly upon the provincial inhabitants: some paid their full share; others went untaxed. The latter was the case with the peasants in small towns: as every person having corn to grind was required to produce a ticket, certifying the pre-payment of duty, the sharp-witted peasants kept aloof from the public mill, ground their corn in the country, and brought it into town without payment of the duty.

To defeat this fraud, a code of fiscal instructions was framed in 1710, establishing a new branch of duty, called the *rural*, for *multure* in the country, in contradistinction to the *civic*, for consumption in town.

By these instructions every peasant was required to take a certain number of tickets in proportion to the size of his farm, and the number of his labourers: thus he was to pay, for every acre of fallow land, 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; for every acre of land sown and reaped, 18 *s.* 8 *d.*; for every acre of vegetable, rice and hemp ground, 1 *l.* 18 *s.*; for every thousand vines, 14 *s.*; for every labourer in husbandry, 10 *s.* 6 *d.*; for every acre of grass-land, whereon no labourer was employed, 2 *s.* 10 *d.*

Hence the *multure*, formerly an indirect tax only, as founded on consumption, grew into a direct tax also, as laid upon land and labour.

The rural *multure* was as baneful in practice as it was bad in principle. Let out to the highest bidder, the new tax was soon converted into an instrument of wrong, against which there was no protection.

Land being measured by a chain, the length of which varied with the place, there arose inequalities of measurement between the various towns, to correct which, the peasant and the farmer of the taxes usually came to a private understanding. The rich man, who could appeal to a judge, often paid much less than his share; whereas the poor man, who could not go to law, paid more than his due. Nor was this all; the labourer, who, from want of work at home, went in search of it elsewhere, as was often the case in bye places, had to pay the tax twice over. He, who at home had already paid the *rural* tax, had to pay the *civic* also, if he carried his bread through a town where the latter branch was levied.

The rural *multure* was a nearly useless and quite intolerable burthen; it yielded little profit to the treasury, through its manifold exemptions, and it crushed the industrious peasant by its excessive weight.

Charles the Third, upon ascending the throne in 1734, did his best to equalize a tax which, as being of long standing, he was loath to abolish. He took away the immunities enjoyed by the local authorities, and he commanded that the tax should be paid by all classes of society, the rustic clergy and the fathers of 12 children alone excepted.

Yet, with every change and alteration, the tax was oppressive and unpopular; many plans were brought forward for lessening the evil, but to no avail, until at length a measure was adopted, which, if not unobjectionable, was in some respects salutary.

By a decree of the 17th December 1838, the civic duty was reduced from thirteen taris and twelve grains to nine taris and four grains throughout Sicily (the cities of Palermo, Messina, Catania and Cattagirone excepted), and extended to such towns and villages as had hitherto paid the rural duty. The more obnoxious branch was therefore expressly abolished, and the other and less unpopular materially lightened. The deficiency in the revenue, occasioned by the reduction, and estimated at 133,333 *oz.* (66,666 *l.*) per annum, was destined to be replenished by a premium to the same amount, arising from the sulphur contract.

(2). *Meat Tax*.—The meat tax, first imposed in 1816, is levied in the capitals of provinces at the rate of four grains (or a halfpenny) a pound upon all kinds of butchers' meat.

The estimated produce of the excise was in 1838 as follows:—

Multure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oz. 577,903 = £. 288,951
Meat tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,411 = 16,706
								<u>Oz. 611,314 = £. 305,657</u>

2. Customs and Navigation.—The establishment of customs dates from the Norman conquest. The present tariff was published in 1824, shortly before the introduction of the regia system, or farming of the customs. The contract now in force secures to the treasury 473,333 oz. (236,666 l.) per annum, for six years, from the 1st of January 1840.
3. The Lottery has existed in its present state since 1754.
4. The Registration of judicial Acts and mortgages on estates was first established in 1817.
5. Stoppages of Salaries comprises—

Superannuation fund 2½ per cent.	-	-	-	Oz. 7,000 = £. 3,500
Official income tax 10 per cent.	-	-	-	41,800 = 20,900
Saving on vacancies, six months	-	-	-	4,000 = 2,000
				<u>Oz. 52,800 = £. 26,400</u>

7. The Crusade arises from the sale of indulgences for eating eggs, milk and cheese in Lent, raised originally for the defence of the coast against the Barbary pirates: this branch of revenue has latterly changed its destination. Since the suppression of Algerine piracy, the produce of the tax has been applied to general purposes.
8. Miscellaneous includes a tax on merchants and licenses for carrying arms; the remainder arises from credits, arrears, &c.
- Sundries include bad debts, deposits, &c.

STATE EXPENDITURE of Sicily in 1838.

No. of Item.		H E A D S.	A M O U N T.			
			P A R T I A L :		G E N E R A L :	
			In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
General.	Partial.					
I.	- -	Contribution to Naples	Oz. - -	£. - -	Oz. 978,286	£. 489,143
II.	- -	Sicilian treasury ; viz.				
	1.	Indirect taxes - -	51,348	25,674		
	2.	Divers branches -	59,961	29,980		
	3.	Particular administra- tions.	87,245	43,622		
	4.	Other departments -	781,324	390,663		
					979,878	489,939
TOTAL of Expenditure - - -					1,958,164	979,082

- The contribution to Naples embraces the support of interests common to both the Sicilies, as the royal household, the departments of state, the public debt, &c.
- Nos. 1. 2. 3. include the salaries and allowances of Sicilian authorities.
- No. 4. comprises the separate debt of Sicily, which stood as follows in 1838 :—
- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Due to public bodies | - | - | - | - | Oz. 119,509 = £. 59,754 |
| Due to private persons | - | - | - | - | 60,644 = 30,322 |
| TOTAL - - - | | | | | <u>Oz. 180,158 = £. 90,076</u> |

III.—FINANCES OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE OF *Sicily*.

Heads of Taxes DIRECT.	PRODUCE OF TAXES :		AMOUNT OF TAXATION :	
	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.
b. Common fund - - -	37,200	18,600		
c. Special fund - - -	18,774	9,387		
Sum of Provincial Taxes - - -			55,974	27,987

b. c. These funds arise from small additions to the land tax, called *bajocchi* and *grana* (pence and halfpence), of which the former is the same throughout the island, but the latter varies with the province.

The provincial expenditure (tables of which are wanting), includes the support of intencies, sanitary and telegraphic establishments, &c.

III.—FINANCES OF THE COMMUNES MUNICIPAL OR TOWNS.

TABLE OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

Heads of Taxes, DIRECT and INDIRECT.	PRODUCE OF TAXES :		AMOUNT OF TAXATION :	
	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
	Oz.	£.	Oz.	£.
9. Patrimonies - - -	173,598	86,799		
10. Consumption dues - - -	844,382	422,191		
Extraordinaries - - -	161,601	80,800		
			1,179,581	589,780

9. Patrimonies arise from town lands, houses, &c.

10. Consumption dues are levied on corn, wine, oil, meat and fish, as shown in the following Table for the capital.

TABLE OF CONSUMPTION DUTIES levied at *Palermo*.

ARTICLES.	By Sicilian Weight or Measure.	Duty payable in Currency.	By English Weight or Measure.	Duty payable in Sterling.
		<i>Taris. Grains.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat, ground - - -	per salm - - -	24 -	per quarter - - -	8 -
Barley - - -	- ditto - - -	12 -	- ditto - - -	4 -
Wine - - -	per barrile - - -	7 -	per gallon - - -	- 3½
Oil {salad - - -	per quintal - - -	32 -	- ditto - - -	- 5½
{lamp - - -	- ditto - - -	22 -	- ditto - - -	- 4
Beef - - -				
Mutton - - -	per rotolo - - -	- 10	per lb. avoirdupois	- 1½
Pork - - -				
Fish - - -	10 per cent. ad valorem.			

Municipal expenditure comprises rents of houses, salaries of officers, public works, schools and hospitals, &c.

Palermo 15 December 1841.

Jno. Goodwin, Consul.

P O R T U G A L.

STATEMENT of IMPOSTS in *Portugal*, and the Revenue arising from them, in the Year of 1840 to 1841.

			At Exchange 54 <i>d.</i> per milreis.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	£.	s.	d.
CROWN RENTS:					
Rents (ground), quit-rents, copyhold, fines, &c. - - - - -	568,518,910	- - -	127,916	15	1
Forests - - - - -	20,600,000	- - -	4,635	-	-
Mines - - - - -	14,000,000	- - -	3,150	-	-
Lapsed inheritances - - - - -	800,000	- - -	180	-	-
Urchella weed - - - - -	66,000,000	- - -	14,850	-	-
Douro bridge of boats - - - - -	14,000,000	- - -	3,150	-	-
Property of extinct college for the nobility - - - - -	8,145,590	- - -	1,832	15	2
Vacant commanderships - - - - -	10,000,000	- - -	2,250	-	-
		702,064,500			
DIRECT IMPOSTS:					
Decimas, 10 per cent. on property and industry - - - - -	1,911,159,085	- - -	430,010	15	10
Duties on titles and decoration - - - - -	72,897,751	- - -	16,401	19	11
Siza (duties on purchases and sales) - - - - -	215,000,000	- - -	48,375	-	-
Literary subsidy (a duty on wine and oil) - - - - -	320,590,454	- - -	72,132	17	1
Judicial fines - - - - -	24,105,661	- - -	5,423	15	5
Fishing boats (licenses on) - - - - -	6,299,200	- - -	1,417	6	5
Tithes, 10 per cent. duty only collected in the island - - - - -	148,339,117	- - -	33,376	6	-
Municipal thirds, a contribution to the government from each municipality - - - - -	32,000,000	- - -	7,200	-	-
Contributions for the university (a tax on consumption in Oporto, paid to the government) - - - - -	4,065,510	- - -	914	14	10
Sailors' certificates (matriculas) - - - - -	27,865,120	- - -	6,269	13	-
Three per cent. on houses - - - - -	52,300,000	- - -	11,767	10	-
On servants and horses - - - - -	39,700,000	- - -	8,932	10	-
Quintos (a rent upon holders of Crown property, who pay double decima) - - - - -	22,800,000	- - -	5,130	-	-
Property tax on manufactories - - - - -	4,700,000	- - -	1,057	10	-
Four per cent. on rent of houses - - - - -	67,400,000	- - -	15,165	-	-
Imposts on the transmission of property - - - - -	20,000,000	- - -	4,500	-	-
		2,969,221,901			
INDIRECT IMPOSTS:					
Custom-houses - - - - -	4,256,355,927	- - -	668,074	18	6
Real d'Agua (a rea duty on butchers' meat and Douro wine) - - - - -	87,567,352	- - -	957,680	1	8
Additional impost duty on foreign goods and articles - - - - -	365,000,000	- - -	19,725	3	1
Additional imposts on corn - - - - -	50,000,000	- - -	82,125	-	-
		4,759,023,279			
VARIOUS RENTS:					
Tobacco monopoly - - - - -	1,233,192,360	- - -	277,468	5	8
Soap ditto - - - - -	97,465,000	- - -	21,929	12	6
Addition to the price of snuff - - - - -	120,000,000	- - -	27,000	-	-
Post-office - - - - -	89,524,822	- - -	20,143	1	8
National printing-office - - - - -	43,900,000	- - -	9,877	10	-
Gunpowder manufactory - - - - -	24,103,000	- - -	5,423	3	6
Various rents - - - - -	19,109,760	- - -	4,299	13	11
Stamped paper - - - - -	170,000,000	- - -	38,250	-	-
Paper legalized for documents - - - - -	131,800,000	- - -	29,655	-	-
		1,929,094,942			
			434,046	7	3
TOTAL - - - - -	- - -	10,359,404,622	2,330,866	-	9

Lisbon, 27 January 1842.

Howard de Walden.

TAXES IN EUROPE.

RETURNS of the TOTAL AMOUNT of TAXES
levied in each of the different States of
EUROPE.

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1842.

SLAVERY (CEYLON).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 August 1843 ;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to the ABOLITION
of SLAVERY in the Island of *Ceylon*, since the Date of the last Despatches
laid before Parliament—(in continuation of the Papers ordered by the
House of Commons to be printed, 31 July 1838, No. 697, and 29 July 1839,
No. 467.)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
14 August 1843.

G. W. HOPE.

(*Mr. G. W. Hope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1843.

SCHEDULE.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Lord John Russell to Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.	31 May 1841	That it is desirable to seize the first favourable moment for the Abolition of Slavery; that the Report required by Lord Glenelg, in his Despatch of 24 Nov. 1838 (No. 143), has not been made; repeating Lord Glenelg's instructions to forward the Report with the least possible delay.	3
2. Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to Lord Stanley. (One Enclosure.)	10 Mar. 1842	That the Governor is not at present enabled to make a full Report on the subject of Slavery; but informing his Lordship of the result of the Slave Registration Ordinance, No. 3, of 1837.	3
3. Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to Lord Stanley. (One Enclosure.)	19 Sept. 1842	Adverting to Lord John Russell's Despatch of 31st May 1831, that a revision of the Registries should take place before drawing up a Report; and transmitting for Her Majesty's sanction, an Ordinance for the Registration of Slaves in the Maritime Provinces.	4
4. Lord Stanley to Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.	8 Dec. 1842	Reply to preceding Despatch; that the Report on Slavery not having been transmitted, Her Majesty's decision on the Ordinance, No. 7, of 1842, is suspended until more authentic information is received on the subject.	7
5. Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to Lord Stanley.	17 Mar. 1843	In reply; that Slavery in the Maritime Provinces is absolutely at an end; explanation of the Governor's motive for the course adopted for the extinction of Slavery.	8
6. Lord Stanley to Governor Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.	5 June 1843	Observations on the preceding Despatch; that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the Ordinance for Registration of Slaves in the Maritime Provinces, and calling for a Report on the state of Slavery in the Kandian Provinces.	10

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relative to the ABOLITION of SLAVERY in the Island of *Ceylon*, since the Date of the last Despatches laid before Parliament.

—No. 1.—

(No. 60.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Governor Sir *Colin Campbell*, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, 31 May 1841.

I AM anxious that you should seize the first favourable moment for the total abolition of all vestiges of slavery. The report, however, required by Lord Glenelg, in his despatch of the 24th November 1838, No. 143, has never yet been made. Unaided by the information which that report would supply, we should necessarily proceed on this subject in ignorance of the most material facts by which the decision of the Government ought to be guided. I must, therefore, repeat Lord Glenelg's instructions that the report in question be prepared and forwarded to me with the least possible delay. It should embrace a particular inquiry as to the practicability and prudence of enforcing the penalties for non-registration.

CEYLON.

No. 1.
Lord John Russell
to Governor Sir
Colin Campbell,
31 May 1841.
For Lord Glenelg's
Despatch, 24 Nov.
1838, No. 143,
vide Papers ordered
by the House of
Commons to be
printed, 29 July
1839, No. 467, p. 2.

—No. 2.—

(No. 38.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Colin Campbell*, K.C.B., to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Pavilion, Kandy, 10 March 1842.

I AM not in a condition at this moment to make a full report in reply to the Secretary of State's despatches upon the subject of slavery; but, I am sure, it must be highly satisfactory to you to be informed of the result of the Slave Registration Ordinance, No. 3 of 1837.

The first renewed registration under that Ordinance has been made, and I enclose an abstract of the result, showing that, in the Kandian portion of the colony, slavery is almost at an end.

I have caused to be prepared and laid before the Executive Council the draft of an Ordinance for a renewed registry in the maritime provinces, such a measure appearing to be absolutely necessary as a preliminary to the consideration of any measures connected with slavery. I have no doubt that the renewed registry will show a great decrease in the number of slaves, and that consequently any measure which may be considered necessary for the final extinction of slavery will be attended with little difficulty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Campbell*.

No. 2.
Governor Sir
Colin Campbell
to Lord Stanley,
10 March 1842.
For Slave Regis-
tration Ordinance,
No. 3 of 1837,
vide Papers ordered
by the House of
Commons to be
printed, 31 July
1838, No. 697,
p. 600.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 2.

AN ABSTRACT showing the Number of SLAVES originally registered in the under-mentioned District Courts, their Increase by subsequent Births, and their Diminution by Death, Emancipation, or non-renewal of Certificate.

	Kandy North.		Kandy South.		Three Korles.		Four Korles.		Seven Korles.		Matelle.		Saffragam.		Badulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Registered up to 30th June 1838 -	18	33	139	147	9	9	113	115	42	28	106	146	190	138	161	177
Since born - - - - -	-	-	2	7	-	1	5	4	-	-	2	5	1	2	18	15
Died - - - - -	18	33	141	154	9	10	118	119	42	28	108	151	191	140	179	192
	1	1	7	2	-	-	5	6	-	1	3	3	-	1	8	10
Emancipated - - - - -	17	32	134	152	9	10	113	113	42	27	105	148	191	139	171	182
	-	-	5	5	-	-	11	4	2	-	9	15	184	133	31	28
Certificate not renewed - - -	17	32	129	147	9	10	102	109	40	27	96	133	7	6	140	154
	13	19	64	53	9	10	102	109	40	27	60	83	5	4	94	87
Remaining on 31st December 1841	4	13	65	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	50†	2	2	46	67

* Of which 13 Males and 22 Females dispute the right of their alleged masters.
† Ditto 1 ditto.
P. Anstruther, Col^l Secretary.

—No. 3.—

(No. 149.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Colin Campbell*, K. C. B.,
to Lord *Stanley*.

The Queen's House, Colombo,
19 September 1842.

My Lord,

No. 3.
Governor Sir
Colin Campbell
to Lord *Stanley*,
19 September 1842.

No. 7 of 1842.

ADVERTING to the instructions contained in Lord John Russell's despatch, No. 60, of the 31st May 1841, that I should report upon the present state of slavery in the maritime provinces, I have now the honour to transmit for Her Majesty's sanction an Ordinance "for making further Provision for the Registration of Slaves in those parts of the Island formerly termed the Maritime Provinces."

The regulation for the registry of slaves in the maritime provinces, No. 9 of 1818, contained no provision for any revision of the registry; and in consequence it is believed that the number of slaves now existing falls very short of the number shown by the registers. It seemed, therefore, a very essential preliminary to any report that the registries should be revised, as well as a very useful and necessary measure under any circumstances.

I have already in my despatch, No. 38, of the 10th March last, reported the result of the first revised registry of the interior. The Ordinance which I laid before the Council was very nearly copied from that now in force there; it was very much changed in form and words in the Council, but not in principle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Campbell.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of *Ceylon*, with the Advice and Consent of the
Legislative Council thereof.

C. Campbell.

(No. 7.—1842.)

Encl. in No. 3.

For making further Provision for the REGISTRATION of SLAVES in those parts of the
Island formerly termed the Maritime Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, and other enactments subsequent thereto,
provision was made for the registration of all slaves in those parts of *Ceylon* which then
constituted the Maritime Provinces of the said Island, but none for the periodical renewal
of

of the same : And whereas there is great reason to believe that many of the persons whose names appear on the registers as now actually existing as slaves, have either died, or by the default of their proprietors to comply with the provisions of the enactments referred to, have become free : And whereas it is necessary to make provision for ascertaining the facts as to such persons, and that a true and perfect account of the actual number of slaves shall at all times henceforth be afforded in the registers :

1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that every proprietor or person in charge of a slave registered under the provisions of the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, or of any subsequent enactment relative to slavery in the maritime provinces, who may wish to retain such slave, shall, on or before the First day of January One thousand eight hundred and Forty-three, and within Three months after that same day in every successive third year thereafter, or within Three months after the termination of every successive third year from the registry of the birth or acquisition of a slave, either by himself in person, or by some person duly authorized by him in writing in that behalf, appear before the District Court in which such slave was last registered, or in which the last registry of such slave is deposited of record, and shall there apply to the Judge thereof for a renewal of such registry.

Party anxious to retain slave to apply triennially for renewal of registry.

2. And it is further enacted, That every such application shall be in writing, and shall bear a stamp of Three shillings, and shall be as near as is material of one or other of the forms hereunto annexed, and that every proprietor or person in charge of a slave making the same shall at the same time produce, or cause to be produced, before the District Judge, except in cases hereinafter excepted, the slave whose registry he applies to renew, together with a certificate of the last registration of such slave, and shall set forth clearly and distinctly in such application that the person referred to therein and in such certificate of registry is one and the same person, and that he is the *bonâ fide* slave of the applicant : And every such proprietor or person in charge of a slave, or person duly authorized to apply in his behalf, shall make solemn affirmation or oath according as he may be a person professing or not professing the Christian religion, or a Moravian or Quaker, to the truth of the matter contained in such application : And such application shall be read and such affirmation or oath made in the presence and within the hearing of the slave, to whom they have reference, except in cases where it shall appear to the District Judge either by the solemn affirmation or oath of the applicant, or by that of any third person, to be produced by him, that, owing to the sickness, flight or unavoidable absence of such slave, the same cannot be done.

Application to be affirmed or sworn to, and slave to be produced in Court.

3. And it is further enacted, That the District Judge shall thereupon cause to be explained to such slave, if present, the nature and object of such application and affirmation or oath, and shall compare the slave with the description given at his or her last registry, and shall thereupon make an entry in the original register of such slave, in a column to be provided for that purpose, of the date of such application or oath being made, and shall note any alteration that may have taken place in the description of such slave since his or her last registration, and he shall affix his initials to every such entry and notice, and such entry shall be deemed and taken to be the renewal of the registry of such slave : And he shall forthwith cause to be given two certified copies of such entry (one to the applicant and the other to the slave) free of all charges whatsoever.

Judge to explain to slave the object of such affirmation or oath, and to make entry of date of application in original register.

4. And it is further enacted, That if it shall appear to the District Judge that the party claiming to be proprietor of a slave has failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, or of any subsequent enactment relative to slavery in the maritime provinces, and that by reason thereof he has forfeited all his right in and to such slave, or has incurred any pecuniary penalty ; or if the District Judge shall have reason to believe, either from the statement of the person produced to be registered as a slave, or from any other cause, that the person so brought before him is not the person intended to be registered, or that he is not the slave of the person claiming to register him as such, he shall forthwith give notice of the same to the Queen's Advocate, or some representative of the Queen's Advocate in his district.

Judge to inform Queen's Advocate if he shall suspect that the applicant has not just grounds for his application.

5. And it is further enacted, That the notification of the deaths of slaves and of the birth of children of female slaves, required by the 20th clause of the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, to be made by the proprietor to the schoolmaster of the parish, or to the principal headman of the Pattoo, shall in future be made by the proprietor or person in charge of such slave, personally or in writing, to the Secretary of the District Court in which the slave is registered, or in which the last registry of such slave is deposited of record : And every such Secretary shall be required thereupon to do and perform all things by the said clause required to be done and performed by schoolmasters and headmen, and shall be liable, in case of failure, to a fine of Five pounds, to be recovered from him by distress and sale of his property : And every person who would have been liable, under the 23d clause of the said last-mentioned Regulation, to any penalty for failing to make any notification, referred to in the beginning of this clause, to any schoolmaster or headman, shall be liable to the same penalty for failing to make a like notification to such Secretary.

Things required to be done by certain persons under 20th clause of Regulation No. 9 of 1818, hereafter to be done by the Secretary of the Court in which the slave is last registered.

6. And it is further enacted, That such Secretary, or any person appointed by the District Judge of the said Court to act on behalf of such Secretary, who shall neglect or refuse to

Penalty on Secretary neglecting or refusing to do his duty.

CEYLON.

to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Ordinance, or by the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, upon the Secretary of the Provincial Court or Magistrate, to the powers and authorities of which or of whom the Court of which he is Secretary shall have succeeded, shall be liable to a fine of Five pounds, to be recovered from him by distress and sale of his property: And every person who is required by the said last-mentioned Regulation to give any notice to the Secretary of a Provincial Court, or to a Magistrate, shall henceforth be required to give the like notice to the Secretary of the District Court, which shall have succeeded to the powers and authority of such Provincial Court or Magistrate: And every such person failing so to do shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by the said last-mentioned Regulation upon persons failing to give such notices to Secretaries of Provincial Courts or Magistrates.

Proprietor to support
sick slave.

7. And it is further enacted, That every proprietor or person in charge of a slave shall be held liable to support every sick or infirm slave registered as his property or in his charge, and it shall be lawful for any court of competent authority, on complaint being made by or on behalf of any sick or infirm slave registered therein, to make such inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain the truth of the complaint, and to make such order as it shall deem fit, to provide for the due support of such slave, and for medical assistance to such slave if required, at the cost of the proprietor or person in charge, to be recovered from him, if necessary, by distress and sale of his property.

Slave of party failing to
make triennial applica-
tion to be free.

8. And it is further enacted, That if any proprietor or person in charge of a slave shall fail to apply to renew the registry of such slave, and to make or procure to be made the required affirmation or oath within the time prescribed by this Ordinance, the slave in respect of whom such omission shall have been made shall be and is hereby declared to be absolutely free: Provided always, that if any slave shall be sick or infirm at the time of becoming free in consequence of such omission on the part of the proprietor or person in charge of such slave, such proprietor or person shall nevertheless be liable to maintain and provide medical assistance for such slave until his or her complete recovery from such sickness or infirmity: And provided further, that if any slave being fifty years of age shall become free in consequence of a like omission, the proprietor or person in charge of such slave at such time shall in like manner be liable for the maintenance and care of such slave until his or her death: And provided also, that no proprietor or person in charge of a slave shall have any right or power to emancipate such slave during his sickness or infirmity, or after he has attained the age of fifty years, except the consent of such slave shall first be had and obtained thereunto in writing.

Provisoes.

Translations of every
registry to be hung up in
conspicuous places.

9. And it is further enacted, That a translation of every original registry of a slave, and of every renewal or alteration thereof, shall be made into the native language of the district, and hung up in some conspicuous place at the court-house, for Three months after every such registry, renewal or alteration.

Penalties.

10. And it is further enacted, That the penalties provided by the 29th clause of the Regulation No. 9 of 1818 shall be applicable to all like offences against this Ordinance.

Transcript to be sent to
the Colonial Secretary.

11. And it is further enacted, That the District Judge shall send to the Colonial Secretary's office a correct transcript of all renewed registrations made under this Ordinance, immediately after the same shall have been completed; and also a correct transcript of all new entries or alterations made in the registries for every Three months subsequent thereto, within One month after the termination of each quarter.

FORM.

APPLICATION of Proprietor or Person in charge of Slave when appearing in Person.

I, A. B., of (residence), do hereby* solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that (name of slave) of (name of residence),† whom I now produce in court is my slave, and is the person referred to in the certificate which I now produce, and that he (or she) was last registered in my name on (date) in (place); and I do hereby apply for a renewal of the registry of the said (slave) as my slave.

(Signature of Proprietor.)

Affirmed (or sworn) before me (date)
(Signature of District Judge.)

FORM.

APPLICATION of Person authorized by Proprietor or Person in charge of a Slave to make Affirmation (or Oath) for him.

I, C. D., of (residence), having the due authority in writing of A. B., of (residence), which I now produce, to apply for the renewal of the registry of (slave), of (residence), as his slave, do hereby* solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I believe the said (name of slave)† whom I now see in court, to be the slave of the said A. B., and to be the person referred to in the certificate which I now produce, and that he (or she) was last registered

as

as the slave of the said A. B., on (date), in (place); and I hereby on behalf of the said (A.B.) make application for the renewal of the registry of the said (slave), as slave of the said (A. B.)

CEYLON.

(Signature of C. D.)

Affirmed (or sworn) before me (date)
(Signature of District Judge.)

* In cases where the slave cannot be produced, these words must be omitted, and the following words added at the end of the affirmation (or oath), "And I do further solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I am unable to bring the said (slave) before this court." (Here state fully the reasons of such inability.)

† In cases where an oath is required instead of an affirmation, these forms must be altered accordingly.

Passed in Council the First day of September One thousand eight hundred and Forty-two.

Kenneth Mackenzie, Acts Clerk to the Council.

Published by Order of his Excellency the Governor,

P. Anstruther, Col. Secretary.

— No. 4.—

(No. 174.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor
Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 8 December 1842.

No. 4.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 149, of the 19th September last, submitting for the Queen's sanction an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Ceylon, on the 1st September 1842, (No. 7.) "For making further Provision for the Registration of Slaves in those parts of the Island formerly termed the Maritime Provinces."

Lord Stanley to
Governor Sir Colin
Campbell,
8 December 1842.

On referring to the records of this office on this subject, I find, that on the 24th November 1838, Lord Glenelg, in his despatch of that date, No. 143, directed that a report should be transmitted on the state of slavery in Ceylon, and that it should embrace an inquiry into the practicability and prudence of emancipating the slaves in the maritime provinces, as having been forfeited to the Crown for want of registration. I further find, that this report not having been made, Lord John Russell, on the 31st May 1841, repeated Lord Glenelg's instructions, that the report should be prepared and forwarded with the least possible delay.

On the 19th September 1842, and not till then, you answered Lord John Russell's despatch; but the report so urgently required, both by his Lordship and by Lord Glenelg, has not been transmitted. Instead of it, you have forwarded a new Act for the registration of the slaves in the maritime provinces. Yet one of the chief objects, with a view to which the report in question was demanded, was to ascertain whether or not the previous omission to register the slaves ought to be followed up by insisting on their forfeiture and emancipation. The Act you have passed altogether supersedes and decides that question. It is impossible that the penalties of non-registration should be enforced when an opportunity of registering the slaves anew is thus given to the defaulter.

I cannot conceal from you the regret with which I have observed the delay which has taken place in executing the instructions of my predecessors, nor my still more serious concern, that instead of acting on those instructions, a measure should have been taken which waves entirely, and without the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government, the claim to freedom which the whole slave population might have founded on the neglect to observe the former registration law.

I do not mean to assert that it would have been wise, or even possible, to have enforced such a penalty. Perhaps it may have been wise to abandon the attempt. But to justify that course, far more ample information is necessary than you have afforded me as to the real state of the slaves in Ceylon, and as to the probable effect of this law. In fact, Her Majesty's Government are still in want of the information required in vain in November 1838 and in May 1841.

CEYLON.

We have no authentic intelligence as to the real character of slavery in Ceylon. There is no evidence to show whether it is, as has been alleged, a mere nominal relation, maintained with a view to pomp and ceremony, or whether it is like slavery in the Western Hemisphere; a relation maintained with a view to profit, and of which the duties are enforced by severe and cruel discipline. It has been reported by your predecessor, that a new registration of slaves would be impolitic, as tending to revive dormant rights, and to create fallacious hopes of compensation, and to lead to the assertion of obsolete titles. To what extent these views are well founded you have not assisted me to determine. Neither have you supplied me with any information how far the slaves are or are not attached to the soil; and, therefore, how far it might be judicious to subject them all to the same law of registration. In short, on a subject, second in importance to none connected with the government of Ceylon, I am called on to advise Her Majesty, without any assistance from the local government.

You will, immediately on the receipt of this despatch, call on the Executive Council of Ceylon to take the most effectual steps for complying with the instructions of Lord Glenelg and Lord John Russell; and you will cause it to be made generally known that Her Majesty's decision on this Ordinance is suspended until Her Majesty shall be in possession of further and more authentic information on the subject of slavery in Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

—No. 5.—

(No. 62.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Colin Campbell*, K.C.B.,
to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 5.
Governor Sir
Colin Campbell
to Lord *Stanley*,
17 March 1843.

My Lord,

Pavilion, Kandy, 17 March 1843.

It was with sincere regret that I read your Lordship's despatch, No. 174, dated the 8th December last, disapproving of the measures which I had adopted in relation to slavery in the maritime provinces of this colony.

Although the result of those measures has been such that slavery in the maritime provinces is now absolutely at an end, not only without any compensation being asked for, but without the slightest dissatisfaction or remonstrance on the part of any person whatever; still I presume your Lordship will expect from me some more clear explanation of my motives in adopting the course the propriety of which has appeared to your Lordship so questionable.

At the period when Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 24th November 1838 was received, some excitement prevailed in the northern province upon the subject of slavery. Slaves had long been of little value, and they had in consequence been generally neglected by their masters; but some unguarded expressions on the part of Mr. Justice Jeremie had given rise to an expectation of an Emancipation Act being passed, and compensation granted to the owners. Slave-owners in consequence began to recall to their service their slaves, who had generally been left to seek their own subsistence, and to pay attention to the registrations which had been neglected.

Had the Government at that period interfered in any way, this opinion would have been confirmed, and the abolition of slavery deferred, or rendered unnecessarily difficult and expensive.

In consequence, however, of the studied abstinence of the local government from all interference, the rumour soon died away, and slaves were again generally neglected.

Upon the receipt of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 31st May 1841, there was no obstacle to the question being taken up.

The Government agent at Jaffna was then called upon confidentially for information as to the number of slaves in the province.

His reply was, that it was notorious that the provisions of the Regulation No. 9 of 1818, which required (under penalty of complete emancipation of the slave)

renewed

renewed registration upon every change of property, and on every slave child attaining the age of 14 years, had been very generally neglected, and therefore that any result gathered from the registers must be so fallacious as to be useless.

That to obtain any trustworthy information as to the persons who were legally slaves, it would be necessary to inquire in such case whether the conditions of the regulation above referred to had been duly complied with, which he had no means of doing; that the condition of the registers was such as to afford great facilities for improperly supplying omissions which entitled the slave to freedom; and that there was much reason to fear that in case of any inquiry, unless under a law providing precautions against fraud, slave proprietors might succeed in supplying such omissions improperly. This, it was considered, could only be effectually provided against by such a law as that which had answered so well in the Kandian provinces.

The Ordinance for a revised slave registry was therefore brought forward; it goes no further than to permit the renewed registry of slaves, who were still subject to slavery under the old law. The District Judges before registration were required to see that no forfeiture had occurred under the former regulation; and to prevent the registries being tampered with, they were required by special instructions to keep the old registers under their own key till the new one should be completed.

Provision was made that slave-owners should provide for sick and infirm slaves, and a slight stamp duty, amounting to 1s. per annum, was imposed, to defray the expenses of registry.

The absence of any provision for the periodical revision of the registers, appeared to be a great defect in the old laws; and it was confidently anticipated that the precautions taken would prevent the renewal registry of any slave entitled to freedom under the old law; while in the new law it was endeavoured to omit any expression which could be construed to render liable to slavery any individual registered under the new law, who was not legally a slave.

These measures might perhaps have proved insufficient in the case of West Indian slavery; but the great success of a similar measure in relation to slaves in the Kandian provinces led me to hope that it would serve of advantage in the maritime provinces; although I confess that I did not anticipate that it would have been effected for the complete emancipation, without remonstrance and without difficulty, of a slave population, estimated generally at many thousands, the number shown by the registers being upwards of 24,000.

Such, however, has been the case, and I hope your Lordship will no longer hesitate to recommend for Her Majesty's sanction a law which has completed a measure for which there is reason to believe the British Parliament would not have hesitated, if needed, to grant very ample funds; and in this hope I have deferred giving any public notification of Her Majesty's sanction to the Ordinance in question being suspended.

It is probable that the fact of not one slave having been re-registered may appear strange to your Lordship, and such a result was not anticipated by me; the explanation given of it by the Government agent of the northern province, however, seems to me satisfactory. The opinion as to what would be the probable result was given without a knowledge of the intentions as to stamp duty; the people in the northern parts of the island, as compared with those in many other parts of the country, are poor, and they are in character extremely parsimonious; trifling, therefore, as the payment of 3s. per head on each triennially recurring registration may appear, it is believed to have had some weight in the result. If there had been nothing to pay, some registrations would probably have been made; but the sum to be paid, and that periodically, was considered of some moment with reference to what it was to secure. Better evidence of the real value of this property in the estimation of the people could scarcely, I think, have been afforded. The obligation, also, to provide for the superannuated and sick is believed to have had a similar influence.

The tone of public opinion, too, is believed to have had some weight with some of the leading people of the country, who have of late years sought intercourse with the resident Europeans and the missionaries, whose opinions of them, in reference to this matter, they cared not to offend for such an object as was at stake, and the example of these people had its effect on others.

CEYLON.

But whatever may be the operating causes in each instance, the easy and complete extinction of slavery in the maritime provinces of this colony must be a subject of congratulation to Her Majesty's Government.

I have already reported the great diminution of slavery in the Kandian districts, and there can be little doubt that the next triennial registration will complete the extinction of slavery there also.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Campbell.*

— No. 6.—

(No. 50.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to Governor
Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

No. 6.
Lord Stanley to
Governor Sir Colin
Campbell,
5 June 1843.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 June 1843.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th March last, No. 62, reporting, in reply to my despatch of the 8th December, the effect of the Ordinance passed by you with the consent of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, on the subject of slavery in the maritime provinces of that island.

It appears to me that you have, to some extent, misunderstood the object of my despatch of the 8th December. It was not my intention in that despatch to pronounce any conclusive opinion on the Ordinance which you sent home in your communication of the 19th September, No. 149; but I felt compelled to express my disapprobation of the delay in executing instructions which had been reiterated by successive Secretaries of State, and which are not even yet complied with, to furnish a full report on the existing state of slavery, and of your having substituted for that report an Ordinance which appeared to afford facilities for a renewal of registration, and even for the forfeiture of rights to freedom which might have accrued; and this without explanation of the motives by which you were influenced, or the effect which you anticipated. If I rightly understand your present despatch, the period allowed by the Ordinance has expired without the registration of a single slave; and has thus far exceeded your anticipations by finally abolishing slavery in the maritime provinces. Under such circumstances I could no longer hesitate to advise the Queen to confirm the Ordinance, and Her Majesty having been pleased to approve that advice, the Ordinance is confirmed accordingly.

You have not transmitted with your despatch the explanation of the agent for the northern province as to the causes of the omission to register any slaves, to which you refer; and I am still without a detailed report, which I should wish to receive, as to the state of slavery in the Kandian provinces. But the information of which we are in possession leads me to hope that the remains of slavery are merely nominal, that they may be speedily and safely brought to a termination, and to feel very confident that in the intrinsic value of a slave there can be no valid ground for any expectation of compensation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

SLAVERY (CEYLON).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE
relative to the ABOLITION of SLAVERY in the
Island of *Ceylon*, since the Date of the last
Despatches laid before Parliament.

(*Mr. G. W. Hope.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1843.

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

Standing Orders Revision (1842);

AS AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE,

2d August 1842,

AND MADE

S T A N D I N G O R D E R S

OF

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

2 August 1842.

Mercurii, 13^o die Julii, 1842.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed “to consider the propriety of making such alterations in the Standing Orders as may be conducive to the improved conduct of the Private Business of this House :”—

Lord Granville Somerset.	Mr. Pendarves.
Mr. Estcourt.	Mr. Wilson Patten.
Sir George Grey.	Mr. Aglionby.
Mr. Greene.	Sir Robert Ferguson.
Mr. Strutt.	Sir William Heathcote.
Sir John Yarde Buller.	Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Loch.	Mr. William Miles.
Mr. Labouchere.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records; and that Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider the propriety of making such Alterations in the STANDING ORDERS as may conduce to the improved Conduct of the PRIVATE BUSINESS of this HOUSE;—HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT :

YOUR Committee, in discharge of the duty entrusted to them, have carefully revised the whole of the Standing Orders in respect of Private Bills, and have made such Amendments therein as appeared to them desirable.

The nature of these Amendments will, in the opinion of Your Committee, be more conveniently brought before the notice of The House by the Observations they have placed against the more material of them, than by any remarks in this place.

It only remains, therefore, to Your Committee to recommend the Standing Orders, amended and arranged by them as follows, to the consideration of Your Honourable House.

1 *August* 1842.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lunæ, 18^o die Julii, 1842.

PRESENT:

Lord Granville Somerset.	Mr. Estcourt.
Sir George Grey.	Mr. Greene.
Mr. Strutt.	Sir John Yarde Buller.
Mr. Loch.	Mr. Ewart.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET called to the Chair.

Committee proceeded in the revision of the Standing Orders, and made several Amendments thereto.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, 19th, at Two o'clock.

Martis, 19^o die Julii, 1842.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET in the Chair.

Mr. Estcourt.	Mr. Greene.
Mr. Strutt.	Sir John Yarde Buller.
Mr. Wilson Patten.	Sir R. Ferguson.

Committee proceeded in the revision of the remaining Standing Orders, and made several Amendments thereto.

Standing Orders, as amended, ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

[Adjourned to Monday, 25th, at One o'clock.

Lunæ, 25^o die Julii, 1842.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET in the Chair.

Mr. Estcourt.	Sir John Yarde Buller.
Mr. Greene.	Mr. Wilson Patten.
Sir R. Ferguson.	Mr. Ewart.

Standing Orders printed as amended at the last sitting of the Committee further considered, and several Amendments made thereto.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, at One o'clock.

Jovis, 28^o die Julii, 1842.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET in the Chair.

Mr. Estcourt.	Mr. Greene.
Sir John Yarde Buller.	Sir R. Ferguson.
Mr. Ewart.	

Resolved,—That it is desirable, for the purpose of causing greater uniformity of decision, that the number of the Select Committee on Standing Orders be reduced.

That it will be expedient, for the purpose of the Select Committee on Standing Orders becoming more fully acquainted with the facts which may have been elicited by the Sub-Committees on Petitions for Private Bills, that the Chairmen of those Committees should be also members of the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

Standing Order No. 3, further considered and amended according to the foregoing Resolutions.

Standing Orders further considered, and several Amendments made thereto.

[Chairman to report.

STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

As agreed to 2d August 1842.

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ABSTRACT of STANDING ORDERS relating to the passing of PRIVATE BILLS through The House of Commons.

STAGES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.	NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS.	DEPOSITS.	INTERVALS TO BE OBSERVED.
Previous to the commencement of Proceedings in The House. Additional under special circumstances: If Lands or Houses to be taken. If a First Class Bill - If to make a Burial Ground.	No. of Standing Order. 15.—Notice in the London, Edinburgh or Dublin Gazettes [as the case may be], and in some one and the same County Paper, in Three successive Weeks of October and November, or either of them. 17.—Application to Owners, Lessees and Occupiers on or before the 31st of December. 18.—Notice on the Church Doors of all Parishes affected on Three successive Sundays in October and November, or either of them. 20.—Notice on the Church Doors of every adjoining Parish on Three successive Sundays in October and November, or either of them. 21.—Notice to the Owner and Occupier of every Dwelling-house within 300 Yards of the intended Burial Ground on or before the 31st of December.	No. of Standing Order. 23.—Deposit with the Clerk of the Peace, Plans, Sections and Books of Reference on or before the 30th of November. 27.—Deposit with the Parish Clerks, &c. &c., Parochial Plans, Sections and Books of Reference on or before the 31st of December. 28.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office, Plans, Sections and Books of Reference on or before the 31st of December. 17.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office, Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, Estimates and Declarations, before the Presentation of the Petition.	No. of Standing Order.
Presentation of the Petition for a Bill.	36.—Notice to Owners and Occupiers, if the Bill be to relinquish a work authorized by a former Act, before the Presentation of the Petition.	35.—Deposit in the Vote Office printed Copies of Subscription Contract, or of Declaration and Estimate, before the Presentation of the Petition.	98.—Petition to be presented within Twenty-one Days after the First Friday in the Session.
Committee on Petitions	119.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the First Meeting of the Committee, Ten clear Days. 120.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Postponement of the First Meeting of the Committee, One clear Day.	- - - - -	99.—Between the Presentation of Petition and the Meeting of the Committee, if an English Bill, Ten clear Days; if a Scotch or Irish Bill, Fifteen clear Days.
Second Reading - -	124.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Second Reading, Three clear Days.	- - - - -	103.—Between the First and Second Reading, Three clear Days. 105.—Second Reading not within Two Months after the last Notice in the Newspapers. 107.—Second Reading not within Three clear Days after the Breviate shall have been laid on the Table.

ABSTRACT of Standing Orders relating to the passing of Private Bills through the House of Commons—*continued*.

STAGES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.	NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS.	DEPOSITS.	INTERVALS TO BE OBSERVED.
Committee on the Bill	No. of Standing Order. 125.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Meeting of the Committee, Seven clear Days.	No. of Standing Order. 126.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office a filled-up Bill, on giving Notice of the Committee.	No. of Standing Order. 110.—Between Second Reading and the Meeting of the Committee, Seven clear Days.
Postponement of the Committee.	127.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Postponement of First Meeting of the Committee, One clear Day.		
Re-committal of the Bill	125.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Meeting of the Committee, Three clear Days.	126.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, on giving Notice.	
Report considered -	129.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Consideration of the Report, One clear Day. 131.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of any Clause to be brought up, or Amendments to be made on the Consideration of the Report, on the Day previous to such Consideration.	113.—Deposit with the Door-keepers, Prints of the Bill as amended Three clear Days before the Report is considered. 131.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office, any Clause to be brought up, or Amendment to be made on the Consideration of the Report, on the Day previous to such Consideration.	
Third Reading - -	132.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Third Reading, One clear Day. 131.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of any Clause to be brought up, or Amendments to be made on the Third Reading, on the Day previous to such Third Reading.	131.—Deposit in the Private Bill Office, any Clause to be brought up, or Amendment to be made on the Third Reading, on the Day previous to such Third Reading.	
Consideration of Lords' Amendments.	136.—Notice in the Private Bill Office of the Consideration of Lords' Amendments on the Day previous to such Consideration.		

1.

Appointment
of
Committees.

I.
APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

STANDING ORDERS REVISION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

1.

THAT a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session, consisting of *Forty-two* Members, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum in opposed cases, and *Three* a Quorum in unopposed cases, to which shall be referred all Petitions for Private Bills, with their annexed Bills, and all Estate Bills brought from the House of Lords, after having been read a First time; and such Committee shall be denominated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS."

Committee
on Petitions
for Private
Bills.

2.

THAT the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills have leave to divide themselves into Sub-Committees, each consisting of *Seven* Members at the least, and to make regulations for the transaction of business.

Sub-Com-
mittees on
Petitions
for Private
Bills.

3.

THAT a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session, consisting of *Eleven* Members, including the Chairmen of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees on Petitions for Private Bills, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum; and such Committee shall be denominated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS."

Committee on
Standing
Orders.

4.

THAT a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session, consisting of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders and of the Chairmen of the Committee and of the Sub-Committees on Petitions for Private Bills, of whom *Three* shall be a Quorum; and such Committee shall be denominated "THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION."

Committee of
Selection.

5.

THAT the Committee on every "Opposed Private Bill," not being a Divorce Bill, shall consist of the Members on The Speaker's List of that County or that Division of a County to which the Bill specially relates, and of such number of "Selected Members" not locally interested in the Bill in progress, and in such proportion, as the circumstances of each case shall in the judgment of the Committee of Selection require, of which Committee *Five* (including the Quorum of selected Members) shall be a Quorum.

Committee
on Opposed
Private Bills.

Appointment
of
Committees.

6.

Committee
on Unopposed
Private Bills.

THAT the Committee on every "Unopposed Private Bill," not being a Divorce Bill, and which shall have originated in this House, shall consist of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill; and that the Committee on every "Unopposed Private Bill," not being a Divorce Bill, which shall have been brought from the House of Lords, shall consist of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of not less than *Two* other Members to be named by the Committee of Selection; and that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall be the Chairman of the Committee on every "Unopposed Private Bill," not being a Divorce Bill; and that such Chairman and *One* of such other Members shall be the Quorum required to be present during the whole progress of the Bill through such Committee.

7.

Committee
on Divorce
Bills.

THAT a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session, consisting of not more than *Fifteen* Members, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum, to which shall be referred all Divorce Bills; and such Committee shall be denominated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS."

8.

Members not
to be added
to Committee,
except by
special order.

THAT after any Committee on a Private Bill shall have been formed, no Members be added thereto, unless by special order of The House.

II.
DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

DUTY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS FOR
PRIVATE BILLS.

9.

THAT the compliance with the following Standing Orders shall be proved before one of the Sub-Committees of the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills, and any parties shall be at liberty to appear and be heard, by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon any Petition which may be referred to such Committee, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Petition, and that such Petition be presented *Three* clear days before the first meeting of such Sub-Committee.

Compliance
with Standing
Orders to be
proved before
Sub-Com-
mittee.

10.

THAT in the case of any application for a Private Bill relating to *England*, the Committee may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders which refer to the affixing to the Church-doors the requisite Notices, on the production of affidavits sworn before any Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, for the division within which the Churches on which the Notices have been affixed shall be respectively situated.

Proof of
Notices on
Church-doors,
where Bills
relate to
England.

11.

THAT in the case of any application for a Private Bill relating to *Scotland*, the Committee may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of this House, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute there, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

Standing
Orders may be
proved on
Affidavit.

Scotland.

12.

THAT in the case of any application for a Private Bill relating to *Ireland*, the Committee may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of The House, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

Standing
Orders may be
proved on
Affidavit.

Ireland.

13.

THAT when the Sub-Committee shall report to The House that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, they do report the facts upon which their decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Sub-Com-
mittee to
report facts
when Standing
Orders have
not been com-
plied with.

14.

THAT Notices be given in all cases where Application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the subjects included in any of the following Classes :—

- 1st CLASS.—Burial Ground, Making, Maintaining or Altering.
Church or Chapel, Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining.
City or Town, Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving.
Crown, Church, or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes.
Fishery, Making, Maintaining or Improving.
Land, Inclosing, Draining or Improving.
Market or Market-place.
Local Court, Constituting.
Market or Market-place, Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining, or Regulating.
Poor, Maintaining or Employing.
Poor Rate.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of, if not out of County Rate.
- 2d CLASS.—Making, Maintaining, Varying, Extending or Enlarging any
Aqueduct. Navigation.
Archway. Pier.
Bridge. Port.
Canal. Railway.
Cut. Reservoir.
Dock. Tunnel.
Ferry. Turnpike Road.
Harbour. Waterwork.
- 3d CLASS.—Continuing or amending an Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the two preceding Classes, where no further work than such as was authorized by a former Act is proposed to be made.
Company, Incorporating or giving Powers to, County Rate.
County or Shire Hall, Court House.
Gaol or House of Correction.
Letters Patent, Confirming, Prolonging or Transferring the Term of.
Powers to sue and be sued, Conferring.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of, if out of County Rate.

15.

Notices to be published.

THAT such Notices be published in *Three* successive *Weeks* in the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which Application for the Bill shall be made, in the *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which the City, Town or Lands to which such Bill relates shall be situate; or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto; or if such Bill do not relate to any particular City, Town or Lands, in the *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette* only, as the case may be; and that all Notices required to be inserted in the *London, Edinburgh* or *Dublin Gazette*, be delivered at the Office of the Gazette in which the insertion is required to be made, during the usual office

office hours, at least *Two* clear *days* previous to the publication of the Gazette, and that the receipt of the Printer for such Notice shall be proof of its due delivery.

Committee
on
Petitions.

16.

THAT if it be the intention of the Parties applying for leave to bring in a Bill, to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary, or extinguish any exemptions from payment of Tolls, Rates or Duties, or any other rights or privileges, the Notices shall specify such intention.

Intention to
levy or alter
Tolls to be
stated.

17.

THAT on or before the 31st day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill by which any Lands or Houses are intended to be taken, or an extension of the time granted by any former Act for that purpose is sought, application in writing, (and in cases of Bills included in the second class, in the form, as near as may be, set forth in the Appendix marked (A.)), be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, either by delivering the same personally, or by leaving the same at their usual Place of Abode, or in their absence from the United Kingdom, with their Agents respectively, of which application having been duly made, the production of a written acknowledgment by the party applied to of the receipt of such application, shall be sufficient evidence, in the absence of other proof, of the same having been duly delivered or left as aforesaid; and that separate Lists be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto. (See as to depositing said Lists in Private Bill Office, page 49, No. 118.)

Application
to Owners,
&c.

ORDERS specially relating to BILLS of the FIRST CLASS.

18.

THAT in cases of Bills included in the 1st Class, Notices shall also be affixed to the Outer Doors of the Churches of every Parish to which they specially relate, for *Three* successive *Sundays* in the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them.

Notices on
Church
Doors.

Crown, &c. Property.

19.

THAT in cases of intended Application to Parliament for Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes, Notice in writing of such intention be given to the Owners or reputed Owners of such Property, and to the Lessees or reputed Lessees of such Property, holding Leases granted for a life or lives, or for any term of Twenty-one Years or upwards; such Notice to be given as aforesaid previous to the Presentation of the Petition for leave to bring in the Bill, or, in the case of a Bill brought from The House of Lords, previous to the First Reading thereof.

Notice to
Owners, &c.

Burial Grounds.

20.

Notices on
Church
Doors.

THAT Notices be affixed to the Outer Doors of the Churches of every Parish adjoining that in which a Burial Ground is proposed to be made, for *Three* successive *Sundays* in the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them.

21.

Notice to
Owners and
Occupiers of
Houses.

THAT on or before the *Thirty-first* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for any Bill for making a Burial Ground, Notice be given to the Owner and Occupier of every Dwelling House situated within 300 Yards of the Boundary of the proposed Burial Ground.

ORDERS specially relating to BILLS of the SECOND CLASS.

22.

Notices to
contain
Names of
Parishes, &c.

THAT in cases of Bills included in the 2d Class, all Notices shall contain the Names of the Parishes, Townships, Townlands and extra-parochial places from, in, through, or into which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference respectively, with the Clerks of the Peace, Parish Clerks, Schoolmasters, Town Clerks and Postmasters, as the case may be. (See Nos. 23 & 27.)

23.

Plans, &c.
with Clerk
of the Peace.

THAT a Plan, and also a duplicate of such Plan, on a scale of not less than Four Inches to a Mile, be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, or in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, in or through which the Work is proposed to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, on or before the 30th day of *November*, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which Application for the Bill shall be made; which Plans shall describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work, and the Lands in or through which it is to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which every communication to or from the Work shall be made, together with a Book of Reference containing the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Lands respectively; and in the case of Bills relating to Turnpike Roads, Cuts, Canals, Reservoirs, Aqueducts and Railways, a Section and Duplicate thereof, as hereinafter described, shall likewise be deposited with such Plan and Duplicate.

24.

Lands within
Deviation to
be on Plan.

THAT where it is the intention of the Parties to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of the proposed Work, the limits of such deviation shall be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within such limits shall be marked

marked thereon, and that in all cases, excepting where the whole of such Plan shall be upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet, an additional Plan of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either on the original line or included within the limits of the said deviation, shall be laid down on the said Plan or on the additional Plan deposited therewith, upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet. (See Fig. 3.)

Committee
on Petitions.

Buildings, &c.
on enlarged
Scale.

25.

THAT the Section be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than *one inch* to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, and the intended level of the proposed Work, and a datum horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point stated in writing on the Section, near either of the termini. (See Line D. D., Fig. 2.)

26.

THAT the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, do make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and do at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; and that *one* of the two Plans and Sections so deposited, be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the Two Houses of Parliament. (See Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

Clerks of
Peace to in-
dorse a Me-
morial on
Plans, &c.

27.

THAT on or before the 31st day of *December*, a copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to each Parish in or through which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, (see Fig. 5.), together with a Book of Reference thereto, be deposited with the Parish Clerk of each such Parish in *England*, the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk,) and the Postmaster of the Post-town in or nearest to such Parish in *Ireland*. (See Appendix, Act 1 Vict. c. 83.)

Plan and
Section with
Parish Clerk,
&c.

28.

THAT on or before the 31st day of *December*, a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

Time for De-
posit in Pri-
vate Bill
Office.

29.

THAT an Estimate of the Expense be made and signed by the person making the same, and that a Subscription be entered into under a Contract, made as hereinafter described, to *three-fourths* the amount of the Estimate. (See as to depositing Estimate and Subscription Contract in Private Bill Office, p. 49, No. 118.)

Estimate and
Subscription
Contract.

Committee
on Petitions.

30.

Cases wherein
Declaration
may be sub-
stituted for
Subscription
Contract.

THAT in cases where the Work is to be made by means of Funds, or out of Money to be raised upon the credit of present Surplus Revenue, under the control of Directors, Trustees, or Commissioners, as the case may be, of any existing Public Work, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the nature of such control, and the nature and amount of such Funds or Surplus Revenue, and given under the common seal of the Company, or under the hand of some authorized Officer of such Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, may be substituted in lieu of the Subscription Contract, and in addition to the Estimate of the Expense. (See as to depositing Subscription Contracts in Private Bill Office, p. 49, No. 118.)

31.

Cases wherein
Declaration
and Estimate
of Amount of
Rates may be
substituted
for Subscrip-
tion Contract.

THAT in cases where the Work is to be made out of Money to be raised upon the Security of the Rates, Duties or Revenue to be created by or to arise under any Bill, under which no private or personal pecuniary profit or advantage is to be derived, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the means by which Funds are to be obtained for executing the Work, and signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, together with an Estimate of the probable amount of such Rates, Duties or Revenue, signed by the Person making the same, may be substituted in lieu of the Subscription Contract, and in addition to the Estimate of the Expense. (See as to depositing Estimate and Subscription Contract in Private Bill Office, p. 49, No. 118.)

32.

Contract
to contain
Christian and
Surnames of
Parties.

THAT every Subscription Contract contain the Christian and Surnames, Description and Place of Abode of every Subscriber; his Signature to the amount of his Subscription, with the amount which he has paid up; and the Name of the Party witnessing such Signature and the date of the same respectively.

33.

One-tenth
part of amount
subscribed to
be deposited,
and Shares of
Three-fourths
of Subscribers
to be paid up.

THAT previous to the presentation of a Petition for a Bill, a sum equal to *One-tenth* part of the amount subscribed shall be deposited with the Court of Chancery in *England*, if the Work is intended to be done in *England*, or with the Court of Chancery in *England* or the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Scotland*, and with the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, if such Work is intended to be done in *Ireland*; and that not less than *Three-fourths* in number of the Subscribers shall pay up their Shares of such Deposit. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

34.

Not valid un-
less entered
into subse-
quent to close
of previous
Session.

THAT no Subscription Contract shall be valid unless it be entered into subsequent to the close of the Session of Parliament previous to that in which application is made for leave to bring in the Bill to which it relates, and unless the Parties subscribing to it bind themselves, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for the Payment of the Money so subscribed.

35.

THAT previous to the presentation of a Petition for a Bill, copies of the Subscription Contract, with the Names of the Subscribers arranged in alphabetical order, and the amount of the Deposit respectively paid up by each such Subscriber, or where a Declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties are substituted in lieu of a Subscription Contract, copies of such Declaration or of such Declaration and Estimate be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and be delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House.

Copies of
Subscription
Contract, or of
Declaration,
&c., to be
printed, and
delivered in
Vote Office.

36.

THAT previous to the presentation of a Petition for a Bill whereby any part of a Work authorized by any former Act is intended to be relinquished, Notice in writing of such Bill be given to the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of the Lands in which the part of the said Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate.

Notice to
Owners, &c.,
when the Bill
is to abridge
any Public
Work.

Cuts, Canals, Reservoirs, Aqueducts and Navigations.

37.

THAT in all cases where it is proposed to divert into any intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension, or enlargement thereof respectively, any Water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof or otherwise, the Notices shall contain the name of every such existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Waters supplying which, by virtue of any Act of Parliament, will either directly or derivatively flow or proceed into any such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof.

When it is
intended to
divert Water
from an exist-
ing Cut, &c.,
into an in-
tended Cut,
&c., the name
of the existing
Cut, &c., to be
mentioned.

38.

THAT in all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Plan shall describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively for supplying the same with Water; it shall also exhibit the height of the several Embankments, and the depth of the several Cuttings respectively, on a scale specified thereon (see Fig. 1); and in cases of Bills for improving the Navigation of any River, there shall be a Section which shall specify the Levels of both Banks of such River, and where any alteration is intended to be made therein, it shall describe the same by feet and inches.

Plan to de-
scribe Brooks,
&c. to be di-
verted.

Railways.

39.

THAT in all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway, the Plan shall exhibit thereon the height of the several Embankments, and the depth of the several Cuttings respectively, on a scale specified thereon. (See Fig. 1.)

Plan of
Railway
to show
Embank-
ments and
Cuttings.

40.

Line of Rail-
way on Section
to correspond
with upper
surface of
Rails.

THAT in every Section of a Railway, the Line marked thereon shall correspond with the upper surface of the Rails. See Line S. S., Fig. 2.)

41.

Vertical Mea-
sures to be
marked at
change of
gradient.

THAT a vertical measure from the datum line to the line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches at each change of the gradient or inclination (see E. F., Fig. 2), and that the proportion or rate of inclination between each such change shall also be marked. (See G. G. in Fig. 2.)

42.

Height of
Railway, over
or under sur-
face, to be
marked at
every crossing
of a Road, &c.

THAT the height of the Railway over or under the surface of every Turnpike Road, public Carriage Road, navigable River, Canal, or Railway, or junction with a Railway, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof (see I. I. I., Fig. 2) ; and if there shall be no such crossing in every half mile, then the height over or under the surface of the ground shall be marked once in that space (see O. O. O., Fig. 2) ; and if any alteration in the present level or rate of inclination of any Turnpike Road, Carriage Road or Railway be intended, then the same shall be stated on the said Section. (See P. Fig. 2.)

43.

Tunnelling
and Archway
to be marked.

THAT where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting, or arching as a substitute for solid embankment, be intended, the same shall be marked both on the Plan and Section. (See Q. R., Figs. 1 and 2.)

Letters Patent.

44.

Name of
Invention to
be prefixed
in Capitals to
Notice.

THAT in cases of Bills for confirming or prolonging the terms of Letters Patent, each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

DUTY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

45.

THAT all Reports of the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills, in which they shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, be referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall report to The House whether such Standing Orders as have not been complied with ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with their Bill, or any portion thereof, and under what (if any) conditions.

Reports that Standing Orders have not been complied with, to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders, who shall report opinion thereon.

46.

THAT all Petitions for leave to dispense with any of the Sessional Orders of The House relating to Private Bills, be referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall report to The House whether such Sessional Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

Petitions for leave, &c., to be referred to Committee on Standing Orders, who shall report thereon.

DUTY OF THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

47.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall refer every Private Bill referred to them, when it be opposed, to the Speaker's List of that County or that Division of a County to which the Bill specially relates, and to such number of Members not locally interested in the Bill as the circumstances of the case shall in their judgment require.

Opposed Bill
to be referred
to Speaker's
List, &c.

48.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall in each case direct what number of the Members (not locally interested in the Bill) selected and added to the Speaker's List by them, shall be a Quorum of such Members.

Quorum of
Selected
Members.

49.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall, after the name of any Member shall have been added by them to the Speaker's List, direct the Clerk attending them to give notice as soon as possible to such Member of his Name having been so added, and of the time when the Committee on the Bill shall have been appointed to meet.

Notice to
Selected
Members.

50.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall consider no Bill as an opposed Private Bill where no Petition has been presented in which the Petitioners pray to be heard by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, unless in cases where the Chairman of Ways and Means shall have reported to The House that in his opinion any Bill should be so treated.

What Bills
not to be
considered
opposed.

51.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall refer every unopposed Private Bill referred to them, and which shall have originated in this House, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill; and shall refer every unopposed Private Bill referred to them, which shall have been brought from the House of Lords, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with not less than *Two* other Members, to be named by the Committee of Selection.

Unopposed
Bills to be
referred to the
Chairman of
Ways and
Means, &c.

52.

THAT the Committee of Selection shall, subject to the order that there be *Seven* clear days between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, fix the time for holding the *First Sitting* of every Committee on a Private Bill referred to them; but in the case of unopposed Private Bills, after communication with the Members who are to form the Committee on such Bill.

Committee of
Selection to
appoint First
Sitting of
Committee.

53.

THAT no Postponement of the First Sitting of any Committee on a Private Bill shall take place, unless such Postponement, and the Duration of it, shall have been sanctioned by the Committee of Selection.

Postponement
of First
Sitting.

530.

D

DUTY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL.

ORDERS specially relating to the COMMITTEE on an
OPPOSED BILL.

54.

THAT each Member appointed to serve as a Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, whether he be on the Speaker's List or one of the Selected Members, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, shall (according to the class to which he may belong) sign one of the following Declarations.

Members of
Committee
to sign
Declaration.

55.

THAT the following shall be the several Forms of Declaration :—

Declaration
of Member on
Speaker's
List.

No. 1.—DECLARATION of a Member whose Name is on the List prepared under the direction of Mr. Speaker for . . .

I, A. B., being one of the Members whose name is on the List prepared under the direction of Mr. Speaker, to which List the Bill for . . . has been committed, do hereby declare, That I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

MEMORANDUM.—*The Declaration, signed as aforesaid, must be delivered to the Clerk of the Committee on the Bill before the Committee shall proceed to appoint a Chairman, otherwise the Member signing the same shall not be entitled to attend or vote.*

No. 2.—The DECLARATION of a Member whose Name has been added to the List prepared under the direction of Mr. Speaker by the Committee of Selection, his constituents having no local interest in the Bill for . . .

Declaration
of selected
Member.

I, C. D., being one of the Members selected and added to the List by the Committee of Selection, to which List the Bill for . . . has been committed, do hereby declare, That my constituents have no local interest, and that I have no personal interest, in such Bill ; and that I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

MEMORANDUM.—*The Declaration, signed as aforesaid, must be delivered to the Clerk of the Committee on the Bill before the Committee shall proceed to appoint a Chairman, otherwise the Member signing the same shall not be entitled to attend or vote.*

56.

THAT the Committee Clerk shall furnish to each Member appointed to serve on a Committee on a Private Bill, who shall apply for the same, a Form of one of the above Declarations, according to the class to which the Member may belong ; and

Form of De-
claration sup-
plied by
Clerk.

Committee
on
the Bill.
—

that such application shall be made to the Committee Clerk, either in the Committee Clerks' Office, previous to the time when the Committee shall have been appointed to meet, or in the Committee Room, previous to the door thereof being locked, as hereinafter directed.

57.

When Member not entitled to attend or vote.

THAT no Member shall be entitled to attend or vote in a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, who shall not have delivered his Declaration to the Clerk, previous to the time when the door of the Committee Room shall be locked for the appointment of the Chairman, and who shall not have been present at such appointment.

58.

Quorum to be always present.

THAT Five Members (including the Quorum of Selected Members) shall be the Quorum of every Committee on an opposed Private Bill, and that no such Committee shall proceed to business, or continue their inquiry or deliberations, unless such number of Members appointed and duly qualified to serve on such Committee shall be present.

59.

When Proceedings of Committee to commence.

THAT so soon after the expiration of *ten minutes*, and not sooner, after the time appointed for the first sitting of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, as there shall be present at least *Five* Members appointed and duly qualified to serve on such Committee (including a Quorum of Selected Members), the Clerk shall direct the Messenger in attendance on the Committee to clear the room of all strangers, and to lock the door of the Committee Room; and the Members then present shall proceed to appoint a Chairman.

60.

Chairman to be a Selected Member.

THAT the Member to be appointed the Chairman of each Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall be one of the Selected Members.

61.

Proceedings to be suspended if Quorum not present.

THAT if at any time during the sitting of the Committee a Quorum of the Selected Members shall not be present, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings of such Committee until such Quorum shall be present; and that if at the expiration of *one hour* from the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee, or from the time when the Chairman shall so have suspended the proceedings of such Committee, a Quorum of the Selected Members shall not be present, the Chairman shall *adjourn* the Committee until Twelve of the clock of the day on which The House shall next meet, and report to The House the circumstances of the case.

62.

Absence of Quorum by Death or otherwise to be reported.

THAT if at any time after the Committee on a Bill shall have been formed, a Quorum of Members required by the Standing Orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the Members who

Committee
on
the Bill.

who shall have duly qualified to serve on such Committee having become incompetent to continue such service by having been placed on an Election Committee, or by death or otherwise, the Chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to The House, in order that such measures may be taken by The House as shall enable the Members still remaining on the Committee to proceed with the business referred to such Committee, or as the exigency of the case may require.

63.

THAT no Petition against a Private Bill be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and that the Petitioners be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific Statement, in writing, but limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

Petition
against Bill
not to be con-
sidered except
grounds of
objection
sufficiently
specified.

64.

THAT no Petitioners against any Private Bill shall be heard before the Committee on the Bill, unless the Petition shall have been presented to this House *Three clear days* before the day appointed for the first meeting of such Committee, unless the Petitioners shall complain of any matter which may have arisen during the progress of the Bill before the said Committee.

Petition
against Bill to
be presented
Three days
before first
day appointed
for meeting.

ORDERS specially relating to the COMMITTEE on an
UNOPPOSED BILL.

65.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall be the Chairman of the Committee on every unopposed Private Bill (not being a Divorce Bill), and that such Chairman and one of the other Members of the Committee shall be the Quorum thereof.

What Chair-
man to be
appointed.

66.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee on every unopposed Private Bill (not being a Divorce Bill), shall be at liberty, at any period after such Bill shall have been referred to him and the other Members of the Committee, to report his opinion to The House (if he shall think fit), that such Bill should be treated as an opposed Private Bill; in which case such Bill shall be again referred to the Committee of Selection, and shall be dealt with by them as an opposed Private Bill.

Chairman at
liberty to
report that
any Bill
should be
treated as
opposed.

67.

THAT a filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, be laid by him before such Chairman at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee on the Bill, and that similar copies be also laid by the Agent for the Bill before the other Members of the said Committee *Three days* at the least before the *First Meeting* thereof.

Filled-up
Bills to be
laid before
Chairman and
Committee.

Committee
on
the Bill.

30

STANDING ORDERS.

[Private Bills.

ORDERS relating to COMMITTEES ON BILLS, whether OPPOSED
or UNOPPOSED.

68.

Names of
Members to
be entered on
Minutes.

THAT the Names of the Members attending each Committee be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk do take down the Names of Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

69.

Committee on
Bill not to
inquire into
certain Stand-
ing Orders.

THAT no Committee shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills, unless by special order of The House.

70.

Standing
Orders and
Consents may
be proved on
Affidavit.

THAT in the case of any Private Bill relating to *Scotland*, the Committee may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of this House, and of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in such Private Bill, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute there, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

Scotland.

71.

Standing
Orders and
Consents may
be proved on
Affidavit.

THAT in the case of any Private Bill relating to *Ireland*, the Committee may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of The House, and of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in such Private Bill, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

Ireland.

72.

Consents in
all other Cases.

THAT in all other instances, the Committee may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in any Private Bill, on the production of Certificates in writing of such Parties, whose Signature to such Certificate shall be proved by *one* or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

73.

Clause com-
pelling pay-
ment of Sub-
scriptions, and
to take Secu-
rity from
Treasurers,
&c.

THAT in all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, Provision be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such Work into execution, to make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them, and also to oblige the Company, Commissioners or Trustees to take Security from their Treasurer, Receiver or Collector for the faithful execution of his office.

74.

Account of
Receipts and
Expenditure

THAT in all Bills, whereby any Parties are authorized to levy Fees, Tolls or other Rate or Charge, a Clause be inserted, enacting,

enacting, that an Annual Account, in Abstract, be prepared of the total Receipts and Expenditure of all Funds levied under such Bill for the past year, under the several distinct heads of Receipts and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of the said Account, duly audited and certified by the Directors, Managers, or Auditors thereof; and that a copy of such Annual Account be transmitted, free of charge, to the Clerk of the Peace, (or in Scotland to the Sheriff Clerk) for the County, or to the Clerk of the City or Borough within which the Chief Office for the management of such Funds shall be situated, on or before the *Thirty-first* day of *January* in each year, under a sufficient Penalty for not preparing and sending in the said Account, to be levied by summary process; the said Account to be open at all seasonable hours to the inspection of the Public upon payment of a Fee.

Committee
on the Bill.

to be annually
transmitted
to Clerk of
the Peace, &c.

75.

THAT where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Turnpike Road shall not be more than one foot in 30 feet; and of any other public Carriage Road not more than one foot in 20 feet; and that a good and sufficient fence, of four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Level of
Roads.

Fence to
Bridges.

76.

THAT every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced in evidence before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not,) shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Plan, &c., to
be signed by
Chairman.

77.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee do sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill) on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

Committee
Bill and
Clauses to be
signed by
Chairman.

78.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee, upon the Report of every Private Bill, do acquaint The House, that the Allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent, (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders,) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Chairman to
report on
allegations of
Bill, &c.

79.

THAT every Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred shall report the Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

Committee
to report Bill
in all cases.

80.

Minutes of
Committee.

THAT the Minutes of the Committee on every Private Bill be brought up and laid on the Table of The House, with the Report of the Bill.

Railway Bills.

81.

Restrictions
as to Mort-
gage.

THAT in the case of a Railway Bill, no Company shall be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than *One-third* of their capital ; and that, until *Fifty per cent.* on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it shall not be in the power of the Company to raise any Money by Loan or Mortgage.

82.

Level of
Roads.

THAT where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Railway, the ascent of any Turnpike Road shall not be more than one foot in 30 feet ; and of any other public Carriage Road not more than one foot in 20 feet ; and that a good and sufficient fence, of four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Fence to
Bridges.

83.

Railways not
to cross Turn-
pike Roads,
&c., on same
Level.

THAT no Railway whereon Carriages are propelled by Steam shall be made across any Turnpike Road or other public Carriageway on the level, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

84.

THAT in the case of a Railway Bill, the Committee report specially :—

Capital.

1. The proposed Capital of the Company formed for the execution of the project, and the amount of any Loans which they may be empowered to raise by the Bill.

Shares, &c.

2. The amount of Shares subscribed for, and the Deposits paid thereon.

Names, &c.,
of Directors.

3. The Names and Places of Residence of the Directors or Provisional Committee, with the amount of Shares taken by each.

Local Share-
holders.

4. The number of Shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the amount of Capital subscribed for by them.

Other parties,
&c.

5. The number of other Parties, and the Capital taken by them.

Subscribers
for 2,000 £.
and upwards.

6. The number of Shareholders subscribing for 2,000 £. and upwards, with their Names and Residences, and the amount for which they have subscribed.

Present means
of conveyance.

7. The sufficiency or insufficiency for Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing or other purposes, of the present means of conveyance, and of communication between the proposed termini, stating the present amount of traffic by land or water, the average charges made for Passengers and Goods, and time occupied.

8. The

8. The number of Passengers, and the weight and description of the Goods expected upon the proposed Railway.

Passengers,
&c., expected.

9. The amount of Income expected to arise from the conveyance of Passengers and Goods, and in what proportion ; stating also generally the description of Goods from which the largest revenue is anticipated.

Income
expected.

10. Whether the proposed Railway be a complete and integral line between the termini specified, or a part of a more extended plan now in contemplation, and likely to be hereafter submitted to Parliament, and to what extent the calculations of remuneration depend on such contemplated extension of the line.

Whether
Railway be
a complete
Line, or part
of a more ex-
tended Plan.

11. Whether any, and what, competing lines of Railway there are existing, and whether any, and what, are in progress or contemplation, and to state, so far as circumstances will permit, in what respects the proposed line is superior or inferior to the other lines ; but that no line of Railway be deemed a competing line in contemplation, unless the Plan, Section and Book of Reference for the same shall have been deposited with the Clerks of the Peace and in the Private Bill Office respectively, as required by the Standing Orders.

Competing
Lines.

12. What planes on the Railway are proposed to be worked, either by assistant engines, stationary or locomotive, with the respective lengths and inclinations of such planes.

Assistant
Engines.

13. Any peculiar engineering difficulties in the proposed line, and the manner in which it is intended they should be overcome.

Engineering
difficulties.

14. The length, breadth, and height, and means of ventilation, of any proposed tunnels, and whether the strata through which they are to pass are favourable or otherwise.

Ventilation of
Tunnels.

15. Whether in the lines proposed, the gradients and curves are generally favourable or otherwise, and the steepest gradient, exclusive of the inclined planes above referred to, and the smallest radius of a curve.

Gradients and
Curves.

16. The length of the main line of the proposed Railway, and of its branches respectively.

Length of
Line.

17. Whether it be intended that the Railway should pass on a level any Turnpike Road or Highway, and if so, to call the particular attention of The House to that circumstance.

Passing
Highways
on a level.

18. The amount of the Estimates of the cost or other expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the Railway, and whether they appear to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.

Estimates.

19. The estimated charge of the Annual Expenses of the Railway when completed, and how far the calculations on which the charge is estimated have been sufficiently proved.

Annual
Expenses.

20. Whether the calculations proved in evidence before the Committee have satisfactorily established that the Revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the Annual Charges of the maintenance of the Railway, and still allow profit to the Projectors.

Revenue in
reference to
annual charge.

21. The number of assents, dissents and neuters upon the line, and the length and amount of Property belonging to each class traversed by the said Railway, distinguishing Owners from Occupiers ;

Assents,

Committee on the Bill.	34 STANDING ORDERS. [Railway Bills. piers; and in the case of any Bill to vary the original Line, the above particulars with reference to such Parties only as may be affected by the proposed deviation.
Engineers examined.	22. The Name of each Engineer examined in support of the Bill, and of any examined in opposition to it.
Petitions in opposition.	23. The main allegations of every Petition which may have been referred to the Committee in opposition to the Preamble of the Bill, or to any of its Clauses; and whether the allegations have been considered by the Committee, and if not considered, the cause of their not having been so.
Fitness in an engineering point of view, and any other circum- stances.	And the Committee shall also report generally as to the fitness, in an engineering point of view, of the projected line of Railway, and any circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable The House should be informed of.

85.

THAT in all Railway Bills there be inserted the following
Clauses:

Railway not
to be pro-
ceeded with
till certain
Plans, &c.,
deposited.

“ And be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for
the said Company to proceed in the execution of the said Rail-
way hereinbefore authorized to be made unless the said Company
shall have, previously to the commencement of such Work, depo-
sited with the Clerk of the Peace of the several counties in *Eng-
land* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Principal Sheriff-Clerk
in every county in *Scotland*, in or through which the said Railway
hereby authorized to be made is intended to pass, a Plan and
Section of all such alterations from the original Plan and Section
as shall have been approved of by Parliament, on the same scale
and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and
Section of the Railway; and also with the Clerks of the several
Parishes in *England*, the Schoolmasters of the several Parishes in
Scotland, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk), and the
Postmasters of the Post-towns in or nearest to such Parishes
in *Ireland*, in or through which such alterations shall have been
authorized to be made, copies or extracts of or from such Plans
and Sections as shall relate to such Parishes respectively; and
all persons interested shall have liberty to inspect and make
extracts from or copies of the said Plans and Sections, or extracts
or copies thereof, paying to the Officer having the custody of such
Plan and Section, or of such extract or copy, the sum of One
Shilling for every such inspection, and after the rate of Sixpence
for every One hundred words copied therefrom.”

Limiting De-
viations from
Datum Line
described on
the Section,
&c.

“ And be it further Enacted, That in making the said Railway
it shall not be lawful for the said Company to deviate from the
Levels of the said Railway as referred to the common Datum Line
described on the Section so approved of by Parliament, and as
marked on the same, to any extent exceeding in any place *Five
Feet*, or in passing through Towns *Two Feet*, without the consent
of the Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of the Land in, through or
over which such deviation is intended to be made; or in case
any Street or public Carriage Road shall be affected by such devia-
tion, then the same shall not be made without the consent of the
Trustees or Commissioners, or, if there be no such Trustees or
Commissioners, without the consent of *Two* or more Justices of
the

the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled for that purpose, and acting for the district in which such Street or public Carriage Road may be situate, or without the consent of the Commissioners for any public Sewers, or the proprietors of any Canal or Navigation affected by such deviation; and that no increase in the inclination or gradients of the said Railway, as denoted by the said Section, shall be made in any place to an extent exceeding the rate of *Three Feet* per Mile; and where in any place it is intended to carry the Railway on an Arch or Arches, as marked on the said Plan or Section, the same shall be made accordingly; and where a Tunnel is marked on the said Plan or Section as intended to be made at any place, the same shall be made accordingly, unless the Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of the Land in or through which such Tunnel is intended to be made shall consent that the same shall not be so made: Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the said Company, with such consent as aforesaid, and not otherwise, to make a Tunnel or an Arch or Arches as aforesaid not marked on the said Plan or Section, so that no such Tunnel shall be of greater length than *Two hundred Yards*, and that no two Tunnels be at a less distance from each other than *One hundred Yards* measured on the Line of the Railway: Provided always, That Notice of every Petty Sessions to be holden for the purpose of obtaining such consent as aforesaid shall, *Fourteen Days* previous to the holding of such Petty Sessions, be given in some Newspaper circulating in the county, and also to be affixed upon the Church-door of the Parish in which such deviation or alteration is intended to be made, or if there be no Church, some other place to which Notices are usually affixed: And provided also, That for the purpose of consenting to any such deviation from the said Sections, and to any Tunnelling or Arching as aforesaid, the word "Owners" shall be deemed and taken to mean such persons as are herein capacitated to agree for the sale of and to convey Land for the making of the said Railway; and the consent of such persons, with or without the consent of any other persons interested as Owners in the said Lands, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient for such purposes.

"And be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful to diminish the radius of any curve as described on the Plan deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, or Principal Sheriff-Clerk, unless such radius exceed one mile, nor to diminish it in any such case so that it shall become less than one mile, nor to diminish any greater radius by more than a quarter of a mile, unless where it exceeds two miles, or by more than half a mile, unless where it exceeds three miles on the said Plan."

Limiting
Alteration
of Curves.

Letters Patent.

86.

THAT when any Bill shall be brought into The House, for confirming of Letters Patent, there be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill.

Copy of
Letters Pa-
tent to be
annexed to
the Bill.

Inclosure Bills.

87.

Notices and
Allegations.

Gen. Inc. Act.

THAT in the case of any Bill for inclosing Lands, the Committee may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 GEO. III. c. 109,) unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

88.

Consent Bill
and State-
ment of Pro-
perty to be
delivered in.

THAT the Committee on every Bill for inclosing Lands shall in the first place require the Agent soliciting the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by the Lord of the Manor, and by such Owners of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto ; but that the Parties, if they shall think fit, be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively ; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

89.

Clause for
leaving open
Space for
exercise and
recreation.

THAT in every Bill for inclosing Lands, provision be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population ; and that the Committee on the Bill have before them the number of acres proposed to be inclosed, as also of the population in the parishes or places in which the land to be inclosed is situate ; and also do see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for the investment of the same in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences by such parish ; and that in any case where the information hereby required is not given, and the required provisions are not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same do report specially to The House the reasons for not complying with such Order.

90.

Consent Bill
to contain
Names of
Commission-
ers, and Com-
pensations for
Manorial
Rights, Tithes,
and Enfran-
chisements.

THAT in every Bill for inclosing Lands, the Names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such Compensations, be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to The House : And that all copies of such Bills which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, do contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for.

91. THAT

91.

THAT no Person shall be named in any Bill for inclosing Lands as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the Estate of any Person so interested.

Disqualifica-
tion of certain
Persons as
Commis-
sioners, Sur-
veyors, &c.

92.

THAT in every Bill for inclosing, draining or improving Lands there be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and that there be also inserted in such Bill a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of the Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by the Bill, and the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

Clauses for
settling Pay
of Commis-
sioners, and
passing their
Accounts.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland).

93.

THAT in every Bill for making a Turnpike Road in Ireland, or for the continuing or amending any Act passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such Road, or for widening or diverting any such Road, a Clause be inserted, to prevent any Person who shall be nominated a Commissioner, from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or of a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills; and that such Qualification be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

Clause for
Qualification
of Commis-
sioners.

DUTY OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS.

94.

THAT the Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall require evidence to be given before them that an action for damages has been brought in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in Dublin, or in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature of the Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or the Island of Ceylon, respectively, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Committee why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained.

What
Evidence to
be given in
Divorce
Cases.

95.

THAT the Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall, in all cases in which the Petitioner for the Bill has attended the House of Lords upon the Second Reading of the Bill, require him to attend before them to answer any questions they may think fit that he should answer.

When Petitioner for Bill
to attend
Committee.

96.

THAT the Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall report every such Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

Committee to
report Bill in
all cases.

III.
THE ORDERS
REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE
HOUSE WITH REGARD TO
PRIVATE BILLS.

PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO
PRIVATE BILLS.

97.

THAT no Private Bill be brought into this House, but upon a Petition first presented, with a printed copy of the proposed Bill annexed: And that such Petition be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for the Bill.

Petition for
Bill, and how
to be signed.

98.

THAT all Petitions for Private Bills be presented within *Twenty-one* days after the *First Friday* in every Session of Parliament.

Petitions,
when to be
presented.

99.

THAT there be *Ten* clear days between the day on which the Petition for any Private Bill relating to *England* shall be presented, and the day on which the Sub-Committee shall sit thereupon; and *Fifteen* days, in case such Bill shall relate to *Scotland* or *Ireland*.

Time be-
tween presen-
tation of Peti-
tion and
Meeting of
Sub-Com-
mittee.

100.

THAT every Private Bill printed on paper, of a size to be determined upon by Mr. Speaker, be presented to The House, with a Cover of Parchment attached to it, upon which the Title of the Bill is to be written; and the short Title of the Bill, as first entered on the Votes, shall be in accordance with the subject matter of the Bill, and shall not be changed unless by special order of The House.

Printed Bill to
be presented.

101.

THAT the proposed amount of all Rates, Tolls, and other matters heretofore left blank in any Private Bill when presented to The House, be inserted in *Italics* in the printed Bill.

Rates, Tolls
and other
Matters to be
inserted in
Italics.

102.

THAT every Private Bill (except Divorce, Name, and Naturalization Bills) be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the door-keepers for the use of the Members before the First Reading.

What Bills to
be printed,
and when.

103.

THAT there be *Three* clear *days* between the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill.

Time between
First and Se-
cond Reading.

104.

THAT this House will not receive any Petition complaining solely of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders of The House in respect of any Private Bill, subsequently to the Second Reading of such Bill, unless in the case of those Standing Orders which must necessarily be taken into consideration by the Committee on the Bill.

No Petition
complaining
of Standing
Orders—sub-
sequent to
Second Read-
ing of Bills.

Practice
of the
House.

44

105.

Second Read-
ing not to
take place till
two Months
after last
Notice.

THAT no Private Bill be read a *Second* time, until after the expiration of *Two calendar months* from the day the last Notice shall have been given in the Newspaper.

106.

Breviate to
be prepared.

THAT a Breviate of every Private Bill be prepared under the direction of Mr. Speaker, and that such Breviate shall contain a Statement of the Object of the Bill and a Summary of the proposed Enactments, and shall state any variation from the general law which will be effected by the Bill, and whether the Title of the Bill is conformable to the order of Leave.

107.

Breviate to
be laid on
Table Three
days before
Second Read-
ing of Bill.

THAT no Private Bill (except Divorce, Name, Naturalization, and Estate Bills, not relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or Property held in trust for public or charitable purposes) be read a *Second* time until *Three* clear days after a Breviate thereof shall have been laid on the Table of The House, and have been printed.

108.

When Fees
to be paid.

THAT no Private Bill, or Clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any Person or Persons, County or Counties, Corporation or Corporations, or Body or Bodies of People, be read a *Second* time, unless Fees be paid for the same.

109.

Bills referred
to Committee
of Selection.

THAT every Private Bill, not being a Divorce Bill, after having been read a *Second* time and committed, shall be referred to the Committee of Selection.

110.

Time between
Second Read-
ing and Com-
mittee.

THAT there be *Seven* clear days between the *Second* Reading of every Private Bill, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon.

111.

Report of Bill
when printed
as amended,
to lie on
Table.

THAT the Report upon every Private Bill ordered to be printed as amended in Committee, shall lie upon the Table.

112.

Breviates of
Bills amended
in Committee
to be laid
before Chair-
man of Ways
and Means,
&c.

THAT a Breviate of the amendments made in every Committee on a Private Bill be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and also laid upon the Table of The House at least the day previous to the consideration of the Report of such Bill.

113.

Bill to be
printed after
report.

THAT every Private Bill, as amended in Committee, excepting in the cases wherein the Committee shall report the amendments to be merely verbal or literal, be printed at the expense of the Parties applying for the same; and be delivered to the Door-keepers for the use of the Members, *Three* clear days at least before the consideration of the Report.

114. THAT

114.

THAT in order to afford time for the proper discussion of the *Reports on Railway Bills* included in the second class, this House will upon *every Tuesday* proceed at *Five* o'clock to the consideration of Reports on such Bills.

Reports on
Railway Bills
to be discussed
upon every
Tuesday.

115.

THAT no Private Bill shall pass through two stages on one and the same day without the special leave of The House.

Bill not to
proceed two
stages on
same day.

116.

THAT (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity) no motion be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of The House without due notice thereof.

Notice to be
given of
motion for
dispensation.

IV.
THE ORDERS
REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE
PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

117.

THAT a Book, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL REGISTER," be kept in a Room, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which Book shall be entered by the Clerks appointed for the business of that Office, the Name, Description and Place of Residence of the Parliamentary Agent in Town, and of the Agent in the Country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the Proceedings, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill:—Such Entry to specify, briefly, each day's Proceeding in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred; the day and hour on which the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which such Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to public inspection daily, in the said Office, between the hours of Eleven and Six.

Private Bill
Office and
Register.

118.

THAT all Plans, Sections, Books of Reference, Lists of Owners and Occupiers, Estimates, Copies of the Subscription Contracts, and Declarations required by the Standing Orders of The House, be lodged in the Private Bill Office; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the Clerks of the said Office, upon the said Documents, and upon the Petition, before it is presented.

Plans, &c.
to be lodged.

119.

THAT *Ten* clear *days'* notice in writing be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of the meeting of any *Sub-Committee* on a Petition for a Private Bill, and *One* clear *day's* notice of the meeting of any Sub-Committee on an Estate Bill brought from the House of Lords.

Notice of
Meeting of
Sub-Com-
mittee on
Petition, &c.

120.

THAT *One* clear *day's* notice in writing be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the postponement of the first meeting of any Sub-Committee on a Petition for a Private Bill, or on an Estate Bill brought from the House of Lords.

Notice of
Postponement
of Sub-Com-
mittee.

121.

THAT after each Private Bill has been read the First time, its Name (or short Title) shall be copied by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, from the Clerk's Minute Book of the day, into a separate Book, to be called "THE EXAMINATION BOOK;"—wherein shall be noted the number of such Bill, according to the priority of its being read, and the date of the day of such First Reading.

Examination
Book.

122.

THAT every Private Bill, after it has been read the First time, and the Title copied and examined for the Votes, be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

Custody of
Bills.

123.

Examination
of Bill and
Breviate.

THAT between the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill, every such Bill shall, according to its priority, be examined, with all practicable despatch; by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House; and if *not* in due form, the Examining Clerk shall specify thereon the page in which any irregularity occurs, and shall enter the day of such Examination, together with his own Name, in the Examination Book.

124.

Notice of Se-
cond Reading.

THAT *Three* clear *days'* Notice in writing be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill.

125.

Notice of
Committee.

THAT *Seven* clear *days'* Notice, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, *Three* clear *days'* Notice, in writing, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour appointed for the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and that all Committee proceedings of which such Notice shall not have been given, be void.

126.

Filled-up Bill,
to be deposited
in Private Bill
Office.

THAT a filled-up Bill, signed by the Agent soliciting the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on re-committal, be deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and that all Parties shall be entitled to a Copy thereof, upon payment of the Charges for making out Amendments of such Bill.

127.

Notice of
Postpone-
ment.

THAT *One* clear *day's* notice, in writing, countersigned by a Committee Clerk, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the postponement of the first meeting of any Committee on a Private Bill.

128.

Notice of Ad-
journment.

THAT Notice, in writing, be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned. •

129.

Notice of
consideration
of Report.

THAT *One* clear *day's* Notice, in writing, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the consideration of the Report of every Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table.

130.

Bill as
amended in
Committee to
be delivered in.

THAT the Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, do deliver in to the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill, all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

131. THAT

131.

THAT when it is intended to bring up any Clause or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of the Report, or on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, such Clause or Amendment shall be deposited, and Notice given thereof, in the Private Bill Office, on the day previous to such consideration of the Report or Third Reading.

Notice to be given of Clauses on consideration of Report or Third Reading.

132.

THAT *One* clear *day's* Notice, in writing, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the *Third Reading* of every Private Bill.

Notice of Third Reading.

133.

THAT the Amendments (if any) which are made upon the consideration of the Report and upon the Third Reading, be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended in Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

Amendments on consideration of Report and Third Reading.

134.

THAT to insure the Accuracy of the Ingrossment of all Private Bills, the Clerk of the House be required to provide a sufficient number of Clerks, to be called EXAMINERS of INGROSSMENTS.

Examination of Ingrossments.

135.

THAT no Private Bill be read a Third time until a Certificate is indorsed upon the Paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the Examiners of Ingrossments, declaring that the Ingrossment thereof has been examined, and agrees with the Bill, as amended in Committee, and on the consideration of the Report.

Certificate of Examination.

136.

THAT when Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill sent up to them are to be taken into consideration, Notice be given thereof in the Private Bill Office, the day previous to the same being proposed to be taken into consideration.

Notice of consideration of Lords' Amendments.

137.

THAT all *Notices* required to be given in the Private Bill Office be delivered in the said Office before *Six* of the clock in the *Evening* of any day on which The House shall sit, and before *Two* of the Clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and that after any day on which The House shall have adjourned, no Notice shall be given for the first day on which it shall again sit.

Time for delivering Notices.

138.

THAT the Clerks in the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee is appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting; and the Room where the Committee shall sit; and that the same be hung up in the Lobby of The House.

Daily Lists of Committees sitting.

Plans to be
verified as
Mr. Speaker
shall direct.

THAT every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

J. H. Ley
Ch. Sec. Com
Novis 4^e die Augusti
1842-

APPENDIX.

[FORM referred to in Page 17.]

(A.)

No.

Sir,

WE beg to inform you, that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for "An Act" [*here insert the Title of the Act*], and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, or some Part thereof, in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be required for the Purposes of The said Undertaking, according to the Line thereof as at present laid out, or may be required to be taken under the usual Powers of Deviation to the Extent of Yards on either side of the said Line which will be applied for in the said Act, and will be passed through in the Manner mentioned in such Schedule.

We also beg to inform you, that a Plan and Section of the said Undertaking, with a Book of Reference thereto, has been or will be deposited with the several Clerks of the Peace of the Counties of [*specify the Counties in which the Property is situate*], on or before the 30th of November, and that Copies of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to the Parish in which your Property is situate, with a Book of Reference thereto, has been or will be deposited for public Inspection with the Clerk of the said Parish, Schoolmaster of the Parish, Town Clerk of the Royal Burgh, or the Postmaster of the Post Town in or near such Parish [*as the case may be*], on or before the 31st day of December instant, on which Plans your Property is designated by the Numbers set forth in the annexed Schedule. -

As we are required to report to Parliament whether you assent to or dissent from the proposed Undertaking, or whether you are neuter in respect thereto, you will oblige us by writing your Answer of Assent, Dissent or Neutrality in the Form left herewith, and returning the same to us with your Signature on or before the day of next; and if there should be any Error or Misdescription in the annexed Schedule, we shall feel obliged by your informing us thereof, at your earliest convenience, that we may correct the same without delay.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

To

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Notice, and which is intended to show the Property therein alluded to, and the Manner in which the Line of the deposited Section will affect the same.

Property in the Line as at present laid out.	Parish, Township, Townland or Extra-parochial Place.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Description of the Section of the Line deposited, and of the greatest Height of Embankment and Depth of Cutting.
	Parish, Township, Townland, or Extra-parochial Place.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
Property within the Limits of the De- viation intended to be applied for.							

Appendix (B.)

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIII.

AN ACT to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the Custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Houses of Parliament are in the habit of requiring that, previous to the introduction of any Bill into Parliament for making certain bridges, turnpike-roads, cuts, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, waterworks, navigations, tunnels, archways, railways, piers, ports, harbours, ferries, docks and other works, to be made under the authority of Parliament, certain maps or plans and sections, and books and writings, or extracts or copies of or from certain maps, plans or sections, books and writings, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for every county, riding or division in England or Ireland, or in the office of the sheriff clerk of every county in Scotland, in which such work is proposed to be made, and also with the parish clerk in every parish in England, the schoolmaster of every parish of Scotland, or in Royal Burghs with the town clerk, and the postmaster of the post town in or nearest to every parish in Ireland, in which such work is intended to be made, and with other persons : And whereas it is expedient that such maps, plans, sections, books, writings and copies or extracts of and from the same, should be received by the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons, and should remain in their custody for the purposes hereinafter mentioned ; BE it therefore Enacted by The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT whenever either of the Houses of Parliament shall by its Standing Orders, already made or hereafter to be made, require that any such maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same, or any of them, shall be deposited as aforesaid, such maps, plans, sections, books, writings, copies and extracts shall be received by and shall remain with the clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons with whom the same shall be directed by such Standing Orders to be deposited, and they are hereby respectively directed to receive and to retain the custody of all such documents and writings so directed to be deposited with them respectively, in the manner and for the purposes and under the rules and regulations concerning the same respectively directed by such Standing Orders, and shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same respectively as shall be thereby directed.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to receive the Documents herein mentioned, and retain them for the purposes directed by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.

II. And be it further Enacted, That all persons interested shall have liberty to, and the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks and postmasters, and every of them, are and is hereby required, at all reasonable hours of the day, to permit all persons interested to inspect during a reasonable time and make extracts from or copies of the said maps, plans, sections, books, writings, extracts and copies of or from the same, so deposited with them respectively, on payment by each person to the clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, clerk of the parish, schoolmaster, town clerk or postmaster having the custody of any such map, plan, section, book, writing, extract or copy, One Shilling for every such inspection, and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour, and after the rate of Sixpence for every One hundred words copied therefrom.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to permit such Documents to be inspected or copied by persons interested.

III. And be it further Enacted, That in case any clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person, shall in any matter or thing refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, every clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds; and every such penalty shall, upon proof of the offence before any Justice of the Peace for the county within which such offence shall be committed, or by the confession of the party offending, or by the oath of any credible witness, be levied and recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings for the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of such Justice, which warrant such Justice is hereby empowered to grant, and shall be paid to the person or persons making such complaint; and it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to whom any complaint shall be made of any offence committed against this Act to summon the party complained of before him, and on such summons to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and on proof of the offence to convict the offender, and to adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and to proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited or taken by or before such Justice; and all such proceedings by summons without information shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. for every omission to comply with the provisions of this Act, liable to the Penalty of 5 l., to be recovered in a summary way.

Appendix.

Appendix (C.)

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXVII.

AN ACT to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.

Authority to
Deposit.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the custody of any sums of money paid in pursuance of any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or of the Commons in Parliament assembled, by subscribers to works or undertakings to be made under the authority of an Act of Parliament; BE it therefore Enacted by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any Standing Order of either House of Parliament, either now or hereafter to be in force, to be paid by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of any such proposed work or undertaking, or any Five of them, shall apply to the Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or to The Speaker of the House of Commons with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, the said Chairman or the said Speaker may, by warrant or order under his hand, direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Exchequer in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be paid is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England; or into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the said Accountant-general, or into any of the Banks in Scotland established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter in the name and with the privity of The Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; or into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and every such application as aforesaid to the said Chairman or Speaker shall be made in writing, and be signed by the director or directors or person or persons having the management of the said work or undertaking, or by any Five of them; and therein shall be stated the name or description of such work or undertaking, and name and place of abode or the names and places of abode of such director or directors, person or persons, and the sum of money required to be paid, and the bank and name into and in which the same is to be paid; and such particulars shall also be set forth in every such warrant or order; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the Accountant-general of the said Court of Exchequer in England, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the Bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

Payment of
Deposit.

II. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or any Five of them, to pay the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order into the Bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there ex-parte the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same or such securities as aforesaid shall be paid out of such Bank in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That every sum paid into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Exchequer under the provisions of this Act shall be paid in and placed to his account there pursuant to the method prescribed in an Act passed in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the better securing Money and Effects paid into the Court of Exchequer at Westminster on account of the Suitors of the said Court, and for the Appointment of an Accountant-general and Two Masters of the said Court, and for other Purposes, and pursuant to the General Orders of the said Court, and without Fee or Reward;" and every sum paid into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the

Accountant-general



